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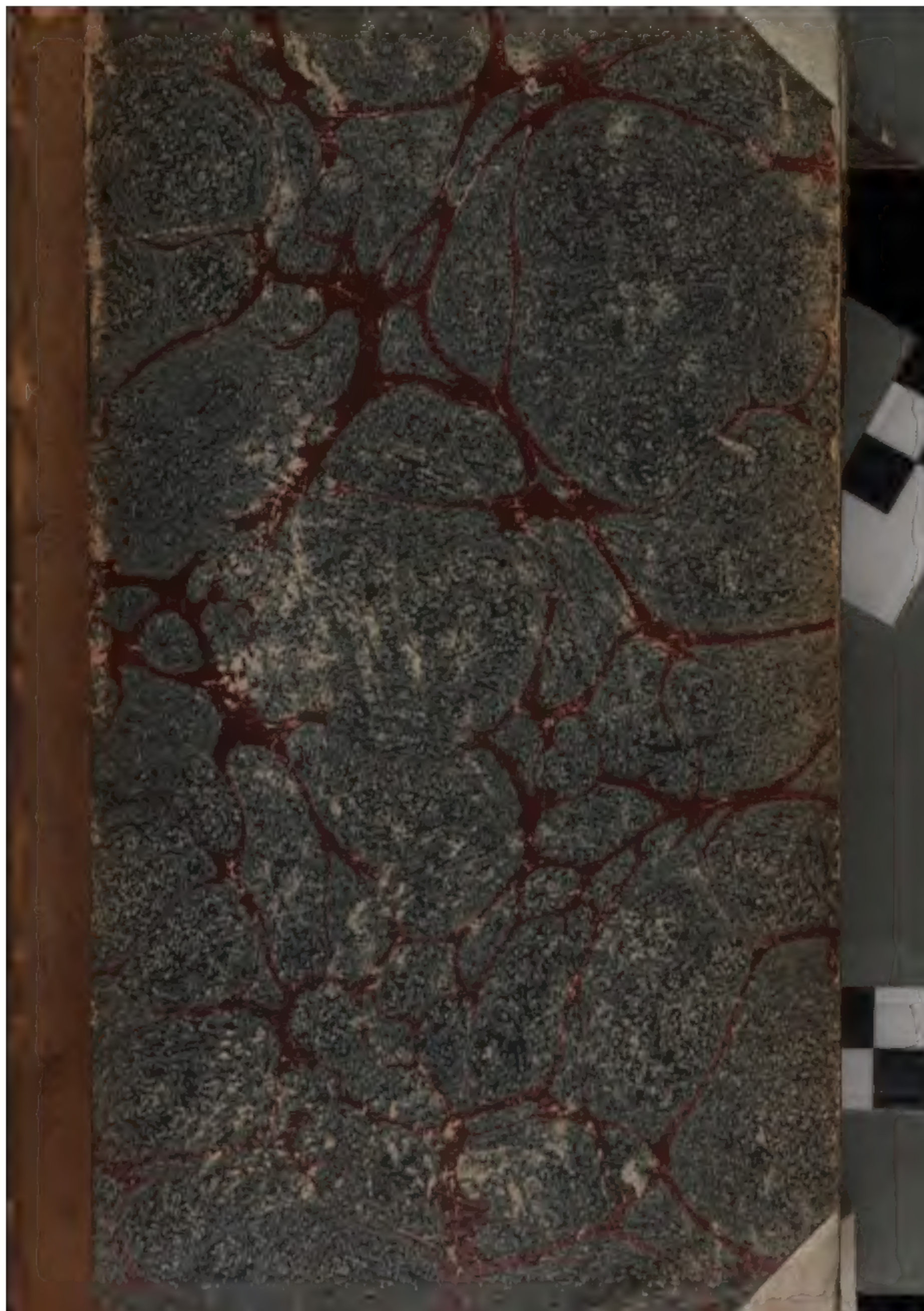
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A 10x10 grid of dots forming a stylized letter 'A'. The 'A' is composed of black dots on a white background. The top part of the 'A' is a triangle of dots, and the bottom part is a horizontal bar. The dots are arranged in a way that the 'A' is centered and occupies most of the grid.



J. Parker del.



LONGNER HOUSE, NEAR SHREWSBURY.



LE SAGE'S HOUSE, AT BOULOGNE.



THE  
**GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,**  
AND  
**HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.**

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1828.

VOLUME XCVIII.

(BEING THE TWENTY-FIRST OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.



BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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AND BY FERTHER AND BESSER, HAMBURGH.

1828.

# THE IRISH CATHOLIC PETITION, FOR 1829.

---

GREAT GEORGE, we pray that you may own  
The Pope a partner of your throne ;  
Let him make laws for your communion,  
And oh repeal the Act of Union !  
Then shall ten kings in Erin's Isle  
On Rome's fair Church complacent smile,  
And, sever'd from your British nation,  
We shall obtain Emancipation.  
No more shall Bible-men annoy us ;  
Police or Peelers grim destroy us.  
Italian legates then shall guide us ;  
And with their manuals provide us.  
While Peter's pence from each man's dwell-  
ing,  
And Priests indulgences all selling,  
The Church's gold bags will be swelling.  
Elizabeth and Scottish James  
Gave cause for some of these our claims ;  
Cromwell caus'd cruel desolation,  
And William shameful confiscation.  
The lands then lost must soon return  
To those who for their birth-right burn.  
Our own true Church, Saint Patrick's glory,  
Renown'd in old Milesian story,  
In foul subjection can't remain,  
But must be mistress here again.  
Her lands and tithes must be restor'd,  
Her Host bow'd down to and ador'd ;  
Her Abbeys all must be rebuilt,  
And sanctuaries be for guilt ;  
And Monks or Nuns each holy place  
In splendid hoods and habits grace.  
Askeaton's cloisters, wide and fair,  
With marble we'll once more repair ;  
And with new gold again emboss  
The shrine of ancient Holy Cross.  
Send all your heretics away,  
Let none of them among us stay ;  
Sweep them from Dublin, Cork, and Kerry,  
But first of all from Londonderry.  
No more let 'Prentice Boys deride us,  
Where Walker's Williamites defied us.  
And let M'Closky and O'Kane  
Their territories there regain.  
As for O'Neill we all disown him,  
If he were king we would dethrone him.  
O'Brien left us long ago,  
And still remains his Country's foe ;  
Unlike his ancestor so true,  
The mighty monarch King Boru :  
He was the " Catholic crusader,"  
Who would repel the proud invader.  
Mac Donnel, Sheridan, and Terill  
Forsook us in the day of peril.  
Stackpole, Moloney, and O'Mara  
Have gone with Kirwan and O'Hara,

To join the foes of Mother Church,  
And let their old friends in the lurch ;  
So with your minions you may bring them,  
For the Pope's legate would unking them.  
Let Enniskillen be pull'd down,  
That obstinate, unruly town,  
Which crack'd the rim of James's crown ;  
Fermanagh might assuage the ire  
Of all the race of Lord Maguire.  
O'Dogherty, or Con. O'Donnel  
Must have the kingdom of Tircounel ;  
No part of it shall court finesse  
Retain for the fair Marchioness ;  
Of it Sir Albert's sword bereav'd us,  
We hate the breed that once enslav'd us ;  
Longford give back to Prince O'Farrel,  
And Tipperary to O'Carrol.  
To save Kent, Cumberland, and York,  
To sage Tom Gould surrender Cork.  
De Courcy, Mahony, and Barry,  
Out of the country you may carry.  
If blood and treasure you would spare,  
Purcel O'Gorman must have Clare.  
Give Galway to French, Lynch, or Daly,  
Mayo belongs to great O'Maley ;  
But he has forfeited th' entail  
That came to him from Granu-wale.  
Let Esmonde's Knight o'er Wexford rule,  
Give Wicklow, Arklow, and Kilcool,  
To Byrne, Cavanagh, or Toole.  
Esmonde's deserve their whole estate,  
For one life lost in Ninety-eight.  
From Toole's old stock St. Laurence sprung,  
Whose praise is in our masses sung.  
Westmeath resign to Loughlin Tracy,  
Green-Castle grant to Hugh de Lacy,  
As for the County call'd your own,  
Ortelius points out O'Maloue.  
And of your Majesty's great bounty,  
Give Paddy Murphy the Queen's County.  
O'Connor Don of Ballynagare  
Would take Roscommon for his share.  
For Sligo Shiel would cease from riot,  
Doyle too for Carlow might be quiet ;  
Playful at last that grumbling Bruin  
Would smile to see your Church's ruin.  
Staunton, the *Register* of Rome,  
For Kingstown gentle might become ;  
O'Connell for the realm of Kerry,  
Now rude and sad, grow mild and merry ;  
Conway for Kells give up the *Post*,  
And of the millions cease to boast.  
Give Lawless Cavan or Kilcock,  
And all the rest to *Captain Rock*.  
Then from our claims the land may rest,  
And England be supremely blest.

*Magelligan.*

JOHN GRAHAM.

## PREFACE.

---

OF all the great questions which have agitated the public mind, during the long period of our literary existence, none has perhaps exceeded in national importance the subject of Catholic Emancipation. The agitation arising from the continued discussion of it has progressively increased; and the past year has been more pregnant with events of awful importance than any of its predecessors. Lawless gangs of papistical demagogues, stimulated by priestly influence, have at times threatened the annihilation of all social order, and even set the Constitution and Laws of the Realm at defiance. This menacing attitude has called forth a counter spirit on the part of the Protestant community, which has been nobly supported by the highest and most influential personages of the land. Brunswick Clubs have been called into existence by existing circumstances; and they have, we believe, in some measure, tended to check the dangerous spirit which had so audaciously manifested itself. Of late the Catholics have been divided into two parties; one dominates over Ireland, and endeavours to effect its objects by menace and intimidation; the other exists in England, and with more duplicity and less candour wishes to attain its ends by hypocrisy and misrepresentation. Thus the Irish Catholic Association treat with indignant scorn every idea of emancipation short of political ascendancy; by which Popery is to be absolute and uncontrouled in these kingdoms, and at the same time possess the power of legislating for our Protestant Establishment! The British Catholic Association assume more moderation in their views, and pretend that they would be satisfied with emancipation qualified by securities; but how long they would be satisfied, after the attainment of their ostensible objects, they have not condescended to inform us. In a late meeting, however, of the Irish Association (see p. 459), Mr. O'Connell denounced those members of the English Association who had evinced a disposition to entertain the question of securities. He was of opinion "that the Irish Catholics must make arrangements to separate themselves from the English Association, and they would get up an *honest* Association in England." We perfectly coincide with Mr. O'Connell that there has been much dishonesty of late in the avowed sentiments of the British Catholics; for they have taken up fresh positions, and insidiously pretend that the spirit of their *infallible* and *immutable* Church has been considerably mollified of late years; that there is not the same hostility against heresy; and that consequently there can be no possible danger in admitting Catholics to the head and guidance of a Protestant State and a Protestant Church. But it is our solemn opinion, and we believe all history will attest the truth of it, that the Papal monster still rankles with the same envenomed hostility against Protestantism, as when in the plenitude of its power. No further back than in the year 1803, for instance, the instructions of Pius VII. to his Nuncio at Venice were, that "it was a fundamental principle of the canon law that the subjects of a Prince who is avowedly a heretic, remain discharged of all obligations of homage, allegiance, and obedience towards him." Surely no compromise can be made on the part of a Protestant Government with a Church maintaining principles so hostile to our political existence, and to all social order. In fact, there is no popular fallacy more vehemently maintained, or that has received more general credence, than that the spirit of Popery is now exceedingly modified, if not altogether harmless, and



that any caution or jealousy for the protection of Protestantism is needless and inexpedient. We are no friends to persecution. Claiming for ourselves the blessings of *religious* liberty, and the right of conscience, we would extend the same in their fullest measure to the Roman Catholics; but we cannot concede (as we do not perceive the fact) that there is any abatement in the hatred of Popery to a religion which she believes to be heretical. In some of the English Roman Catholics there may be a more moderate, candid, and enlightened spirit than formerly; but we have not the slightest doubt that this feeling would be deemed incipient heresy at Rome. The real and essential nature of Popery is still visible in every country where it retains its influence; and until the Roman Church shall abandon her oppressive domination, we may still be permitted to point to the graves of the martyrs whom she has sacrificed in her fury, and to gather wisdom from the experience of the past.

Some of our readers may possibly conceive that we have entered too warmly on the subject of Evangelical Preaching; but, as sincere advocates for genuine Christian morality as taught by the divine Founder of our holy religion, it is impossible not to contemplate with feelings of pain the danger and mischief likely to result from those Calvinistic anti-moral doctrines promulgated by a certain class of would-be popular divines. In inserting some of the exposures we have acted conscientiously, and with the best intentions.

We are now advancing closely on the centenary of our literary existence, having already completed our NINETY-EIGHTH YEAR; and we refer with honest pride to the various and important information comprised in so extensive a series of Volumes. On reverting to their ample contents, we may venture confidently to affirm, that no periodical work of the present day can bear the least comparison, whether we consider their variety in general, or their importance in particular. From the first establishment of the Gentleman's Magazine in 1730, to the present period, multitudes of rivals have sprung into existence; and after flourishing for a short season, by merely catering to the ephemeral tastes of the day, they have suddenly disappeared from the arena of Literature,—their very names being scarcely known to posterity; while the Gentleman's Magazine, having higher pretensions than a mere transient state of being, has uniformly been devoted to subjects of a more permanent and sterling character; so that our pages may be referred to with profit and pleasure, even for centuries to come.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

"It was usual," *M.M.* says, "for the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex to have depicted on their state carriages (as they are called) the armorial insignia of that city and county, and in another part or pannel their own; also those of the worshipful companies of which they are members; and, give me leave to remark, without mottoes, or garters, and circles, which are considered as usurpations, or, at least, imitations of the orders of the Garter, Bath, &c. The arms attributed to the county of Middlesex have of late been erroneously omitted, and a blunder fell into of accompanying the city arms with the ensigns of office appropriate to the Lord Mayor, who cannot with propriety use the county arms, which are thus blazoned: 'Gules, three Soaxes, i. e. Saxon swords, barways Argent, hilted and pomelled Or.' It is thought to be proper for the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to display the arms\*, &c. of London; but the cap, sword, and mace, betoken the chief magistrate."

As we quoted in our November Magazine, p. 487, the opinion of Sir Walter Raleigh's religious sentiments, expressed in the *Bibliotheca Parriana*, we are recommended to support that quotation by another. In a letter to Mr. Charles Butler, containing remarks on that gentleman's "Reminiscences," the learned Doctor says, "Why do you follow Hume in representing Raleigh as an infidel? For heaven's sake, dear Sir, look to the preface to his History of the World; look to his letters in a little 18mo.; and here, but here only, you will find a tract which led Hume to talk of Raleigh as an unbeliever. It is an epitome of the principles of the old sceptics; and to me, who, like Dr. Clarke and Mr. Hume, am a reader of Sextus Empiricus, it is very intelligible. Indeed, Mr. Butler, it is a most ingenious performance; but, mark me well, it is a mere *lusus ingenii*."—*Parr's Works*, vol. viii. p. 517.

An OLD SUBSCRIBER observes, "In the Supplement to the 16th edition of Debrett, Lord Norbury's promotions were stated to be, 'Earl of Norbury, County Tipperary, and Viscount Glandine, of Glandine, King's County.' So also were the titles gazetted. But in the last and 17th edition the Viscounty of Glandine is omitted, and his lordship is stated to have been created Earl Norbury, instead of Earl of Norbury. Are these variations accidental; or was the patent framed differently from the Gazette?"

AMICUS says, "—— Blakeney, esq. of Mount Blakeney, County Limerick, Ireland, had three sons: 1st, William, General Lord Blakeney; 2d, ———; 3d, Major Robert Blakeney, who married Deborah Smith, January, 1729, and had issue; of whom the eldest son was Grice Blakeney. Amicus would feel particularly obliged if any of the Correspondents of the Gentleman's Magazine could point out the name of the second son; and if he married to whom, and whether he had any issue. William, Lord Blakeney, was born about 1670. There was also a branch of the Blakeney family settled at Castle Blakeney, in the County of Galway. Robert Blakeney, esq. was resident there towards the end of the 17th, and beginning of the 18th century. Amicus would be glad to learn what relationship subsisted between him and —— Blakeney, esq. of Mount Blakeney. The eldest son of the above Robert Blakeney was John, and the eldest son of John was Robert. Our Correspondent also wishes to learn what other sons each of those parties had.

Mr. M'KEON would be obliged by information respecting the Rev. Wm. Gurnall, who was instituted to the Rectory of Lavenham, in Suffolk, by the House of Commons, on the 16th Dec. 1644, and died Oct. 1679, having been 35 years Rector of that parish.

ANTIQUARIUS asks, "What were the Armorial Bearings of Robert Shackells (or Shakes, as sometimes spelt), Mayor of Hull, in 1407? He is mentioned in the Appendix, page 11, to Mr. Frost's 'Early History of Hull.'"

D. will thank W. AUG. MILLS (part i, p. 301,) for information where Toland's letter to Serena is to be found, as it is not in the two vols. of his works, published in 1726, 8vo. Also for specific references concerning "the Oinga of the Lacedemonians," to Caylus, and any authority for Oinga in Ireland. Onga, or Onca, is well known as the Phœnician Minerva; and if this name be really found in Ireland, it will go far to establish the connection between that country and the Phœnicians.

INQUIRER says, "A curious tract, entitled, 'the Life of Mrs. Joane Drake,' was printed in 1648. Any gentleman having the volume, who will be pleased to communicate some of the most remarkable particulars in it, either through the medium of the Magazine, or privately to Mr. Nichols, will confer a favour.—Any Biographical Particulars of the ancestry of Benjamin West, late Pres. R. A., will be thankfully received.

\* See Gent. Mag. vol. xciv. i. p. 320.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1828.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF PHILIP SECOND VISCOUNT STRANGFORD.

MR. URBAN, July 1.

I **INCLOSE** copies of two curious letters from Philip Smythe, second Viscount Strangford, to his uncle Robert, second earl of Leicester; the one soliciting the hand of his cousin-german, Lady Isabella Sydney, seventh daughter to that earl; the other requesting the earl to become his guardian. These letters are written with much taste, and propriety of expression, considering the youth of Lord S. who at their date was scarcely sixteen years of age, being born at St. Martin's in the Fields, March 23, 1633. (Harl. MSS. 6833, p. 187.) The Lady Isabella was about a year and a half younger, having been baptized at Penshurst, September 30, 1634. (Syd. Pap. 1. p. 147.)

In the Earl of Leicester's Journal, edited by Mr. Blencowe, there is this entry, with reference to the marriage of Lord Strangford with his cousin:

"1650 Thursday, August 22.—My daughter Isabella Sydney was married to my nephew Strangford, by Mr. Antrobus, in y<sup>e</sup> Chappell at Penshurst: to w<sup>ch</sup> marriage I was pressed by my sayd nephew's desyre, and persuasion of my wife and some other friends, and not by any inclination of mine owne, for I like not marriages of soe neare persons."

Yours, &c.

P. C. S. S.

Philip, second Viscount Strangford, to his uncle, Robert Earl of Leicester.

"Penshurst, the 4th of March, 1649.

"MR LORD,—The duty I owe your lordship (being my unkle and guardian), with the care I have to observe your directions, and performe my owne engagements to yow, perswades mee noe longer to suspend

from your Ldp's knowledge that which is the absolute possessor of my thoughts; and this will, I hope, excuse mee to your lordship, if my haste appear greater to desire it than doth suite with my age. My Lord, the person and meritt of your daughter, my Lady Isabella, hath brought me to have but one ambition, which is, the being received by her (as I very really am), her most passionate and devoted servant; who, for this perfect happines, cast my selfe vpon your Ldp's fauor, most earnestly and humbly beseeching yow to graunt mee your consent, and to give your assistance, both by your owne perswasions to my Lady Isabella, and alsoe in obtaining my Lady's approbation to this, the greatest of all concernments to mee. Haueing this incouragement, I shall adventure to make her all the expressions of my affection and respect that I am capable of doeing, though I apprehend they cannot doe me right in shewing how much I honour her. But in this I haue hitherto beene more reserved than was for my ease, not knowing what boundes I must keepe untill I haue your Ldp's permission. If I shall bee blest with soe fortunate successe as to bee raysed from the title of nephew to that of sonne, I will endeavour, by all the waies that are or ever can be in my power, to bring myself as neere deserving that excellent person as my little meritt will permitt, which is my best recommendation to your Ldp's and my Lady's fauour, to which I will add a perpetuall gratitude. If my confidence had beene greater, this sute had beene presented to your lordship some other way from,

My Lord,

Your most obedient nephew,  
P. STRANGFORD."



*From the same, to the same.*

"MY LORD,—The importunate desires of my mother in her lifetime, and at her death, prevailed with your Ld'p to take care of my education, and to receive me into your family. Thus much I understand by a letter written by your Ld'p to my Lady Fotherley, which shee shewed mee, and afterwards desired my Tutor to reade it to mee, which he did accordingly, two monthes before I came to Penhurst. Besides, I understand by my Tutor (as Sir Thomas Fotherley informed him) that the late King, who had a power to dispose of mee as his warde, by his letters required that I should be resigned v<sup>p</sup> to your Ld'p's disposeall. I am now fifteen yeares of age, and am tould that it is in my owne power to chuse my owne gardian. I have noe friend to counsell or direct mee herein, but am wholly led by my owne inclination, humbly to desire your lordship to take that trouble vpon your selfe. All my kindred and friends may approue of my choyce, as a due expression of my obedience to the desires of my deceased mother. But, if they should not, I can give them many reasons why I oughte to honour your Ld'p, and to make choyce of yow for my gardian before any other person.

This I intend onely as a preparatory expression of my owne, to justify your Ld'p, that by noe perswasion of yours I am hereunto mooved, untill a more formall act can be drawne, unto which I shall most willingly and readily sett my hand and seale.—Your Ld'p's most obedient nephew,

P. STRANGFORD."

(No date, but endorsed, in the Earl of Leicester's hand-writing, "My nephew Strangford's desyre, 31st of May, 1649.")

The "more formall act," alluded to in the above letter, was as follows:

"To all to whome these p'sents shall come. Knowe yee that I, Phillipp Viscount Strangford, now of the age of fiftene yeares and vpwads, and by the lawes of this land inabled to make choyce of my guardian, vpon mature and due advisement and consideration with my selfe, have nominated, chosen, and elected, and doe by these p'sents nominate, choose, and electe, the Right Honourable Robert Erle of Leycester, my dear and lovinge unkle, to bee my guardian of my person and estate, and to doe and for mee, and for my use and benefitt, matters and thinges as by the lawes

of this land a guardian in nurture or in socage may doe or performe. In wittness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale, the seaventh day of June, in the yeare of our Lord God 1649.

(Signed) P. STRANGFORD.

Witnessed by J. Temple, J. Hervey, M. Smythe, Tobias Peake."

### FREETHINKING CHRISTIANS.

\* \* From a very long article sent to us in defence of the Freethinking Christians, and in refutation of the statement of Mr. Hetherington\*, we have only room to extract that portion of it which has reference to the Founder of that Sect.—EDIT.

WHAT, after all, is H.A.N. enabled to allege against a leading and most respected member of the Freethinking Christians? Reduced to simple propositions, the allegations are these:

1. *That Mr. Samuel Thompson has achieved his own independence by his own exertions;* "for," says the writer, "he has, by persevering industry and continued success in trade, realized an ample fortune."

2. *That he has not made a trade of religion;* "for," says the writer, "he is a spirit-merchant on Holborn-hill."

3. *That he has had the virtue to correct, and the candour to confess, his early errors, both of conduct and opinion;* "for," says the writer, "when a young man (as he himself frequently states) he was most dissolute in his habits, and sceptical in his opinions; in fact he was a mere Deist. On mature investigation, however, into the evidences of religion, he became convinced of the general truth of Christianity."

4. *That he saw the corruptions of Divine truth, and conceived the idea of restoring it to its primitive simplicity;* "for," says the writer, "he considered it as deformed by priestcraft, and perverted from its original purity and sim-

\* Mr. Hetherington was the printer of the Freethinking Christian's Quarterly Register, and all works which of late years have issued from that body; and it appears that six years ago he himself actually moved certain resolutions, highly complimentary to Mr. Thompson, and stating, that "no individual possessing a tried character had ever charged him with a dishonourable action."



plenty by ignorance or stupid credulity. The idea then suggested itself, that he might be the founder of a new Church, which should have the primitive Christians for its prototype."

5. *That in settling his children in marriage he sought for persons with kindred minds and objects with himself, without regard either to their birth or fortune:* "for," says the writer, "having several daughters, he gave them in marriage to his favourite followers, chiefly young men without any superior education or prospects in life;" and, it is added, "he established them in his own business\*."

6. *That he has written in defence of Revealed Religion:* for, "with that object," says the writer, "he published a series of letters in the Monthly Repository, under the signature of 'Christophilus†.'"

Such then is the man, according to his own showing, whom this writer has undertaken to defame‡; but will not the candid reader rather exclaim, "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God?"

A. B.

#### MEMOIRS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

(Continued from Part i. p. 497.)

1810. **T**HE St. George, of 98 guns, commanded by Capt. Guion, and bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Robert Canthow Reynolds, and the Defence and Hero, 74-gun ships, com-

\* "Mr. Thompson has four sons and eight daughters, a patriarch's family; and great as the claims of such a family might be supposed to be upon him, others who are, or have been members of his Church, owe their success in life to his assistance, instruction, and friendship."

† "The letters in question were first published in the Freethinking Christian's Magazine, and have since been republished, under the title of 'Evidence of Revealed Religion, on a new and original Plan, being an Appeal to Deists on their own principles. By S. Thompson.'"

‡ In this assertion A. B. evidently labours under an erroneous impression. We are certain that our Correspondent P. A. N. had no hostility against Mr. Thompson or his followers, and indeed the very extracts just quoted from his communication manifest a contrary feeling. He took up Hetherington's pamphlet as he would any other publication, and treated the subject under review as one of a public nature, without regard to the author, or the objects of his attack.—Edit.

manded by Captains Atkins and Newman, were lost in a violent gale of wind in December, in coming from the Baltic, and almost the whole of their crews perished. The Grasshopper brig-sloop was in company, and was driven ashore on the coast of Holland, where she surrendered to the Dutch Admiral.

The Nymphe and Pallas frigates ran aground, and were lost, in coming up the Forth of Firth, sometime in this year, owing to the pilot's mistaking a lime-kin for the May lighthouse; and the Satellite, of 16 guns, foundered at sea. The Hon. Captain Irby, and all the crew, perished.

None of the French ships taken at the Isle of France, were registered on the list of the navy till after the 1st January, 1811, and are therefore not included in the following table\*; but the two English frigates are included.

1811.—Abstract of the Royal Navy, with its tonnage, on the 1st Jan. 1811:

Rates.	Guns.	No.	Tons.
1st ..	120 to 100..	12 ..	28,974
2d ..	98 ..	19 ..	39,133
3d ..	84 to 72 ..	171 ..	304,322
— ..	64 ..	42 ..	58,012
4th ..	60 ..	1 ..	1,285

Line..... 245 .. 431,726

4th ..	56 to 50 ..	17 ..	18,907
5th ..	44 to 32 ..	214 ..	202,607
6th ..	28 to 20 ..	47 ..	26,120

Sloups, brigs, bombs, fire-ships, and all other ships and vessels specified in preceding abstracts.... 748 .. 211,350

Total of 56 guns and under ..... 1026 .. 458,984

General totals .. 1271 .. 890,710

1811.—In March, the Berwick, Captain Macnamara, chased a French frigate, of the largest class, into a small rocky bay near Barfleur lighthouse, where her own crew set her on fire, and she was completely destroyed. In the same, or the preceding month, a French storeship, of 800 tons, was captured in the Mediterranean by the Apollo, having a cargo of 15,000 shot and shells, and 90 tons of gunpowder.

\* Only the Bellone and Astrée were found fit for the Navy.

of her days in much affliction, both in body and mind, and departed this life on the 20th of April, 1800. Bowes died miserably in gaol.

Yours, &c. THOS. FAULKNER.

Mr. URBAN, 27, Henrietta-street,  
Brunswick-sq. July 22.

**B**EING about to publish by subscription a History of the Parish Registers of this Kingdom, I have used no small diligence in an endeavour to find one of those registers, which, in the reign of Queen Mary (1555), were directed by Cardinal Pole to be made (by the Clergyman of every parish) of all his parishioners, who, on a certain day, should be reconciled to the Catholic faith, and absolved; and also of those of them who should *not* be so reconciled, with the reasons of their refusal.

It has been said that Elizabeth's injunction, in 1597, directing the parish registers to be transcribed, was in order that they might be so transcribed as not to exhibit any thing indicative of the religion enforced during her late sister's reign. This, however, is not to be inferred from the injunction itself, or any other document which I have met with; although it is not surprising that during the Protestant reign of Elizabeth, when the transcribers met with an entry, having the addition of some Popish invocation or exclamation, they should omit the objectionable part. Notwithstanding this, I have no doubt that there are some of these registers now in existence, though I have hitherto been unable to find one; and if any of your readers can refer me to one, I shall feel obliged.

There is mention made in the Corpus Christi Rolls of M——; and in the register of another parish, in the year 1570, of "Lotteries." The entry in the latter is thus:

"xvi<sup>th</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>. in thands of Ric Carl'd by him rec'd of Throwley, which came from the lottery."

And in another part of the same book is money received, in 1574, from a lottery, for "castyng the bells." Many of my antiquarian friends, with myself, have been puzzled to decide upon the nature of these lotteries; some of your Correspondents may, perhaps, be able to assist us.

J. S. BURN.

Mr. URBAN,

July 25.

**T**HE following elegant little Poem, "composed for the Ladies' Charitable Bazaar at Penzance," on the commencement of the present year, by the Rev. C. V. Le Grice, has not merely obtained universal approbation, but in the short period of six months has been reprinted at various places, and lithographed.

The Author having favoured me with a copy, I feel very desirous of preserving for him the credit of this *bijou*; and therefore, with his approbation, I beg to have it inserted among the valuable communications made to your Magazine.

Yours, &c.

D. GILBERT.

What! in this wonder-working age,  
When upside down all things are turning;  
When steam the rapid car conveys,  
And lamps without their oil are burning;  
When led by Davy's guardian blaze  
With safety through the fire we walk;  
And lithographs to our amaze  
Can make the very stones to talk;  
Shall Charity alone be far  
Amid these wonders left behind?  
If you will enter this Bazaar,  
She deals with Magic too, you'll find.  
Around the tables gaily spread  
See all that Fancy can bestow;  
Of sparkling stars and roses red,  
And pictures fair, a splendid show!  
Wave but a gold or silver wand,—  
That fillagree shall thatch a cottage;  
Obedient to the same command  
That urn becomes a mess of pottage.  
That silken cushion stuffed with bran  
Shall be a basket full of bread;  
And what appears a cooling fan  
Shall as a blanket warm a bed.  
The parasol shall form a ceiling  
To shelter from the wind and rain;  
Yon butterfly shall speed with healing  
Upon its wings to soften pain.  
That vase is full of balm and honey,  
Transparent tho' it seems to be:  
The empty purse shall pour out money—  
Those chains shall set a pris'ner free.  
The glitt'ring gauges to outward sense,  
Of idle toys which seem a store,  
Touch'd by thy wand, Benevolence,  
Are food and raiment for the poor.  
Here Charity, in pious aid  
Her loving duties to fulfil,  
Makes Luxury her helping maid,  
And Labour work with magic skill.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



Fig. 3



2. THE MASTERS HOUSE.



Fig. 4



## ST. KATHARINE'S.

THE accompanying Engraving represents the new Church and Hospital buildings, which are situated on the east side of the Regent's Park.

Fig. 1 shows the west front of the Church and the houses of the Brothers and Sisters, comprising three sides of a quadrangle, the public road forming the fourth. There is but little of a collegiate character about the present pile of buildings, which are more remarkable as being something between a hospital and a palace.

The Chapel, in the centre of the eastern side of the quadrangle, is built in the style of architecture which prevailed at the commencement of the fifteenth century. Why that particular period was selected by the architect, he can best answer; it has no connection with the foundation of the church, nor does it assimilate with the domestic buildings of the establishment.

The west front of Winchester Cathedral seems to have been the authority for the same view of the present structure, but it falls short of the majesty of the original, as every reduction of cathedral architecture to a smaller scale generally does. The chapel consists only of a nave without side aisles, the small wings seen in the view, which have the appearance of such appendages, being the Chapter-house and School of the establishment. The octangular buttresses at the angles of the design up to the pedimental cornice of the front are plain, above which each face is enriched with an upright panel with a trefoil head. The most objectionable part of the design is the surrounding minute pinnacles seeming to grow out of the moulded cap of the buttress, and to be put there without design; and the taller pinnacle in the centre of the group, capped by a finial ending in an iron rod, has an unfinished appearance. The doorway, with its square weather cornice, and the magnificent window above it, are in a better taste. The latter is divided by perpendicular mullions into seven lights, which are subdivided by a transom stone at half their height into two tiers, each light has an arched head, inclosing five sweeps; the spacious arch of the window is entirely filled up with numerous minute compartments assimilating in design with the larger mullions, and displaying on

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the whole a correct and elegant composition. Above the cornice of the window are three shields of arms, the central is held by an angel, and the two others are crowned with antique crowns. The flanks are partly built of brick, and partly of stone, and all the windows are situated in the upper part of the wall; they are divided into three lights by mullions, and the heads of the arches inclose quaterfoils. It is but just to say, that the stone work of all the windows is executed in a very correct and masterly style, but the mixture of brick and stone in the building is to be regretted, as it shows too much of that modern taste for outside show, which is observable in the neighbourhood of the Hospital.

The east front is built of brick, and shows a lamentable falling off from the principal front. The omission of the buttresses at the angles and every portion of architectural ornament, except the window, which is a copy of the western, is another specimen of the same false taste. Where can there be found an ancient building in the Pointed style which is not equally well finished throughout? The addition of ornamental façades to shabby buildings was reserved for an age of modern improvement to discover.

A neat cross botoné in stone crowns the gables of both the fronts. The two wings are built of brick, with stone dressings, and are made in height into two stories; in the lower are doorways of a less ornamental character than the centre, and in the upper are pointed windows, with a single mullion under a low arch, the head of which is ornamented with uprights; at the angles are brick buttresses capped with pinnacles of stone.

The walls, pierced with obtuse arches, filled in with iron railings, instead of tracery, which unite the Chapel to the domestic buildings, are in the poorest style of carpenter's Gothic; the poverty-struck appearance of these appendages is disgraceful to the structure, and even the excuse of utility is wanted to apologise for their excessive meanness. Something of the same kind disfigures the House of Lords; and a cloister of a similar design exists in Lincoln's Inn. Are these authorities for an architect to copy from?

The houses of the Brothers and Sisters are built in the domestic style of

the sixteenth century, of brick, with stone dressings; and here the architect has succeeded more happily than in the ecclesiastical portion of the pile;—the two windows in the ends of the structure, the gables over the attic windows, and the picturesque chimney flues, give an air of originality to the houses, which, upon the whole, are rather pleasing specimens of a class of modern buildings which excusably departs from the strictest adherence to authorities, inasmuch as an architect must necessarily unite in a dwelling house modern convenience with picturesque effect.

Two lodges in the fore-ground, of a subordinate character, with arched doorways, crowned with square weather cornices, and surmounted by shields of arms, complete the eastern pile of buildings, which forms the first subject in the plate.

A pump is intended to be built in front of the Chapel; it is a neat design, executed in stone, consisting of a polygonal pedestal raised on steps, and crowned with a crocketed cupola, ending in a finial; it has the appearance of an ancient conduit, and ought to have been what it seems—the addition of an iron pump-handle is no ornament.

*Fig. 2* shows the principal front, and one of the flanks of the residence of the Master of the Hospital, which is erected on the other side of the road, facing the collegiate buildings. The style of architecture is the same as the houses already described, but the enrichments are more lavishly applied. The front consists of a porch covering the doorway, having an obtuse arch of entrance, and being crowned by a pierced parapet; above this is a multangular bow window of an antique design, similar to the windows of King Henry the Seventh's Chapel. On each side the entrance are rectangular bow windows in two heights, over which the principal elevation is finished with gables; the flank is in a plainer style of architecture; the bow window, the characteristic feature of the period, which the architect has adopted, is also introduced; but the other windows assimilate with the modern dwelling-house style, the mullions being superseded by sashes. The stables seen in the distance are in a subordinate style; they might at first sight be mistaken for the houses of the poorer members

of the establishment,—the beds women, whose dwellings do not appear to enter into the present arrangement of the Hospital.

The shields of arms, Nos. 3 and 4, occupy the square panels, surmounted by weather cornices, seen in the ends of the houses in the first subject in the engraving. No. 3, is the arms of Henry III. impaled with [Or,] four pallets [Gules], being those of Eleanor of Provence, Queen of Henry III. the second foundress of the Hospital.—No. 4 is the arms of his present Majesty, with the roses of York and Lancaster. The antique character given to the armorial bearings and embellishments is highly creditable to the sculptor.

The interior of the Hospital being in a very early state of forwardness, will form a subject for a future notice.

The architect of the present range of buildings is Ambrose Poynter, esq. a pupil of Mr. Nash's, and he has unfortunately adopted the meretricious and too fantastic style of architecture of his instructor; in whose designs in the Pointed style, the follies of Wyatt are more apparent, than the excellencies of those buildings from which genuine authorities can alone be taken.

E. I. C.



#### ON ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY.

[For the following Essay on English Topographical History the public is indebted to the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. It is extracted from the Preface to the History of the Deanery of Doncaster, the first volume of which has been recently delivered to the subscribers. In these admirable remarks the sources of the Topographer's information are most judiciously unfolded, and they will form an excellent guide to every future student in similar inquiries. We have selected those portions which have a general bearing.]

**N**EARLY three centuries have elapsed since Leland and Lambarde, the fathers of English Topography, were pursuing their useful labours. Since that time there has been a succession of men who have applied themselves to collect the scattered fragments of the history of the civil or ecclesiastical divisions of our country, and to arrange them in proper order.

The result of the labours of many inquirers in this department of our historical literature has been given to the public through the press; so that the number of the counties, or of the inferior subdivisions, of which the public are in possession of minute and accurate descriptions, now exceeds the number of those which are not described.

It is something to a country, and especially to the curious and critical inquirer into its arts, its literature, and its history, that there are books which contain minute descriptions of distant objects, from which the information desired may often be gained with as much advantage as it would be were we to undertake a toilsome journey to visit the object for ourselves. Yet it can hardly be denied that, through some cause or other, topography has fallen amongst us into some degree of disrepute. But who will venture to say that it does not lend a useful light to inquirers in almost every department of our national literature? who will say that there is not room for the exercise of some of the higher powers of the mind? or that learning, both classical and indigenous, may not be successfully applied? And if, amongst our topographical writers, there are some who have possessed no other quality but plodding industry, and some of even a lower form, whose volumes consist only of the pilfered stores of some ingenious or pains-taking predecessor, there are others who have brought to the study both knowledge and genius such as would ennoble any subject, and in the ranks of those who have cultivated this department of our literature, there are some, living and dead, from whom the public admiration will never be withdrawn.

The disrepute in which topography is held by some cultivated minds, may perhaps arise from the habit of looking upon the whole field of literature, and seeing that topography is almost confined to England,—it appears to have the general voice against it, or of accounting nothing valuable which is not sanctioned by the example of the classical ages. True it is that topography, in the sense in which it is now used, is a literature peculiar to the English nation. It cannot be said to have extended itself even to Wales or Ireland. No shire of Scotland has yet been described as our *English counties*

are described. Foreign nations have admirable descriptions of their principal cities and towns, but their topographical writers have not yet learned to ascend the rivers, and penetrate the recesses of their pasturable forests, showing us where men in the infancy of society fixed their habitations, and where and how the village churches arose in the infancy of Christianity. So little do foreign nations know of their country, that even *Pæstum* remained to be *discovered* within the memory of man. The ancients had no topography. Strabo and Mela are geographers. But who is not ready to say,—would that the ancients had! How inestimable would be a work on a Roman province, composed with that minuteness and accuracy and painful research which appear in our own “*Surrey*” or “*Durham*.” Those who are disposed to undervalue our topography should remember this; and also that topography is not the only subject in which England has the proud distinction of taking the lead among the nations of Europe.

It limits the empire of imagination. So does science. It is admitted that where the genius of topography has set her foot, there are no interminable wilds, no trackless forests, no inaccessible fastnesses, no unknown haunts of human society or of solitary hermits. But the domestic incidents which she brings to light, the display which she makes of ancient customs, and the occasional glimpses which she affords of the manners of ages long gone by, invite to that more agreeable fiction in which fable is united with historic truth, delighting while it instructs the reader. Perhaps we owe “*Kenilworth*” to Ashmole.

Topography may reckon amongst those who have devoted themselves to her, some very celebrated names. To mention none who are living, she boasts of Leland, Camden, Dugdale, Gale, Stukeley, Warton, and Whitaker, men who have a high reputation in other departments of literature; and other names of great celebrity, men who are distinguished only by their topographical writings. But she may rest her claims, not only to escape reproach but to rank high among the historical literature of our country, upon the curiosity and value of the information to be found gathered together in the books which compose a



topographical library. No books aid, equally with these, researches into the progress of society, and the relative positions of different portions of it at different periods. These are the materials from which we gain our best acquaintance with the history of the arts which support or embellish life; there are treasured up the remains of fading superstitions, lost usages, peculiarities of manners and of dialect, which serve to illustrate the origin and progress of nations, or of political institutions which are still flourishing. The topographical writer, better acquainted than the general historian can be with the scene of memorable events, will ordinarily be found describing those events with a more minute accuracy; better acquainted also with the domestic history and private circumstances of eminent persons, he sees relations and dependencies which escape the more general observer, while they have had considerable effect in determining their public conduct. It is in books of this class that we find accounts of the works of our remote ancestors, some existing, some entirely abolished and lost. We are introduced to the mystic circle of the Druids; the sepulchral tumulus of the ancient Briton; the roads, the altars, the temples, and other remains of our Roman conquerors; the earth-works of the Saxons; with the castles, churches, monuments, and effigies, remains of the feudal times. There we see the direction taken at different periods by the benevolence or the piety of our ancestors. No such critical investigations of claims to hereditary distinctions are to be found as those which appear in some of our topographical works, as there is assuredly no more successful mode of investigating genealogies than by pursuing the descent of lands and manors with which an honourable name has been connected. Even the splendour and purity of our aristocracy may have been in part preserved by the labours of our old topographers; as certain it is that a claimant of an honourable title, in this very Session of Parliament, finds a powerful argument arising out of "The History of Warwickshire," against a claim which has other appearance of being unfounded. In lower affairs of life the information contained in these books has been of service in perpetuating or preserving the purity of charitable foundations,

and in diffusing information generally on questions of descent, so often misapprehended, and where misapprehension too often opens the door to litigation. The genealogical details have sometimes a higher bearing. It is a question at this moment of no small political consequence what proportion of the population of the Morea are of genuine Greek descent. It would no longer be a question had the Morea ever had its topographical historian. By the decision of it the policy of more than one state might be influenced.

But why should not Topography make at once her appeal to the taste and feeling of every one not utterly devoid of a natural curiosity, and especially to every one of cultivated mind, if there is not a great difference between living in a described and an undescribed county? The difference is analogous to that between living in an old and in a new country. In the former case, there is not an edifice, a church, or a manor-house, a cross, or a little fragment of ruin, that is not connected with some incident or some character that makes it an object of interest. Topography calls up the spirits of the past generations. We see them gliding among the trees planted by them; we see them in their proper apparel, and with all the rank and port which belonged to them. Where there is no written recovery of the past, we can live only with the present generation; in the ages which are gone by, all is indistinctness, and the want of accurate knowledge often betrays itself in ludicrous absurdities.

What we have chiefly to regret is, that in this island, remote as it is from the primæval seats of civilization, there is less to reward the diligence of the topographical inquirer. Ours is, after all, a new country; not so new as some, but compared with other countries of the civilized world we are but of yesterday. Of the great majority of the places mentioned in my volumes, the earliest notice is in the days of King Edward the Confessor, not quite eight hundred years ago; and what is the case with the Brigantian portion of the island, is the case with other parts of it. Even our most illustrious cities, *AQVAE SVLIS*, *EBORACVM*, or *LONDINIVM* herself, as objects of topographical interest, sink into insignificance when we name Rome or Athens, Tyre, Babylon, Thebes, or the Holy City,

α any *τοῖς μεγάλαις καὶ ὑδαίμονας* of Xenophon. Neither has poetry yet thrown her charm over our native hills and streamlets, and exalted every little village that arose upon our plains.—Sull, to Englishmen, England is their native country; and to the ingenuous mind that word *patria* atones for a thousand defects, and gives her charms above really fairer regions. For my own part I may say, with the elegant-minded Evelyn, "it is the country of my birth and delight."

Dear country! oh, how dearly dear  
Ought thy remembrance and perpetual band  
Be to thy foster-child, that from thy hand  
Did common breath and nouriture receive.

F. Q. ii. 10. 89.

What may be regarded as the *prima stamina* of a topographical work, is a personal survey of every place mentioned in it, and every object described in it, making notes upon the place, and trusting as little as possible to recollection. The churches, which in many places are the sole objects of curiosity, are to be examined with close attention. The monumental inscriptions, often the only record of persons eminent and useful in their day, are to be copied, and all which are in any respect remarkable presented to the world; while of others the material circumstance may be exhibited, as such notice may be useful to some inquirer when, perhaps, the original itself may have perished.

In those topographical tours much information is to be collected from intelligent inhabitants of the several villages; and I am bound to acknowledge the courteous attention which I have received from many persons in these inquiries, but more particularly from the clergy.

The history of a district is very much the history of the property of that district; and this divides itself into two parts, the ecclesiastical and the lay property. Again, the lay property lies for the most part in a lord paramount, as he is often called, that is, the person holding immediately of the crown; in a subsidiary lord, sometimes in a lord removed one step further from the crown, and in freeholders or copyholders, tenants to the lord. To attempt to give an account of the descent of mere freeholds or copyholds would be useless and impracticable; but of the course which the feudal superiority

has taken, from its origin to the present day, an account is indispensable in a book which pretends to give an historical view of any district, especially since whatever there may be in a village to excite curiosity, or to invite attention, is usually connected with the line of its lords; and whatever changes have taken place in the condition of the villagers, have for the most part originated with them.

And for the accomplishment of this portion of his task the topographer has the assistance of the Domesday-book. The present arrangement of property is to be referred for its origin to the times just preceding the preparation of that famous record. We have there the various townships which form, little changed, the present villare of England, arranged under the names of their feudal superiors, or those who in after times were called, as to all which they did not keep in demesne, the lords paramount; that is, lords who held their lands of no other but the king. This record shows us in a most lucid manner the original distribution of property throughout this region. Whatever difficulties there may occasionally be in the descriptions given of the various townships, in that there are no difficulties; all is simple, clear, and easy.

Sometimes we find in the pages of Domesday the name of some person who held single townships of the tenant in chief, and so became the founder of the sub-fees. The Liber Niger lends some little assistance; and a very early list of tenants is preserved in the Testa de Nevil. It is, however, too well known to all who have attended to inquiries such as these, that the reigns of the sons, grandson, and great-grandson of the Conqueror are times of darkness, and that it is not till the reign of Henry III. that we have much direct and regular information respecting the descent of properties, however great. In the dark period before that reign we are obliged to collect our information, in the best manner we can, from the records or the charters of the religious houses, most of which were founded during that period, and had most of the lords of the subsidiary fees amongst their benefactors, or from pleadings exhibited in later times, when it was necessary to set forth a title from an early period; or from solitary and casual notices in



record, chronicle, or charter; under which head may be placed the occasional notices in the Pipe Rolls of the Exchequer.

So little remains of the transactions in the first century and a half after the conquest, that it is only in the tenancies in chief, or the paramount lordships, that we are to expect an unbroken chain of descent. These tenancies were for the most part in the hands of the most eminent persons of the time, those whose actions were the subject of the general historian, and whose deaths were of sufficient consequence to claim a place in the public chronicles of the age.

With respect to the sub-lords, excepting some whose fees were so extensive that they rivalled the overlords in power and consequence, and forced themselves on the attention of the general historian, it rarely happens that a continued series can be given through that century and a half, though it also often happens that we may show persons holding the property in one age, which, in the next, is held by persons who use the same name of addition, and who may therefore be presumed to be the sons of the former.

But from the reign of king Henry III. the aspect of affairs is different. From that time we have various surveys of the lands held by the overlords, in which the names of those who held the sub-fees are given, and in some instances the names of various lords who held the lands at different periods. Kirkby's Inquest is one of these; this was taken in 1277, the fifth of Edward I. The record called the *Nomina Villarum*, which belongs to the 9 Edward II. is another. *Domesday Book*, the *Liber Niger*, and the *Testa de Nevil*, have been printed. Kirkby's Inquest and the *Nomina Villarum* seem to claim the earliest attention of the Commissioners of the Public Records. I speak my own experience when I say, that no single records have afforded more useful and more extended information than these have done. The Pipe Rolls only, on account of their high antiquity, and their closer bearing on the public transactions of the realm, can be said to surpass them in their claims on the attention of those Commissioners. But, besides these records, we have several surveys of the honours and the tenancies under the lords of Hallamshire, of

the reign of Henry VI. and later periods. The printed works are of easy access, and much is due from the persons engaged in the topographic illustration of our country to the wisdom and liberality of Parliament in having caused so many valuable records to be printed, and distributed in public libraries throughout the kingdom.

Surveys or extents present the outline; it is filled up, for the most part, by the aid of inquisitions post mortem. When any one died holding lands, the king's writ issued to the escheator to summon an inquest to determine of what lands he died possessed, the tenure of those lands, and who was the heir. These are the leading subjects of the inquisitions, and it is manifest at once how important they must be for carrying down the descent of property, and how certain must be the record of that descent which is supported by evidence such as this. But they sometimes contain more than this. Collateral circumstances, such as settlements and provisions for younger children, are occasionally found; and it is no unusual circumstance to find the last wills of the deceased party recited at full in them. These inquisitions begin in the reign of Henry III. and are continued to the middle of the seventeenth century. Most of the original records are in the Tower.

The account given of the descent of manors from extents and inquisitions is aided by charter evidence. As charters merely related to private intercourse between man and man, there was no public registration of them, no common depositary, but they remained in the archives of the families by whom they were executed, or accompanied the property to which they related\*. To the fines passed of lands, and to wills, I have been greatly indebted. This species of evidence is the most curious and interesting of all, as any one may satisfy himself who shall peruse the *Testamenta Vetusta* of Mr. Nicolas.

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\* "Of these," remarks Mr. Hunter, "I may with truth say, that, for the purposes of the present work, I have perused and abstracted more than three thousand; but it is remarkable how few of them throw any valuable light upon the state of the country, relating chiefly, as those which I have seen do, to the smaller properties. Neither do they afford matter for any curious general conclusions. Some of them, however, are

When the course of descent of a manor is shown, the next thing is to discover transactions of its lords respecting it, or transactions which throw light upon the character of those who held it. Here it will not be expected that much can be discovered. Grants of free warren, markets, and fairs, notices in the Hundred rolls of usurpations, patent grants for particular purposes, with occasional summonses to assist in military affairs, these form for the most part all that can now be recovered of the men of consideration in the middle ages, except what may be collected from their private charters. For all these, the volumes published under the Record Commission have been of singular advantage.

Sometimes, however, we have more to relate, and pleas on trials or petitions to Parliament exhibit interesting facts. For the former I have been chiefly indebted to Dodsworth and Hopkinson; for the latter to the Rolls of Parliament, a work which, owing in a great measure to the want of an index\*, has not been used as it ought to have been by the topographical inquirer.

In preparing the accounts of the descents of the feudal interests, assistance has also been derived from the labours of industrious and ingenious persons who have applied themselves to the investigation of the gentilitinal antiquities of the English nation. The superior fees have been for the most part in the hands of persons who ranked among the baronage of England, and some of the fees of the second class were also held by families in whom there were hereditary claims to distinctions. Concerning all families of those ranks much information has been collected, and much has been published. On the house of Warren, to whom Coningsborough and the Level of Hatfield belonged, we have a work in two quarto volumes; and of the Lacis, the Mauleys, and other families, the pages of Sir William Dugdale's Baronage afford ample information. I have used, how-

ever, such information sparingly. I have wished as much as possible to avoid the repetition of that which was already before the public, and have preferred, rather than to transcribe from printed works which are equally the property of every one of my readers as of myself, to offer a few remarks upon the accounts of these great houses given by my predecessors, as supplementary to their labours, though conscious that the work might thereby incur the imputation of being meagre where it ought to be full. Our topographical works must, after all the compression that can be applied to them, be sufficiently large, and a topographer cannot, in my opinion, be too sparing in his use of that information which has long ago been made *publici juris* by some industrious predecessor.

In families of a rank below the baronage in whom these feudal interests have been vested, a different course has been adopted. Where the account of them was to be derived from manuscript authority, and not from printed books, I have ventured to consider myself in the light of one who is the first to write upon the subject, and the genealogical details which follow may be hereafter to others what the works of previous inquirers into the history of the baronage of England have been to me. And here I must acknowledge the great assistance which I have derived from the labours of some of the old officers of the College of Arms, whose visitation books contain a vast body of genealogical information.

But though these books must undoubtedly be regarded as containing the best and most authentic information in respect of our gentilitinal antiquities, I must add that very valuable information has been obtained from other collections.

The pedigrees which, within the last century, have been from time to time entered in the records of the College of Arms have afforded valuable information in this department, and I may take leave to say that some have been either wholly compiled or continued by myself from original evidence, personal knowledge, or the information of the families themselves or of their friends; and that there is scarcely a pedigree throughout the work which has not been compared in respect of some of its statements with documentary evidence.

of a higher character, and it will be seen, particularly in the second volume, of what use evidence of this kind may be made."

\* An Index to the Rolls of Parliament was for many years the employment of the late Rev. John Pridden, F.S.A. (See vol. xcv. i. 468. Edward Upham, esq. F.S.A. is now engaged on the same task.—*EDIT.*



MOYLES COURT, ELLINGHAM, HAMPSHIRE.



MR. URRAN,

June 10.

THE accompanying view of Moyles Court, in the parish of Ellingham, near Ringwood, in Hampshire (for nearly two centuries the residence of the Lisle family), is taken from a painting done about fifteen years ago, in the lifetime of the late Charles Lisle, esq. (the last male of that branch), who died in 1816, since which the house has been sold to Henry Baring, esq. of Somerset, the present possessor, who has taken down great part of the building, leaving only sufficient to serve as a habitation for the farmer renting the estate — (See Plate II.)

It was here that an event took place, which is recorded in all our histories of James the Second, namely, the harbouring of two of the adherents of the unfortunate Monmouth by one of the Lisle family—Alicia, or Alice, the wife of John Lisle, a severe republican, who sat as one of the judges at the trial of Charles the First, and was in such favour with Cromwell, as to be promoted to the office of Commissioner of the Great Seal, and to a seat in the Upper House of Parliament; hence the title of lady, or dame, given to his wife. Upon the restoration he went in exile to Switzerland, where he was assassinated in open day; and, it is said, by or at the instigation of some of his own countrymen. The wife, who by no means approved of her husband's political principles, lived in retirement at Moyles Court, where she received Mr. John Hicks, a Non-conformist Minister, and his companion, named Nelthorpe. A military party, under the command of a son of the loyal Colonel Pentrich, having traced these men to Moyles Court, secured them, together with the Lady Lisle. The latter was conducted to Winchester, where she was tried on a charge of high treason, before the infamous Judge Jeffries, then on the Western Circuit, holding what was termed the "bloody assize." His conduct on this occasion corresponded with his general character.

The proceedings on the trial, which was held on the 27th August, 1685, afford a shocking display of scurrility and violence, cloaked with a pretended zeal for truth, and hypocritical appeals to the Majesty of Heaven, delivered in a style of solemn blasphemy. Lady Lisle employed no counsel. Her defence was attless: simply stating the truth of the case, that she had given an asylum to Mr. Hicks\* as a persecuted minister, without suspicion of his having been concerned with Monmouth; and had received Nelthorpe as Hicks's friend, not even knowing his name. She represented the improbability of her risking her own life, and the ruin of her family, in harbouring known traitors; and proved, that she had always instilled principles of loyalty into her son, by his having actually borne arms against Monmouth. Jeffries gave the Jury a very partial charge; notwithstanding which, they were so little satisfied with the evidence, as to incline to acquit the prisoner. The Judge, enraged, sent them to reconsider the matter; until at length, intimidated by his ferocity, they returned a verdict of guilty. The next morning sentence was passed that she should be burned in the afternoon. However, at the intercession of some Clergymen of Winchester, a few days reprieve was obtained, and her life was asked of the King, by Royalists who had found in her a friend, and well affected to their cause, but in vain? James told the Earl of Feversham, when he applied to the King, that he had promised Jeffries he would not pardon her! All the mercy that was extended to her, was an alteration of the sentence from burning to beheading. On the 2d September the venerable victim, then about seventy years old, was brought to the scaffold, where she resigned her life with Christian fortitude. Just before her execution she gave a paper to the Sheriff, expressing her sentiments, in which she declares herself a Protestant, deprecates the return of Popery as a judgment, vindicates her character, forgives her enemies, and prepares to die, in the expectation of "pardon and acceptance with God, by the imputed righteousness of Jesus Christ." She was buried in Ellingham Church-yard, as appears by the inscription, noticed in the next page.

Among the earliest acts of William and Mary, was one for annull-

\* Hicks (or Hickes) is stated to have been brother to George Hickes, Dean of Worcester, and was executed at Glastonbury, according to Echard. Of the fate of Nelthorpe no mention is made.



ing and making void the conviction and attainder of this injured lady (granted upon the petition of two of her daughters, Tryphena, the wife of Richard Lloyd, and Bridget, the wife of — Usher), by which Parliament declared their sense of her wrongs, and made her family all the reparation in their power. It is a most gratifying circumstance to all who venerate the efforts by which our ancestors have made the British Constitution what it is, that this Bill received the Royal Assent on the very same day (24th May, 1689) as the Act of Toleration, a day never to be forgotten in the annals of British freedom.

I have no where found recorded the maiden name of Alicia Lisle; but, through the kindness of a gentleman\*, whose intelligence and liberality are well known, I am enabled to state some particulars respecting her family. It appears that she was daughter and co-heir to Sir White Beconsawe, knt. of Moyles Court, who was son of William Beconsawe, esq. by Alice, sole daughter and heir to William White, esq., also of Moyles court. The subject of our inquiry was five years old at the Heralds' visitation in 1623, which makes her age at the time of her death to have been rather under seventy years. By her husband before mentioned she had two sons and six daughters; but the heirs male failing in the second descent, the estate of Moyles Court, &c. devolved to the descendants of Sir William Lisle, knt. brother to John aforesaid, who were seated at Crux Easton, in the same county; and finally ending in Charles, who died unmarried, as before stated, thus became extinct a family who was of great note in the Isle of Wight from the Conquest, and where it had large possessions; hence the name *De Insula*, or *De L'isle*. Edward Hales Taylor, esq. son of Mary, sister and co-heir to the late Charles Lisle, esq. by Christopher Taylor, D.D. has taken the surname and arms of Lisle.

In the church of Ellingham is a monument, inscribed, "Here lyeth interred the body of Alice Beconsawe, the wyfe of Willm. Beconsawe, of Ibsley, esquire, the sole daughter and heire of Willm. White, of Moyles Court, esquire. She lyved virtuously, and dyed in the fear of God, the 19

July, Ann. D'ni 1622." There is also a head-stone in the church-yard with this inscription, "Here lies Dame Alicia Lisle, and her daughter Ann Hartfall, who dyed the 17 Febr. 170—. Alicia Lisle dyed the 2 Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1685." These are the only memorials existing for these families there.

Yours, &c.

C. S. B.

Mr. URBAN,

July 10.

**I**F the following literal transcript of an original letter from Bishop Tanner to Browne Willis, the antiquary, may be deemed worthy of insertion in your Magazine, it is at your disposal.

G. L.

"For Browne Willis, esq. at Mrs. Hemings, in St. Martin's-lane, London.

June 21, 1708.

I hope dear Mr. Willis will pardon my troubling him with the inclosed old copy of verses; which, if he has not before met with, may not, perhaps, be unwelcome to so great a lover of Bells, and not the less for its relation to the Church.

Whenever the *Notitia Monastica* is reprinted, I think it must not swell much bigger than it is, being designed only for a manual, and repertory, with directions to the printed books and MS. registers. But I should be glad to be corrected and improved in any thing about the founder, time of foundation, order and dedication of any religious house, I have left out or mistaken. Any arms also of religious houses would be acceptable. I had a good handsome sheet of observations on the arms of monasteries from a country schoolmaster here lately, in which were many things I had not before met with.

I wish Mr. Madox, after he has done his *Exchequer book*, would furnish us with a volume or two more of *Monasticon*, which the Augmentation Office would furnish him with choice of materials for. Mr. Newcourt's *History of the Diocese of London*, I hear, is almost finished, which book I want to see. Pray does Mr. Strype's edition and enlargements of *Stow's Survey* go on?

I wish you and your lady a good journey to Whaddon, and all health and happiness in that charming situation, and myself half a day's conversation with you there among your old books; though I shall be always and

every where, dearest Sir, your most affectionately obliged,

THOM. TANNER.

My humble service to Dr. Hutton, Mr. Wotton, &c.

*On Tom of Christ Church, newly cast.  
(about A D 1653)*

Be dumb, ye infant chimes, thump not the  
mettle

That ne'er outrung the tinker and his kettle;  
Cease all your petty 'larums, for to day  
Is young Tom's resurrection from the clay:  
And know when Tom shall ring his loudest  
bells,

The \* of you will seem but dinner bells.  
Old Tom's grown young again, the fiery cave  
Is now his cradle, that was once his grave:  
He grew up quickly from his mother's earth,  
And all you see is not an hour's birth;  
Look on him well, my life I do engage  
You ne'er saw prettier baby for his age.

Brave, constant Tom, none could make thee  
turn. [did thee burn;

Tho' hang'd, drown'd, quarter'd, till they  
Yet not for this, nor ten times more, be sorry,  
Since thou wast martyred for our Churches  
But for thy meritorious suffering [glory;  
Thou shortly shalt toward heaven in a stränge;  
And tho' we grieved to see thee thump'd and  
banged,

We'll all be glad (great Tom) to see thee  
hanged."

I have met somewhere that the in-  
scription on the old bell was,

"In Thomæ laude resonò bun-bom sine  
fraude."

Mr. URRAN,

June 30.

IT will be my endeavour by the pre-  
sent communication to throw some  
light upon the inquiries of your Corre-  
spondent, "The Hermit of Eskdale-  
side," respecting the poet Samuel Jones;  
p. 388. It appears by the books in  
the archives of the Custom-house of  
Whitby, that Mr. Jones entered into  
that service as Deputy Customer on  
the 23d May, 1709, and on the 17th  
August following he was appointed  
Queen's Searcher, by deputation from  
Gilbert Wigginton, esq. who was then  
Patent Searcher. He remained in that  
office, at least, until the 11th May,  
1731, a period of twenty-two years.  
The last time he subscribed his name  
wholly, indicates age or infirmity.  
On the 19th March, 1732, his suc-  
cessor, George Dickinson, was sworn

into office; and according to the re-  
gister of burials at the parish church  
of St. Mary, Whitby, he was interred  
on the 24th of December in that year.  
Thus nearly twenty-three years of his  
life is accounted for

Whence Mr. Samuel Jones came I  
have not the means of ascertaining  
with so much certainty. His volume  
of Poetical Miscellanies, published in  
1714, is dedicated to Hugh Machell,  
of Appleby, in the county of West-  
moreland, esq. and he inscribes him-  
self "his most obedient son." He  
might be the son-in-law, or the natural  
son of that gentleman. The Machell  
family resided during several genera-  
tions at Crackenthorpe Hall, near Ap-  
pleby. The late Lord Lonsdale pur-  
chased the property several years since,  
and no branch of the family now re-  
mains in the neighbourhood. It is  
said to have removed to Beverley.

It will hence appear somewhat im-  
probable, that Mr. Samuel Jones was  
"a Dissenting Minister at Manches-  
ter. Nevertheless it may be possible  
that he was the brother of the learned  
Jeremiah Jones; for the same mystery,  
the same "shadows, clouds, and dark-  
ness," hang upon his origin and early  
life. It is merely "apprehended that he  
(Jeremiah) was a native of the North  
of England, and that his father was a  
gentleman in affluent circumstances."

I shall not encumber your pages with  
critical observations upon the merits or  
demerits of the Poetical Miscellanies  
of Jones; they consist of thirty-three  
pieces, and occupy eighty-two pages.  
I will just mention the title of one  
piece, "On a Lady's carrying £10,000  
to King Charles the First, when a Pri-  
soner in the Isle of Wight," which con-  
sists of fifty-nine lines in verse. The  
lady's name and memory deserve to be  
rescued from oblivion, for such a spon-  
taneous act of devotion and loyalty to  
that unhappy member of the ever un-  
fortunate house of Stuart. I do not  
remember to have met with the anec-  
dote, or her name, in Granger, or in  
any of the lives, memoirs, or journals  
of Charles, and the events of his times.

There is a copy of Jones's Poetical  
Miscellanies in the Whitby Museum,  
as well as in the British Museum.

In the days of the Saxons, the fa-  
mous Streoneshalh Abbey stood on the  
eastern cliff of Whitby. St. Hilda was  
the first Abbess, and she greatly pro-  
moted the cause of learning in Britain

\* This blank has been supplied in Mr.  
Wallis's Autograph with the word *bigg'st*.

There Cædmon composed his spiritual poetry, some remains of which have come down to our times. His hymn is said to be the oldest specimen of Anglo-Saxon poetry extant. It is preserved in King Alfred's translation of Bede. Is not Cædmon, therefore, entitled to the honourable appellation of "The Father of English Poets?"

The inhabitants of Whitby, emulating the ancient fame of Streonshalh, have recently caught the growing spirit of improvement. In 1823, a Literary and Philosophical Society, with a Museum attached, was founded. Some of the most respectable noblemen and gentlemen of the county patronize and support the effort. The collection of petrifications, minerals, rock specimens, fossil bones, animal teeth (especially from the Kirkdale cavern), antiquities, shells, and miscellaneous organic remains and curiosities deposited in the Museum, are rich and curious, and many entirely unique. It possesses a complete petrified crocodile, discovered in 1824. There are few places in this country which afford such facilities for collecting all sorts of specimens connected with mineralogy and geology. The Society is also forwarding the general interests of science and knowledge by lectures, papers, and conversational meetings.

With regard to Mr. Samuel Jones's "Whitby, a poem, occasioned by Mr. Andrew Long's recovery from Jaundice, by drinking of Whitby Spaw Waters," said by Gough (Topography, vol. II. p. 449,) to have been published in 8vo in 1718, I am not able to give any distinct information. It is evident Mr. Gough had seen the volume somewhere. Upon the authority of a letter in the addenda to old Gent's History of Hull, it appears that the poet expatiated in that poem on "the virtues and nature of the waters, the wholesomeness of the air, and the beauty of the piers, affording the sweetest view of the ocean, which abounds with the finest fish." It is not very probable that the whole impression of a poem upon such a subject should be destroyed. It will perhaps occur bound up with other tracts, or may be found among the pamphlets and literary lumber of a book-worm, or the descendant of a book-worm, in some neglected closet of an old family house. I have no doubt some of your readers, on search being made, will

have the means of restoring it to light, or of intimating where copies may be seen, or from whence Gough obtained his information.

It is not known whether Samuel Jones was the author of any other volumes besides the "Poetical Miscellanies," and "Whitby, a poem."

It may not be superfluous to give a short account of the situation and properties of Whitby Spa.

"It rises up at the bottom of a high cliff of clay, within the sea-mark, in the roadside from the town to the allum works. It bubbles up through the sand, was formerly walled up, had a house, and several conveniences for drinkers, being found a great diuretic, anti-icteric, and emenagogic, purged some, but most not at all. But now the sea has washed down all, and filled the place with stones. It is only to be discovered from its glaring scum and oker. Three pints of it exhaled left twenty grains of black sediment, which affords chiefly a little marine salt and some nitre."

Such is the description which Dr. Short gave of this salubrious fountain in his History of Mineral Waters, published in 1734, sixteen years after the publication of Jones's poem. It is the only scientific account, if it can be so called, which has been published. The professors of the healing art at Whitby, feeling it to be but a sorry and imperfect exposition of its nature and qualities, are now employed in making a new analysis; so that if we cannot have Jones's poetical development of the spring, and the story of the miraculous cure of Andrew Long, by drinking its waters, in verse, we shall at least possess a scientific and useful exposé in prose. The Spaw is near the bathing ground, which is the most commodious in England; and the ladies of Whitby have lately, in a very spirited manner, resolved to erect by subscription an appropriate structure over it for the convenience of visitors and valetudinarians.

Besides partially answering the inquiries of "The Hermit of Eskdale-side," I shall state some particulars, which may not be considered devoid of interest.

Since Gent's time the piers of Whitby are greatly improved. They are now magnificent moles. Some of the stones of which they are composed weigh upwards of six tons. They have been erected principally by the same



says and means as St. Paul's Cathedral was built, viz. by a duty on coals. The legislature has for more than a century been exceedingly liberal in granting funds, not less than ten Acts of Parliament having passed from the reign of Queen Anne to this time, for the maintenance and improvement of the piers and harbour. The annual revenue is upwards of 2,400*l.* which increases with the increasing consumption of coals. It may therefore be reasonably expected that posterity and the shipping and commercial interests will be benefited by the splendid structures which such ample provision is calculated to produce in a series of years, especially when administered under the direction of commercial, energetic, and public-spirited trustees, who are resident on the spot, and are ever alive to forward the best interests of the port, and to discharge their duties to the public punctually and faithfully. The west pier runs direct from the town into the sea, and is 600 yards in length, forming a noble marine parade, which commands a full view of the bay, the dark promontories at each extremity, and the intermediate jagged cliffs—the town rising from both margins of the Esk, the aged church of St. Mary, and the ruined monastery of St. Hilda.

The church and abbey are perched on the eastern cliff, a great height above the town. The ascent is gained by 190 steps. From the acclivity extensive prospects present themselves on every side; the tenantless monastic ruins, the wide ocean, ever washing the sandy beach, with ships scudding along its bosom in the distance; the woods and castle of Mulgrave; the piers; the concave town, harbour, shipping, and curious draw-bridge across the river, all immediately beneath the eye, the winding and fertile valley of the Esk, through which rolls in many a serpentine curve the stream of that name; the numerous swelling hills intersecting one another, and

studded with villas, hamlets, groves, and homesteads; the high and lonely moors beyond, covered with dark purple heath, and which seem gloomily to frown upon the humble but smiling dales below, the *total ensemble* affording panoramic views of mingled beauty and sublimity, few of which have hitherto been pictured by the artist, and words must fail to convey an adequate representation.

The following elegant and interesting lines from a poem called "Saint Hilda," by a young gentleman now no more, and which I understand was printed for private circulation, but not published, will convey some idea of the particular *point de vue*, which I have attempted, but very imperfectly, to describe.

"If e'er to Whitby's silver strand  
Thy pilgrim steps have stray'd,  
Descended Hackness' valleys deep,  
Or rov'd through Eskdale's \* shade.  
Then sure thy weary feet have toil'd  
The steep ascent to gain,  
Where holy Hilda's† mould'ring pile  
O'erhangs the foaming main.

No station for monastic cell,  
No warm sequester'd dale,  
But fitter for baronial tower,  
To awe the subject vale.‡

Yet there the pious fabric rose,  
And crown'd the dizzy steep,  
Tho' sweet were Eskdale's tangled paths,  
And Hackness' valleys deep.

There many a legend shalt thou hear,  
Which Whitby's fishers tell,  
Of honour due and reverence paid  
To noble Hilda's cell.

How, when above her oriel arch  
The screaming sea-fowl soar'd,  
Then drooping pious conscious fell,  
And the virgin saint ador'd.

How sole amid the serpent tribe  
The holy abbess stood,  
With fervent faith and uplift hands,  
Grasping the holy-rood.

The suppliant's prayer and powerful charm  
The unnumber'd reptiles own,  
Each falling from the cliff becomes  
A headless coil of stone.§

\* *Fata flu. oritur in Eskdale; definit per Danberum nemus, et tandem apud Stroneshall in mare se exonerat.* Lei. Collec. tom. ter. p. 40.

† Monasterium S. Hildæ apud Stroneshall (Whitby) penitus destructum fuit ab Ingomo et Hubba, Titusque abbas Glouconiam cum reliquis S. Hildæ aufugit. Restitutum fuit monasterium de Stroneshall tempore Henrici primi per Gulielmum Persæ.—Leland.

‡ Locus ubi nunc coenobium est videtur mihi esse ars inexpugnabilis. Ibid.

§ Mira res est videre serpentes apud Stroneshall in orbem giratos, et in clementiâ cœli vel, ut monachi ferunt, precibus D. Hildæ concretos.—Leland.

Lapides hic (apud Whitby) inveniantur, serpentium in spiram revolutorum effigie, et



which have accrued while the party has remained a member of the society, although he has not lived in the inn, or practised at the bar. I happened to be in court when the cause was tried at Westminster by Lord Ellenborough.

An action of debt will lie against an heir having assets by descent in fee-simple, on the obligation of his ancestor, wherein the heir is expressly bound; see 1 Inst. 209, a.; 2 Saund. 136; 1 Ves. 212.

The law considers the bond of the ancestor, wherein the heir is bound, as becoming, upon the death of the ancestor, the heir's own debt, in respect of the assets, which the heir has in his own right, and holds him liable upon such bond to the value of the land descended. See Gilb. Debt, b. 2, c. 1.

The circumstance of twenty years having elapsed without any demand made, is of itself a presumption that a bond has been satisfied; but length of time is no legal bar; it is only a ground on which the jury may presume satisfaction. *Oswald v. Legh*, 1 T. R. 270; *Rex v. Stephens*, 1 Burr. 434; *Winchelsea Cases*, 4 Burr. 1963.

The case of Lord Roselyn and another v. Jodrell, esq. forms a precedent, as I apprehend, by which "Naboth" must be guided. R. W. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Melksham, July 9.*  
A FEW years since I addressed you on the subject of a monument to the memory of the immortal John Locke, a philosopher who, of all England's illustrious sons, perhaps, has best deserved an honorary cenotaph to perpetuate his memory. My address, however, it should seem, was little heeded in the quarter it was chiefly meant to be effective, and the hint by which I sought to jog the sleeping energies of certain individuals actually connected with the projection of such a monument, never obtained so great a share of contemporary attention as the occasion might have demanded.

On again looking over, as sometimes wont, some of your Magazines for the last year, my attention was caught the other day, in your number for December last, with the communication of "J. B." on the subject of a monument to the memory of Captain Cook.—I had not before noticed this communication, and that its object has not been advocated and promoted in our many journals, must, without illibe-

ral vituperation, be deemed one of those marks of oblivion to high national merit, which, indicative as it may be of some former ages, certainly does not least characterize the age in which we live. To the shame of England, two schemes, projected by some public-spirited and patriotic individuals, towards erecting such a monument, have severally failed; and in this boasted age of philanthropy and science, that which should have been a NATIONAL undertaking, has at length been undertaken and completed, referring to the communication of your Correspondent, by the liberality and munificence of a private individual, Robt. Campion, esq. of Easby Hall near Stokesby. I do not exactly know the situation of Easby, which has been selected in the present instance, or its eligibility for the site of an honorary column; but the zeal of its spirited proprietor, and his devotion to the cause of science or of patriotism, cannot be too publicly appreciated.

That upwards of half a century should have elapsed from the death of Cook, and nothing actually accomplished, in a national point of view, to perpetuate the memory of England's greatest circumnavigator, is indeed matter of surprise. It is true that the mural tablet or the honorary cenotaph cannot

"prevail the silent dust,  
Or flattery reach the dull cold ear of death;"

but it is equally true, that tributes of gratitude to the manes of the illustrious deceased have, from the earliest ages, distinguished those nations most eminent for their civilization and their thinking; and it will be said, that Britain has often shewn, that in the commemoration of her heroes she would fain not stand next to Athens, or so Rome.

But, Sir, she will stand second to those celebrated states, if, in the progress of her history, she omits to offer the becoming tribute of her testimonials to the worth of her most illustrious benefactors. Among these Cook will ever be admitted to occupy a foremost ground. To enumerate, at this time of day, the great and unprecedented services which he achieved in the cause of scientific discovery, would be unnecessary. Geography and natural history, attending to enlarge and elevate the knowledge of mankind,

lands prodigiously indebted to his unwearied researches. The islands of the North and South Pacific Ocean; New Zealand accurately surveyed; the North-west Coast of America explored, and the figure and boundaries of New Holland ascertained and determined, are services to science, and to enlivened mankind, which no single man, except himself, ever performed. Our rising colonies in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land owe their very existence exclusively to the enterprise of Cook; and yet, Mr Urban, in the gaze of these important services, intelligent foreigners look in vain for a national commemoration of his character. While our cathedrals, and even our parks, protrude monuments, which in stately grandeur tell the illustrious "story" of the heroes who perished, and the deeds of arms which were achieved at Waterloo and elsewhere, in other words commemorate the death of multitudes of human beings, is he not entitled to honour who has, in prospective, added millions of beings to the number of civilized mankind?

It is hoped that this national delinquency, as it may be called, will yet be redeemed; and that the patriotic munificence of an individual will not lie dormant—an undertaking, which should be performed by the British Public, or the Legislature.

With regard to the situation of such a monument or column, if, as your Correspondent suggests, it be intended as a sea-mark, or beacon, to guide the mariner on that ocean upon which none ever gained a more solid renown, many might be suggested along the cliffs which crown the shores of merry England. The rock of Portland, provided it were more accessible by land to the inspection of the public, might form an eligible site, as this lofty promontory commands a wide sweep up and down the channel, and blocks of stone might be furnished at no expence of conveyance. The pyramidal form would, in this case, be preferable, more effectually to secure it against the tremendous gusts of wind which are often there prevalent.

I have long, Mr. Urban, been of sentiment similar to those here touched upon, and if, as I believe, there are numerous others of my countrymen who differ not very widely from  
Gent Mag. July, 1823.

me, the measure, it is more than possible, may yet meet with its due and adequate support. I trust it will no longer languish for want of patronage; and that England can appreciate illustrious deeds of scientific adventure, as well as illustrious deeds of arms. In this age, although the cry of "bad times" and commercial distress still rings in our ears, we yet see luxury and expence advancing, and public works prosecuted with even unexampled rapidity. Can, then, a plea of this nature be admitted, to the neglect of the memory of Cook?

Yours, &c.

E. P.

#### APPROACHES TO THE NEW LONDON BRIDGE.

**T**HERE are two considerations attendant on the future approaches to the new Bridge, utility and economy; that plan, therefore, which affords the most easy access into the heart of the City, with the least expence and the smallest destruction of property, it is evident, must be the one selected. The folly of commencing a new Bridge without duly considering the nature of the approaches to it, is now sufficiently apparent. The Corporation must answer for this; the mischief has been done; and as no remedy exists short of pulling down the Bridge, and erecting it on the site of the old one, which, after all, would perhaps be a considerable saving to the public, or of constructing, at a vast expenditure of money, new streets on both sides of the river leading to the new Bridge; and as the former alternative is not likely to be adopted, the only question now is, how this object can be attained with the least outlay. For our own parts we see no probability of any improvement taking place. The approach to the new Bridge from London, there is little doubt, will be by the road set out in what is termed "the Contract Plan," by which the line of street will make a twist between the Monument and the old Bridge, and approach the new site by means of an obtuse angle, in the same inconvenient manner as the high road to Dover crosses the bridge at Rochester.

We have seen the three several Plans set forth by the City, and it requires but little knowledge of the situation to be able to estimate the immense ex-

penditure of money which will attend the execution of the Plans made subsequent to the Contract Plan. Where the funds are to come from, the Corporation may be able to disclose. For our parts we see no possible means of raising money by *millions* for so useless a purpose; we say useless, because had the Bridge been built on the site of the present one, the approaches on both sides might have been gradually improved, at a comparatively trifling expenditure; and which the income of the large estates held *in trust* by the Corporation, would have been nearly adequate to bear.

Mr. George Allen, an architect by profession, has been led to the contemplation of the subject by his professional engagements on behalf of the proprietors of some wharfs in Southwark, which it was expected would be required for the purposes of the improvement. He has recently published a pamphlet, entitled, "Plan and Designs for the future Approaches to the New London Bridge; with a Memorial submitted to the Court of Common Council, comprising Suggestions for the formation of a Quay for the reception of Steam Vessels, the opening of new Streets and Avenues, and the improvement of existing Thoroughfares in the City of London, and the Borough of Southwark."

In the year 1826, Mr. Allen prepared a plan for a new line of approach, which might leave the wharfs and premises in Tooley-street undisturbed. The Author delayed the publication of his ideas at that time, by reason of a professional friend having published a similar plan in May 1827; "Up to which period," adds the Author, "Messrs. Rennie, the engineers appointed for the erection of the new Bridge, appear to have had no idea of departing from the old line of Tooley-street, upon which, according to the Contract Plan, the ascent to the new Bridge was to be formed; but, after the publication in May of the plan above mentioned, they prepared and submitted to the New Bridge Committee an entirely *new series* of plans, in which three different modes of attaining the new Bridge, from the City side, were suggested; but for the approaches from Southwark, though the engravings were also three in number, the designs are one: the plans not being all alike, but so far as re-

lated to the new approach from Tooley-street, are precisely the counterparts of my plan, and that of my friend before alluded to, which was published in the May preceding. This coincidence is too remarkable to be considered accidental, as it comprises another very important feature of the plan published in May, namely, the suggestion of a new street, to extend from London Bridge to the Bricklayers' Arms; yet without even a hint being given in the Report which accompanies it, of the idea having originated with another party."

Now, as every man has a right to the undisturbed possession of the productions of his genius, Mr. Allen very properly determined on bringing his plans before the public; a course he was compelled in some measure to adopt, by the "delay and difficulty" he met with in getting them submitted to that at least self-important tribunal, the Court of Common Council. Being referred to the New Bridge Committee, Mr. Allen says, "I consequently waited on the Chairman, when he informed me, that Messrs. Rennie being about to submit *another* Plan for the approaches from Southwark, my designs could not be received until *after* theirs had been presented."

This partial and narrow-minded proceeding of the civic "Committee of Taste," induced Mr. Allen to persevere in bringing his Plans before the notice of the Court of Common Council, as well as appealing to a higher and more enlightened court, the public.

We will now proceed to an examination of the plans which accompany the pamphlet before us; and first, the opening of a street from the new Bridge to the Bank. This street proceeds from the northern foot of the Bridge, in a right line, until it reaches a site nearly opposite the Monument, whence it is carried in a diagonal direction, but without any second angle or curve, until it enters Cornhill, exactly facing the central portico of the Bank of England. This plan destroys no public building, it avoids all the numerous churches in its line, and does not cut up an entire lane or street in the whole of its course; the only public building which it at all interferes with being the old Post-office. A cross street unites this with Fish-street-hill, forming a fine vista in the front of the Monument; the pre-



ervation of which noble column, the largest in the world, is no longer questionable, although it ought never to be forgotten that an idea was once entertained, by the memorable Corporation, of destroying this fine specimen of architecture, the beauties of which they had not taste enough to appreciate. The eastern portion of the bank of the river, between the Bridge and St. Magnus' Church, Mr. Allen proposes to be formed into a quay and pier for the reception of steam vessels, whereby they might unship the passengers with less danger and trouble than is now the case. A well-drawn perspective view of this new street shows a handsome design for the new Fishmongers' Hall, with an octostyle portico on the one side, and a subordinate, but correspondent building, on the other; the houses in the street decorated with architectural embellishments, well calculated to set off the magnificent steeples, and the proud column of the immortal Wren, which laugh to shame the petty erections patronised by the Corporation.

We have given the City plans priority over the others; but the Southwark improvements are the main features of Mr. Allen's work. The splendid cathedral-like church of St. Saviour, he proposes to insulate in a circus; at the east end a square to be formed, from which a broad street is to be carried in a right line, until it unites with Tooley-street. The elevation of the square, as given by Mr. Allen, would be grand and impressive, on one side the magnificent church, fronted by a fountain and statue; and in the fore ground, and forming the angle between the Borough High-street and the new street, a handsome building, with a tetrastyle Doric portico, for the Town-hall, would occupy one side, on the opposite one handsome and lofty houses, in an appropriate style of decoration, the whole forming a *coup d'oeil* not witnessed in any approach to the metropolis.

Mr. Allen says, "Only four houses will be required to be taken down in Tooley-street, and, throughout the remaining portion of the line suggested, the property will be found to be of the most inferior description, consisting of ancient and dilapidated wooden buildings, and small tenements occupied by weekly tenants, with two extensive spaces of vacant ground, being the court-yard in front of St. Olave's Gram-

mar School, and a small part of the parish burial-ground: beyond which, this street would require the removal, in the Borough High-street, of no property other than such as must, of necessity, be taken down, whether this line of street be adopted or not, in consequence of the proposed raising of the ascending road from near the entrance gateway of St. Thomas's Hospital, on to the new London Bridge."

Without anticipating our readers in any more of Mr. Allen's pamphlet, we have quoted enough to bring the matter fairly before them; for ourselves, we have no hesitation in adding our testimony to the merit of the designs: how far the accomplishment of them is practicable, must be a subject of consideration elsewhere. The Southwark improvements, from the nature of the property affected, are the most likely to be completed. As to those on the London side, we again ask, where is the money to come from?

Besides the grand improvements, there are plans for two secondary streets given by Mr. Allen. The first is, the continuation of a street from the west front of St. Saviour's church to the Blackfriars-road, which at present can only be approached from the Borough by winding and narrow streets. As this street would only require a very partial destruction of property, a considerable extent of its line being composed of existing streets, requiring none or little alteration, we should pronounce its formation to be a decided improvement.

We cannot, however, speak in equal terms of the contemplated road from the Bricklayers' Arms to the new Bridge; that such a road would have the effect of driving out a number of poor inhabitants from their dwellings; and that it would afford employment to speculative builders is certain; but that it would be a public improvement, or productive of the least benefit to the inhabitants of Southwark, or elsewhere, we most positively deny. The road from the Bricklayers' Arms to St. George's Church affords every facility which can be required; and we feel certain that, if the new road was formed, the traffic, from various causes, would still keep the old track.

Viewing, however, the plans for this road, one observation alone will show the superiority of Mr. Allen's over that of the Messrs. Rennie; the



latter actually makes the line of road to intersect in a diagonal direction, and consequently destroy two out of three of the courts of St. Thomas's Hospital, and the whole of the front, and a portion of the back court of Guy's; while Mr. Allen, aided by his superior local knowledge, by carrying his line of street a few hundred yards further down Tooley-street, avoids the destruction or mutilation of both these public Institutions.

We had intended here to have closed this subject, but recollecting, after shutting up the pamphlet, that some "Hints on the consequences which will probably result from the removal of the ancient dam at London Bridge," had been given in the prefatory remarks, we opened the book again, for the purpose of noticing the serious evil which it seems is likely to result from the removal of the old Bridge.

"Upon this question," says Mr. Allen, "I have ever been of opinion, that immediately the ancient dam shall have been taken away, either the bed of the river must be cleared out, as far up as Teddington Lock, or a new lock must be formed at the western extremity of the metropolis, towards Vauxhall Bridge or Chelsea; between which and the new London Bridge the bottom will require to be ballasted to a depth, nearly equal to the ancient fall at the old Bridge; and if this be done, what will then become of the foundations of some of our bridges, and of most of our wharf-walls along the banks of the river? Hereafter, when a north-east wind prevails, the tide not being stopped as at present in its progress upward by the old Bridge, must lay under water the whole of Lambeth-marsh, Battersea, and a considerable extent of property in the upper parts of the river. Since the removal of the watercourses and the dams, which, after the opening of the great centre arch in 1760, were placed in the locks to accelerate the motion of the water-wheels, and more particularly since the opening of two wide arches; the tide-water in the river not only subsides more rapidly, and ebbs much lower out than formerly, but the lands on the banks of the river are more than ever exposed to be suddenly flooded at high water. Presuming from these facts, which are known to every waterman and resident on the banks of the river above Chelsea, I have no doubt that the removal of the barrier at the old London Bridge will occasion frequent inundation when easterly winds prevail, and that some hours before the re-flooded, the upper part of the river

will become so nearly dry, as to be unfit for the purposes of navigation." P. 16.

Mr. Allen is not singular in this opinion. The late eminent John Smeaton, in 1767, says, "If London Bridge were to be taken away, the river would become so shallow above bridge at low water, that the navigation would be greatly impeded for hours each tide."

This is a question which deserves more serious consideration than it has ever met with. In this age of silly-improvement, consequences are never considered until the effects of any projected innovation are too severely felt to be remedied. The "march of intellect" has so far outstripped reason and common sense, that it is now but of little use to oppose ancient securities against modern improvement. London Bridge must therefore fall with every other remnant of past ages; and when innovation has attained its triumph, let us hope we shall not have to look back with pain on the results of the restless spirit of alteration which unhappily marks the present day; or that we shall then view in the new London Bridge one of the monuments of conceited ignorance, disguised under the specious name of intellect, which, to our sorrow, will one day be as numerous as the cause which creates them is now apparent. E. I. C.



MR. URBAN,

July 25.

PERMIT me through the medium of your highly interesting Magazine to suggest, "should the present nuisance of Smithfield market be abolished, and a handsome square erected on its site," the placing of an obelisk, or statue, "where the centre gas-lamp now stands," to commemorate the sufferings of those noble martyrs, who sealed their faith with their blood.

No monumental marble as yet records the names of those who were not afraid, in times of hot persecutions, to confess the Protestant faith, handed down by them to posterity.

Every Protestant, on beholding such a Memorial, would thank God that persecution and bigotry had ceased, and that every man was allowed to follow the religion his conscience dictates.

Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

upon, his only resource, he thought, was opposition." It was on this principle, and in this spirit, that he retired to Stanmore, in the immediate vicinity of Harrow. There the number of his scholars never exceeded sixty, and the profits of his labour were exhausted by the heavy outlay incurred by making proper accommodations for his pupils. His speculation was not prosperous. He was feebly contending against the influence of the neighbouring school; and in the spring of 1777 he retired to Colchester. But at Colchester, no more than at Harrow, was he at peace. His first dispute was with the trustees of the school, and he wrote an angry pamphlet relating to this difference, but which the better judgment of Sir William Jones, it is probable, induced him to suppress. His residence at Colchester was short, for in the summer of 1778 he became a candidate for the free school of Norwich, and succeeded. It was soon after his election that he received the following letter from Sir William Jones; a letter we have extracted, not more for the beauty of its expression, than for the soundness of the advice it contains:

"Hircester, 19th July, 1779.

"MY DEAR PARR,—I take up the pen, after a long interval, to answer your friendly letter of 4th April. Remember to reserve for me a copy of your book, and by the first opportunity to send me all of it that is printed, together with the preface. I shall value it for the sake of the writer, and for the intrinsic merit of the writing, besides, I am resolved to *spheterize* some passages of it, and to apply them in the continual war which I maintain against the unjust and the unprincipled. *Isæus* is highly honoured by you: let me entreat you to take care of your observations on the work, as I shall want your friendliest assistance and freest censure on revising the next edition. In p. 20 the word *mother* is left out, and I have found many typographical errors which escaped the eyes of my clerk, and are not in the table of corrections. In the second edition the notes shall be, at your request, more numerous; but I cannot destroy the unity of my work by a minute examination of particles and points. Let me beg you at your leisure to read with attention the speeches of Demosthenes against Zenothemus, Apaturus, Phormio, Læcitus, and Dionysidorus, and inform me whether they have been ever translated, except by Wolfius and Augur. It is possible that I may amuse myself with translating and explaining them, as they all relate the *fortis naufragum* of the civilians, or the *bottomry* of the

modern commercial nations; and I wish to be informed whether any other speeches on the same subject are extant. I rejoice that your situation is agreeable to you, and only grieve that you are at such a distance from London. You speak well in your letter of your Dean, yet I have been told that you are engaged in a controversy with him. Oh! my friend, remember and emulate Newton, who once entered into a philosophical contest, but soon found, he said, "that he was parting with his peace of mind for a shadow." Surely the elegance of ancient poetry and rhetoric, the contemplation of God's works and God's ways, the respectable task of making boys learned and men virtuous, may employ the forty or fifty years you have to live more serenely, more laudably, and more profitably, than the vain warfare of controversial divinity, or the dark mines and countermines of uncertain metaphysics\*. Whether the *ἀπορία* have been assigned to me in Wales I know not; but the knowledge of men which I have acquired in my short forensic career, has made me satisfied with my present station, and all my *φιλοτιμία* is at an end. Now for your commission at Oxford. Do I perfectly understand you? The Duke of Grafton conferred on you a Master's degree by *mandamus* at Cambridge. I honour him for it—well, you desire to be admitted to the same degree at Oxford. Do you mean that such admission should give you the privilege of voting in our house for members of Parliament and academical honours or emoluments? In short, do you wish that the Duke of Grafton should confer on you a Master's degree by *mandamus* at Oxford? *πορον ἵππαρον τοῦ*, says Archilochus. It is impossible, my dear friend. We do admit the validity of your degree when conferred, but not in our University. How can I insist upon the difference between an honorary and a *mandamus* degree, when that difference is unfavourable to you? It is clear, that your Chancellor cannot, by conferring the latter at Cambridge, give his friend the least title to the same privileges at Oxford. I have mentioned this case to several Oxonians, under the names of Caius and Titus; they all anticipate my objections before I have fully stated my case. Scott, I believe, sees it in the same light. If I do misapprehend you, explain the matter more fully. On the whole I do not see what degree at Oxford can accelerate your doctorate, except a degree by *diploma*, which the University seldom will confer even on men of their own body. This is the plain manner in which I speak, and in which I desire others to speak to me; if it were in its nature offensive, it would be excused by you, who know how truly and sincerely I am,

"Your faithful friend, W. JONES."

\* "These are golden sentences, and it is ever to be regretted that they were so often forgotten by our reverend friend."

His first publications at Norwich were two Sermons: the one, *The Truth and Usefulness of Christianity*; and the second, *On the Education of the Poor*. They are represented by his Biographer as eloquent compositions; and several letters are inserted, which show the opinions entertained of them by many of the first scholars of the day.

"These two sermons," says Dr. Johnson, "are not only an æra in Parr's life, but form an epoch in the history of education; they do honour to him as the advocate of the poor, and as a pioneer on the great work of general instruction, to his moral sensibilities and insight into human character, and to the foresight of that progress which intellect was making, and which demands in our days a repeal of every law which obstructs the access of the meanest individual to true and vital religion."

At Norwich also, Dr. Parr published a Fast Sermon, in which the cause of rational freedom is advocated with much brilliancy of language and strength of argument; his character of the constitution of England is as just as it is eloquent.

"Venerable for its antiquity, and endeared to us by a long experience of its use, the Constitution of this Country may justly challenge the annals of the world to produce an equal. Founded on the solid rock of justice, cemented by duration, and fortified by every expedient that policy could suggest, it has hitherto withstood all the shocks of external violence, and all the dark machinations that have been employed to undermine it. Complaints, I know, have been urged against the multiplicity of our civil and the rigour of our penal laws; but when these laws are compared with such as are established in other countries, their principles will be found equitable, their spirit mild, and their administration most impartial. Although the discipline of our armies be excelled in some neighbouring States, where military strength is perverted into an engine of oppression, their valour in every just cause has long excited the admiration even of their enemies; and with regard to that force which forms the peculiar and firmest bulwark of our safety, the skill of our commanders, and the intrepidity of our seamen, are confessedly without example. Narrow, indeed, will be his views, and languid his satisfaction, who would confine the glory of this country to the wisdom of its laws and the vigour of its arms. Polite literature has been cultivated among us with a success that antiquity only has surpassed. The mechanic arts have been improved by us, not perhaps to the highest perfection of exterior elegance, but to the less honourable purposes of general sci-

lity. In this respect they have probably reached their summit; and it might be wished that the wantonness or innovation, and the debaucheries of refinement, should be in future controlled. As to the more abstract sciences, so profound have been our investigations, and so important our discoveries, that we are permitted to take the lead. I say not merely of Northern Europe, where civilization has scarcely dawned, nor of those Southern parts where superstition blasts every effort of genius; but of those brave and accomplished people who are alone entitled to dispute the palm of superiority with us, either in the achievements of war or in the arts of peace. But, amid the advantages that distinguish this country, a very illustrious rank must be assigned to that religion, which is alike exempt from the harshness of Calvinism and the corruptions of Popery: which preserves the sacred privileges of Revelation, without infringing the no less sacred rights of reason; which looks, I trust, with some degree of favour on the worthiest and the ablest of its teachers, who have been eminent as well for their enlarged sentiments of toleration as for their exemplary piety; and which no longer lifts up the terrors of persecution over the manly and rational inquirer, who, without offering any wanton insult to prescription, asserts and enjoys the liberty of paying a larger share of homage to the superior authority of truth." P. 15.

It was at Norwich that those politics to which he had always shown a tendency were more openly declared, and which a frequent association with Mr. Windham may probably have confirmed; that these politics were directly opposed to our own, we need hardly to declare. Dr. Parr himself alludes frequently to this difference, when speaking of the late amiable and accomplished Editor of this Journal; but, as politics never interrupted on either side that respect and affection which each entertained for the other, so will no political feeling prevent us the free exercise of our judgment in speaking of the great merits of one who, it is to be feared, 'gave up to party what was meant for mankind,' and impaired his usefulness as a Scholar, a Moralist, and a Divine, by an adherence, more than conscientious, to opinions which candour must admit were *dangerous* in *dangerous* times. If there was too much of the zeal of a partizan's life, and if by this means Dr. Parr sought the road to preferment, grievously did he answer it; but it is our wish to tread as lightly as may be on the ashes of defunct politics, and it is refreshing to



know, that his last years were passed in delightful intercourse with men of hundred minds; and that amongst his later correspondents may be numbered almost every living ornament of Church and State, all who now dignify the highest stations by their learning, or adorn their sacred office by their piety. He outlived all political hostility, and he descended to a peaceful grave beloved and honoured by the wise, the learned, and the good; but we will return to the narrative.

At Norwich, Dr. Parr introduced many useful improvements in the institution and government of the School, and his sentiments on the subject of scholastic discipline are sound and liberal.

"He has often declared that, upon his intentions and exertions, as a teacher and governor of youth, he must to the latest hour of his life look back with the purest satisfaction. He professed himself an advocate for the old and salutary discipline of our public schools. He resisted all the specious arguments which are employed in vindicating those refinements which the partiality of parents, the ingenuity of experimentalists, and the growing luxury of the age, have introduced into the education of our youth. He stoutly appealed to his own personal experience, and to the established practice of our most celebrated seminaries, in favour of those rules, which for many ages have produced the best scholars—the finest writers—the most useful members of society in private life, and the most distinguished characters in public. Though strict in enforcing the laws, which appeared to him unnecessary for awakening attention in the indolent, and animating perseverance in the ingenious, he was always liberal of praise, and always anxious to rescue those who were placed under his care from all serious consequences of their juvenile indiscretions. He secretly respected the judgment, which young men might be disposed to form of his talents, principles, and temper. He encouraged in them the noblest sentiments of honour, and an unshaken regard to truth. He took in a wide, but accurate view of the courses, by which their future happiness might be promoted. He was not only a learned instructor, but a faithful adviser, and a steady friend."

"He thought that in composition, Etonians were distinguished for correctness, and Wykehamists by eloquence, and he, with marked approbation, would expatiate upon the Winchester practice, which directs boys frequently to recite very large portions of Greek and Latin verses. He maintained, that enquiring and ingenious boys, after

repeating passages which they have not regularly learnt, would be anxious to understand what they read, would remember with care what they, of their own accord, and by their own efforts have understood, and that by this process they laid up for themselves a copious and varied supply of poetical imagery and poetical expression. He suspected that the minds of very young boys were seldom improved by writing or reading epigrams; and he contended that the *Psalmæ* and *Scriptural History* were unfit to be translated by beginners, while their stock of Latin words was very small, and while the mechanical structure of hexameters and pentameters was not very familiar to their ears. But the chief defects which he imputed to our public seminaries were, that a sufficient portion of Latin prose, especially in Cicero and Cæsar, were not read, that too little time was bestowed upon prose composition in that language, and that boys were called upon to invent, before materials for invention could have been collected."

In the spring of 1780, Dr. Parr was presented to the small living of Asterby in Lincolnshire, by Lady Jane Trafford, the mother of one of his pupils; he resigned it, in 1783, for the perpetual curacy of Hatton, in Warwickshire; and about the same period he was presented, by Bishop Lowth, to the prebend of Wenlock's Barn, in St. Paul's Cathedral, which gilded the close of his life with affluence, though at the period at which it was conferred was not of greater value than about 100*l.* a year. He continued at Norwich until the year 1786, in the laborious duties of the school; training many good scholars who have been since distinguished for their talents; and amongst others the present learned Dr. Maltby. The immediate motive for his removal from Norwich does not appear; it is more than probable that the noise and bustle of the school grew irksome of his feelings. Of himself, a few years previously, he says—

"The little progress I have made in worldly matters; the heavy losses I have sustained by the war; the inconsiderable advantages I have gained by a laborious and irksome employment; and the mortifying discouragement I have met in my clerical profession, have all conspired to depress my spirit, and undermine my constitution."

We omitted to notice in its proper place, the marriage of Dr. Parr with Miss Jane Marningale; this important part of his domestic history, took place at Stanmore. He removed with his family to the Parsonage of Hatton in



1785; but with an income quite insufficient to support himself without labour. He therefore took pupils at a higher price, and the house at Hatton containing no room sufficiently large for his library, "he built" says Dr. Johnstone, "that square room which, for more than forty years, was one of the porches of the academy of England, and will not be forgotten whilst the present generation of learned men survives."

It was at this period that Dr. Parr, anxious to distinguish himself as a politician and a scholar, discovered in Bellendenus an opportunity of gratifying his feelings. Of this celebrated work, a criticism written by Dr. Bennet, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, gives a very clear account. It is too long for extract, but the following are the principal particulars of the writer, and of the treatises edited by Dr. Parr.

William Bellenden was a Scotch writer, who flourished at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and is said to have been a Professor in the University of Paris. It was here he published his first work, entitled "*Cicero Princeps*," consisting of detached passages from the writings of Cicero, containing the rules of monarchical government. Four years afterwards he published another work of a similar nature, which he called "*Cicero Consul*," treating of the consular office, and the constitution of the Roman Senate. He had proceeded on a third work "*De Statu Prisci Orbis*," which was to contain a history of the progress of government and philosophy, from the times before the flood to their various degrees of improvement under the Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans, when it seems to have been suggested that his three Treatises being on subjects resembling each other, might be united in one work, and entitled "*Bellendenus de Statu*." This work was completed, but the vessel in which the whole impression was embarked, foundered with all its cargo. A very few copies which had been preserved by the author for his own use, were preserved, and this work of Bellendenus has therefore from its scarcity, often escaped the notice of the most diligent collectors. It was this work, of which about six copies were then extant, that Dr. Parr edited. It seems that Bellenden, not discouraged at his loss, determined to

arrange his materials in another form. He conceived the idea of a work which he entitled "*De Tribus Luminibus Romanorum*," in which he designed to have examined the characters, and explained the merits, of Cicero, Seneca, and Pliny. He was prevented by death from completing his plan, and the circumstance of the "*tria lumina*" suggested to Dr. Parr the republication of the original treatises of Bellendenus de Statu, and dedicating them to the "*tria lumina Anglorum*,"—Lord North, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Burke. Such is the history of this celebrated work. The preface consists of eighty-six pages, written by Dr. Parr in such Latin as to have secured the admiration even of those scholars who disliked his sentiments. From two of the *Lumina* no thanks are forthcoming; but by Burke the compliment was acknowledged in a letter, elegant in its expression and moderate in its politics. The observations of Dr. Johnstone on that unnatural Coalition which was the subject of Dr. Parr's classical praise, are sensible and just:

"The Whig and Tory could never amalgamate; the principles of toleration and reform always professed by Mr. Fox, would never be associated with the system of passive obedience and non-resistance, and that ecclesiastical zeal which induced Lord North to go down to the House, blind and led like Sampson to the feast, to rivet the chains of a profane test; and, lo! how few were the years about to elapse, ere the third of the luminaries, urged on by his own pressing wants, or maddened by the French Revolution, dissolved the closest friendship of his whole political life with insulting arrogance, and severed himself from the man whom he had professed so long to love above all others, on a discussion and difference about speculative opinions. Yet these were the three Luminaries, the bright gods of Parr's political day, at whose shrine he prostrated and sacrificed himself."

But it was the great fault of Dr. Parr to waste his great powers on unprofitable subjects, and Dr. Johnstone has done honour to his character by the fine tone of moral reprehension in which he speaks of the bitterness with which Parr was wont to assail his political opponents.

"Let his example," says he, "be a beacon and a warning to the scholar how he employs his talents and his learning in writing for a party. Every man ought to

belong to some party in a free state; but whatsoever freedom of opinion he may claim for himself, he ought not to monopolize, nor deny it to another. He may be an antagonist without bitterness, and stand up for his own principles without outraging those of others. Thus, while I blame Parr for throwing away his time and talents on splendid declamation, I would not have it forgotten that his consistency maintained him in high station in the world, and the best credit among his friends; even those who did not think with him in politics, when the perilous times were past, courted him. His hopes of high preferment were blasted by his own petulance, not by the advice of Bishop Hurd, nor the thunder and lightning of Chancellor Thurlow. His long vernacular sermon would have been listened to with delight from the mitred chair had he been quiet about political men, and not assailed them personally and insultingly."

The effect of these attacks was necessarily to provoke retaliation. He was assailed by all the venom of political hostility and recrimination, to which he was not insensible.

Of Parr's connexion with Dr. White in the Bampton Lectures, we have a very full account. It was the subject of much discussion and of some investigation at the time, and the publication of Dr. White's Letters, in the volume before us, explain the whole process. It is evident, we think, that, in the division of labour, Dr. White employed no less than three very eminent scholars. It was part of his "dark management" to conceal from each the secret of his having recourse to any other auxiliary, and it is impossible on a perusal of the documents to resist the conclusion, that distrusting his own talents, he was "resolved to carry reputation by storm," and for this purpose he had recourse to the best allies. His own ungenerous conduct led to detection, and his audacity afterwards was not the least of his offences. The part assigned to Dr. Parr, by those who investigated the subject, is said to be one fifth of the whole, though his biographer is of opinion that he had a larger share in the composition of lectures, which, from their first publication until now, have commanded general admiration, and are a standard work, both for the eloquence of their style, and the great powers of mind they exhibit; and however their nominal author may have been dispossessed of his honour,

they form part and parcel of the classical literature of the country.

It is again in the restless activity of his mind that we trace Dr. Parr engaged in controversy. That his object in the republication of the "Tracts of Warburton and of a Warburtonian," was to gratify his spleen against Bishop Hurd, there can be no doubt; and his Biographer has treated this somewhat difficult subject with a candour that does him infinite credit. While he admits the great powers of the writer, he laments the spirit of the man. "Beautiful and excellent are these compositions," says he, "yet I must be allowed to wish that the Dedication at least had never been written." The following comparison of Warburton and Parr, is vigorously expressed, and conceived with nice discrimination.

"Mighty in learning and in critical acumen were both Warburton and Parr. Parr had more taste, more exactness, and more depth. Warburton had more rankness, more force, and more wit. Warburton delighted in wild theory and paradox. Parr in laboured elucidation and illustration. Warburton covered himself over with hieroglyphics and mystic figures. Parr with gaudy images and innumerable decorations. In temper, Warburton was boisterous, haughty, uncontrollable, sometimes coarse. So was Parr when contradicted or opposed. Both required unconditional submission. Both were kind and placable to prostrate and repentant antagonists, and then, glowing with friendly feelings; both sincere, and honourable; both vain, and open to flattery. Warburton had less kindness of disposition, and a tendency to more general contemptuousness. Parr had less magnanimity. Warburton had fewer personal friends. Parr had as many political and theological enemies. Warburton had better tact and sought higher game. Parr was less settled in his views, and deficient in a grand aim for the establishment of his reputation. Both were hated at Court; both were neglected at Court; and the characters of both were influenced by that neglect. If Warburton had been imbued with a spirit of gentleness and humility; if Parr had been tutored and trammelled in the paths of peacefulness, both would have been greater and more useful to mankind. It was the fortune of Warburton to be placed early in good society, Pope, Charles Yorke, and Murray, were his companions; they restrained, or corrected his bad habits, they encouraged his lofty propensities, and they insured his ultimate station. Parr, when driven from Harrow, found few associates at Stanmore. At Colchester, Dr. Natha-

niel Forster and Mr. Twining were his only *fit* companions; and at Norwich, what did the friendship of Mr. Windham effect for him? His works attached him only to a party, not to the individual members of the party; though he corresponded with every body, he was fixed to nobody."

Dr. Parr had now attached himself to the politics of Mr. Fox and his party; and the King's illness, with the prospect of the Regency, excited for a season his hopes of advancement. In a letter to the Rev. Mr. Kett he thus discusses the question of the Prince's *right*.

"As to political matters, I will just say a word. Mr. Fox's position is true, according to the sense in which it was explained.—It is not true, according to the sense in which alone it has been opposed; it is doubtful in part of the sense, according to which it has been defended. My idea is this: The Prince has no legal right; if *legal* means either an express declaration of law, or a positive and explicit proposition laid down generally in Parliament; but has a *fair* constitutional right, by which I mean as follows: It is a right founded upon analogy, from the elective nature of the monarchy. Upon analogy, from practice; according to which the heir apparent, unless absent from the country, or labouring under some legal disability, has been made Regent. It is a right not indirect or analogical, but direct upon principles of expediency; and those principles weigh with me more than any other consideration. I hold, that the right is not to be created by Parliament, but to be recognised and conveyed by it. I have told you that claim, as distinguished from right, pre-supposes the existence of right, and implies only the act of asserting it. If the Prince has no right, it plainly follows that the meanest subject is upon a footing with him; and yet they, who hold one, do not hold the other, which is to me a gross absurdity. What is meant by the word "*right*?" Look into *Burlamaque*, and there you will find a clear, sound, metaphysical explanation: in conformity to which I maintain the Prince's right, and Mr. Pitt's speech does not in any way touch the real jet of the question. He pranced about the precedents, but did not entangle himself in the briers of logic. The business took a turn, a vile popular turn, which prevented all deep and sound discussion. If the decision be really favourable to liberty, I am glad of it, though I am at a loss to conceive it is so. "*Servet in ambiguo, qui consulit urbi*," was the prudent language of Opposition. But to Mr. Pitt, *aliter visum est*.

It is impossible, within any reasonable limits, to follow the Biographer Parr through the stormy periods

of the French Revolution, and the political discussions in which Dr. P. took so active a part. On the question of the Test Acts he was strenuously opposed to the Dissenters, though in later times he altered his opinion, a change which he attributed to a masterly publication by Mr. Serjeant Heywood. With Dissenters of all classes he lived on very intimate terms, and it was from this circumstance that his sincerity was questioned. It could not be said of him,

"That Tories called him Whig, and Whigs a Tory"—

but by the Orthodox he has been suspected of lukewarmness, and by the Dissenter he has been accused of too zealous an admiration of the Church of England. His concession of unimportant points has been interpreted as an abandonment of the whole; and the tolerant spirit, which was the result of much and deep meditation, was suspected to have had other foundation than Christian forbearance. His vindication by Dr. Johnstone is ample and complete. "His religion," adds he, beautifully, "was not the fermentation of methodism, nor the bitter sediment of pharisaical pride. Though warmed by fervour, it never was heated to fanaticism. He had drank of the living water to the refreshment of his soul; and his piety, ardent in youth, settled into sober practical habits, of thinking for, and acting with, his fellow men—it adorned his life, it comforted his age; and it so elevated his departing spirit, that he expired after long suffering, with a placid expression upon his countenance, and with an ejaculation of hope and trust upon his lips." Nor was his political character treated with more fairness; both he and many of his parishioners were looked upon as Jacobins—a reproach which he never deserved, and which, on its application to him and many others who are now living, can be attributed only to the temper of the times; to that irritation which is alike adverse to the perception of truth, and to the candour of impartial judgment. We will not revive subjects which it is the interest of many to forget; and which all in the provocation are disposed to forgive. It is not the least melancholy part of angry controversy, that however repented of by those who have been engaged, and however sin-



one may be the reconciliation that has taken place, if the station of the parties has been high, the dispute becomes matter of history and the biographer is compelled unhappily to rekindle the slumbering ashes of past disputes, and awaken the spirit of contention from its repose. How much of this the writer of these pages must have felt, we can but too well imagine, and it is due to him to say, that in recording the period of excitement to which we have alluded, he has displayed a tact and temper honourable to his feelings and to his sagacity.

We have an interesting account of Parr's intercourse with Porson, Tweddell, Wakefield, and other eminent scholars, and a detailed statement of his dispute with Dr. Combe, on the subject of the *Variorum Horace*, in which, with some slight indiscretions, the right is certainly with Parr.

Of the late amiable and accomplished Bishop of Cloyne, one of the earliest, warmest, and steadiest friends of Parr, much is related; and in terms of high respect and praise. His character has been portrayed by Parr himself, with great eloquence and beauty. See page 484.

Dr. Parr had now followed the employment, irksome, but honourable, of a schoolmaster thirty years, when his friends, with a generosity creditable to themselves and the object of it, succeeded in securing to him an annuity of 300*l.* a-year. Against preferment he had himself closed the door; it was scarcely to be expected in the existing state of parties, and the misapprehensions which his own conduct may have produced, that he would have been selected as a subject of patronage, however acknowledged his learning and attainments. His politics were unhappily so blended with his literature; and his great learning had been so powerfully employed against the dispensers of rewards, that the only mode of relieving him from the inconveniences of a narrow income, seems to have been the subscription which was adopted.

His opposition to the measures of government, however sincere, were doubtless aggravated by a sense of neglect; and we find him influencing the public meetings of his county by his presence and his pen. His anger was particularly directed against Lord Warwick, in a letter, which, for preg-

nant satire, and vigorous elegance of style, "might be compared with the best or the worst productions of political rancour." Of these unholy feelings and tempers, in which we find the subject of these memoirs engaged—not less to the inquiry of his worldly prospects than of his moral nature—his Biographer most justly observes:

"It is my painful duty to exhibit Dr. Parr under the influence of the angry passions; no man, however, indulges in them with impunity, they shake the bosom in which they rage, and the moral, no less than the physical man becomes diseased and deformed when they agitate him unduly and unceasingly. It is our interest, therefore, as much as it is our duty, to put an end to them in time, for an end to them there must be: we cannot live in whirlwinds and in hurricanes." P. 511.

Yet, to the honour of Dr. Parr be it recorded that, if his temper was violent, it was placable; his resentment, if easily kindled, was soon appeased; and in the decline of life, when the memory of his too numerous disputes may be supposed to have produced their sure effects on a generous mind, he hastened to make perhaps the only atonement in his power, either by seeking a reconciliation, or where reconciliation was impossible, by consigning the memorials of the conflict to oblivion.

It was during the mayoralty of Mr. Harvey Combe, 1800, that Dr. Parr preached that celebrated Spital Sermon which tended to display the stores of his erudition, and added to his great reputation. In this discourse he attacked some of the theories of Godwin, who replied with some feeling of personal hostility. It is here that Parr for the first time embarked on metaphysical subjects; and his work is spoken of in terms of high panegyric by that competent authority, the late Professor Dugald Stuart. There is perhaps in Dr. J. a too frequent revival of obsolete slander; and his defence of his friend from the vulgar attack of the Author of the *Pursuits of Literature*, who spoke of him as the "Birmingham Doctor," seems to us a work of supererogation. The notes to the Sermon gave Dr. Parr an opportunity of praising the worthies of the English Universities, and his Biographer details some very interesting particulars of the laudati. Of Dr. Butler, Parr had a very high opinion. "In heart,"



says he, "Samuel Butler of Shrewsbury is equal to any man in Christendom; in head, he has only two superior through the whole circle of my friends."

In 1802, Parr was presented to the Rectory of Graffham, in Huntingdonshire, by the liberality of Sir Francis Burdett. The letter, announcing the presentation, is honourable to the giver and the receiver:

"*Wimbledon, Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1802.*

"SIR,—I am sorry it is not in my power to place you in a situation which would well become you; I mean, in the episcopal palace at Bugden; but I can bring you very near to it, for I have the presentation to a rectory, now vacant, within a mile and a half of it, which is very much at Dr. Parr's service. It is the rectory at Graffham, at present worth 200*l.* a year, and, as I am informed, may soon be worth 270*l.*; and I this moment learn that the incumbent died last Tuesday. Dr. Parr's talents and character might well entitle him to better patronage than this from those who know how to estimate his merits; but I acknowledge that a great additional motive with me to the offer I now make him is, that I believe I cannot do any thing more pleasing to his friends, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Knight; and I desire you, Sir, to consider yourself obliged to them only. I have the honour to be, Sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS BURDETT."

On the establishment of the Fox and Grenville administration, he naturally looked for preferment, the reward of the services he had rendered his party, and a remuneration for the sacrifices he had made, but he was disappointed. Perhaps if Mr. Fox had lived, and the Administration, of which he formed not an important part, had remained unbroken, something might have been effected. It would be now an unprofitable speculation to endeavour to ascertain the cause of this neglect. It is stated by his Biographer to have been a subject rather of jocularly than of anger: and he was wont, sarcastically, to apply the celebrated answer of Cato, when it was asked, why other men had statues, and he had not? to his own case. Of his pretensions to the mitre Dr. Johnstone is an eloquent defender.

"I know that some men indulge a latitude of expression not warranted by the fact, that Parr was unfitted by his habits and his manners for the episcopal station; that he wanted the reserve, the discretion, and the delicacy requisite to the prelacy. I have

already quoted the authority of Mr. Burke for Parr's superior fitness for a seat in the House of Lords—for his *superior* knowledge of theology, I appeal to those Bishops who were wont to consult him on sacred subjects—for his *supreme* acquirements as a scholar, I appeal to all scholars—for his paternal and religious care of his flock, I appeal to his parish—for his generosity, I appeal to the poor—for his kindness, openness, and dignity of demeanor, I appeal to the rich—for the purity and sincerity of his heart, I might with reverence appeal to that Being to whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid; and if such a man was not fit to be a Christian Bishop, I will no longer insist on the claim of Dr. Parr to preferment. Yet I must assert, that he would not have been more arrogant than Warburton—that he would not have been less orthodox than Law—and that, with the eloquence of Bossuet, he would have carried the merciful spirit of Fenelon into the chair. His pipe might be deemed in these fantastic days a degradation at the table of the palace or the castle; but his noble hospitality, combined with his habits of sobriety, whether tobacco fumigated his table or not, would have filled his hall with the learned and the good; and his love of state, perhaps of pomp, would have done all besides, that general usage demanded from the episcopal character."

The misrepresentations that assailed him, in consequence of his evidence on the capacity of Lord Chedworth, are manifest proofs of the readiness with which every handle of annoyance was seized, and of the diligence of the spirit which was lying in wait for "his hatching." His relative, Mr. Eyre, printed in this journal a statement, concerning the plate given by Lord Chedworth to Dr. Parr; and we but notice the calumny that was afloat, to show in what temper his most innocent actions were judged. It appears to have been his intention to have written a life of Mr. Fox, but he desisted, probably from the conviction that it would have led him into a wide field of politics—and politics, too, in which he had taken so decided a part. He contented himself with editing the best written characters of Mr. Fox by others, enriched with copious notes; and his *Philopatriæ Varvicensis*, the homage of learning to political wisdom, is said to be full of the best sentiments in the best language of the age. The volume was dedicated to Mr. Coke, of Norfolk.

Our limits necessarily restrict us to a

rapid glance at the contents of this interesting volume. There are many subjects on which we could have dwelt with pleasure, but it has been our object to furnish the reader with an outline of the matter it contains. We are now brought to the chapter of his domestic history, where, as a father, his feelings were sorely tried. Of three children (daughters), he survived them all. He lost one at Norwich; and of the others, Catharine, the youngest, died of consumption in Teignmouth, in 1805.

Of Parr's feelings under this affliction his own letters will speak in the truest and strongest terms. Writing to his elder daughter, he says—

“Teignmouth, Nov. 21st.

“DEAR SARAH,—After many provoking disappointments and obstacles, I got from Bristol to Bath, and from Bath to Exeter, on Tuesday morning between one and two. I met four hours, and reached Teignmouth on Wednesday, at half an hour after two. I am most happy in coming so rapidly. My determination was to take my dear Catharine back to Hatton, by slow stages, if she could bear the journey, but she cannot. Mr. Cartwright assures me she will die on the road; she is carried up and down stairs—she cannot read a book—she has no appetite, no sleep, no mitigation of pain by day or night. Death, my dear Sarah, is the only deliverance now to be wished for from insupportable anguish. Mr. Cartwright will assist me in making arrangements to carry the breathless corpse from Teignmouth to Hatton. I shall return and attend the funeral, so must you. Now, I will send particulars in a day or two, if I am able. You must exert yourself to see part of them executed. Think if you can of four unmarried persons to support the pall; the rest I will manage. The grave must be so contrived as to let her lie between your mother and myself. Your letters came to day. They were glad to see me so much sooner than they expected. I am dying a thousand deaths.

“Tell Mr. Marshall, if he and the parishioners approve, the bell should be tolled all day, with one side muffled as on the day of Lord Nelson's funeral. My heart aches, I will write again soon. Be prepared for the worst. My love to the children. God bless you. I am, your affectionate and afflicted father,  
S. PARR.”

She died the next day, and Doctor and Mrs. Parr followed the body from Teignmouth into Warwickshire in funeral procession, indicating “his parental fondness and his love of ceremony.” *Of this daughter there is a*

character in this Magazine, vol. LXXX. ii. 92.

The marriage of his daughter Sarah with one of his pupils, was a source of great unhappiness to him, and it terminated, as marriages clandestinely formed too often terminate, in disagreement and separation. This lady died at Hatton in 1810.

Of Mrs. Parr, we have the following account:

“In the earlier periods of his life Mr. Roderick assures me, that Dr. Parr was tenderly attached to his wife. He relied upon her judgment, and committed the care of all his concerns to her management. But it was a match imposed upon him by Dr. Askew, for temporary convenience. Mrs. Parr was not a woman to be loved, and Parr was too inexperienced in the world to make choice of life at so early an age. Indeed, of this inexperience, Mr. Hetley could tell some ludicrous instances, and from his authority I assert, that Mrs. Parr herself was not calculated to conduct a large establishment well, and that she defeated in the house what Parr did in the school. In certain matters of family interest she continued his friend and adviser, but her sarcasms often wounded his spirit, her want of temper diminished his domestic happiness, and her bitter and false representations sometimes tended to injure his fame.

We may here observe that Dr. Parr, in 1817, married Miss Eyre, the sister of his accomplished friend, and she survives him.

Of the religious opinions of Dr. Parr, his Biographer enters into a very elaborate investigation; but this part of the subject with us naturally belongs to an examination of his Theological writings, to which we purpose in another number to direct our attention. That he was neither unbeliever, sceptic, nor latitudinarian, we have ample evidence in his writings, in his letters, in his conversation; and no very indignant testimony to the contrary may be found in the habits of intimacy in which he lived with the most orthodox scholars of the age. If his acquaintance with many of the most intelligent Dissenters have brought his “*Christianity*,” as he termed it, into question; let him not be deprived of the argument to be derived from his stronger feelings of friendship, for those whose rank and station in the Church are a sufficient guarantee for the soundness of their theological opinions. He may have mingled the speculations of metaphysics, and the refinements of philo-

sophy, in his sermons, perhaps too deeply for an age in which such studies have been neglected by churchmen; but the general tone of his discourses was practical utility.

His tolerant spirit in matters ecclesiastical and civil has been spoken of before. Of Catholic emancipation, he was a warm advocate; and on the question of the repeal of the Test Laws, he became a convert to those opinions which have recently succeeded in their abolition. "Of his particular opinions concerning those mysterious doctrines, some of which are laid down as articles of faith necessary to be believed by the Church of England, he has delivered some sketches in divers parts of his works already printed, and more will come forth in those now published, on the subjects of justification, election, and predestination; he was not a Calvinist, and he appeared to have been of opinion that the Articles of the Church needed reformation." But we must bring our notice to a close.

In the summer of 1824, Dr. Parr's strength visibly declined; "on the 16th of January 1825," says Dr. Johnstone, "he ate, he drank, he laughed, he enjoyed, he studied, he instructed; on that Sunday he did the whole duty in the church at Hatton—prayed, preached, christened a child, and alas! buried a corpse. In this last duty he was probably overcome by fatigue, and benumbed by cold. In the succeeding night he was seized with a long continued ague, followed by fever and delirium." His disease, accompanied with the worst symptoms, continued until March; and the narrative of his sufferings, and of his dying consolations, are very affectionately described by his Biographer.

"On Sunday the 6th of March, the approach of death became more manifest; the pulsation of the artery at the wrist was imperceptible, yet he awoke conscious, spoke to Mrs. Lynes, and knew those around him. Gratefully affected by the attention I endeavoured to shew him, he appeared from his attitude, repeatedly to bless me, and with the utmost emphasis of his dying voice, saluted me as his most dear friend. The expression of his countenance during the greater part of the day was almost divine. He could take no food, yet, with short intervals of delirium had the most complete possession of his intellect. Not a murmur of impatience escaped him, except the words *of kindness* he whispered to those about him; all he uttered was devotional; and *was his frame of mind* till five minutes

before his death. He then became insensible, and departed by an inaudible expiration at six in the afternoon. Dr. Malby attended the death-bed of his old master, and performed the duty in Hatton church on one of the Sundays when his condition had become hopeless. The impression of such a pupil praying for such a master, in that place where that master was never to appear again, may be more readily conceived than described.

"On the 26th of January, his birth-day, Archdeacon Butler came; I took him to the bed-side of his dying friend, whose countenance beamed with joy at his approach. The manner in which he clasped our hands together and blessed us, as the two friends whom, next to his own grand-children, he loved best on earth, can never be forgotten by Dr. Butler or myself."

We have but little room for further observation. In the estimate of Dr. Parr's character, which Dr. Johnstone has formed, we generally agree; and we have now only to repeat those terms of approbation with which we commenced this notice.

"If the Biographer," says the author, "writes from personal knowledge, and makes haste to gratify the public curiosity, there is danger lest his interest, his fear, his gratitude, or his tenderness overpower his fidelity, and tempt him to conceal, if not to invent."

There are many who think it an act of piety to hide the faults and failings of their friends, even when they can no longer suffer from the detection. Such Biography is *not* that which we have now considered. Some regard may and ought to have been paid to the memory of the dead; but there has been at least an equal respect for knowledge, for virtue, and for truth. There is no petty detail of idle conversation and uncourteous habits; no Boswellian minuteness in narrating trivial and uninteresting occurrences.—Dr. Johnstone has grappled with his subject with the strength of a scholar, and with the fearlessness of a man of integrity, too manly to shrink from the avowal of his own opinions, and too candid to hesitate where he has been called upon either for censure or for praise. His fidelity has not been overpowered by contending feelings of friendship and veracity, and he has produced a work which will hand down his name to posterity, in honorable connection with him, whom, in spite of politics, and many differences of opinion, the *first* scholars repeatedly designate the *first* scholar of the age.



*The Animal Kingdom, described and arranged in conformity with its Organization, by the Baron Cuvier, Member of the Institute of France, &c. &c. &c. With additional Descriptions of all the Species hitherto named of many not before noticed, and other original Matters. By Edward Griffith, F.R.S. and Others. 8vo. pp. 166.*

IN discussing the ancient history of this globe, a prejudice may exist with regard to theories, which oppose, in appearance, the Mosaic cosmogony. We use the term in appearance, because if there really existed any opposition to the latter, it would be in a literary view intolerant, that the works of God are not to be brought into view, for fear of anomaly to the word of God (which we are sure is not the case, if the latter be correctly understood,) and it would also be the death-blow to studies in natural philosophy; because there is no reasoning, *a priori*, concerning the works of God, for the most surprising parts of the Mosaic account, the giants, &c. are those which appear to be the best confirmed by phenomena. Monsters are known, and no animal is presumed to be of more fanciful creation than the dragon or griffin; and yet, among the fossil animals—

"The most remarkable are the pterodactyls, or flying lizards. They appear to have been sustained in the air, on the same principle as the cheiroptera: they had long jaws armed with trenchant teeth, hooked claws, and some species, as would seem from the fragments remaining, arrived at a considerable size, and there are innumerable reptiles, whose varied structure and colossal dimensions rival, if not surpass, the fabled monsters of antiquity." P. 30.

Admitting, however, as we most willingly do, with our author (p. 99, seq.), that Baron Cuvier is in fossil science what Linnæus is in existing natural history; yet upon questions of philosophy, we must protest against a *petitio principii*, made by any others than the Creator himself. The Baron states, there is "a fact equally astonishing and certain, namely, that there was a period, when life did not exist upon this earth," and that the æra indeed of its commencement is clearly observable. P. 3.

Now before starting such a position, it is indispensable to prove that there was no atmosphere, because it is understood that wherever that exists there is also animation.

GENT. MAG. July, 1828.

Our readers will further observe, that the antediluvian earth is presumed to be the bottom of our present sea, and their sea our earth, from which cause no fossil human bones have been found. If then, the present globe be only the bottom of the antediluvian sea, it may be admitted that the theories of the Baron, as to the successive stages of vegetable and animal being, are to a certain extent, plausible and probable; but as we do not know what phenomena the bottom of our present sea, if it could be excavated, might present, we are still ignorant of a satisfactory natural history of the antediluvian æra; and it is to be remembered that the animals which the Baron makes antediluvian, must have existed on the surface of the present earth, to have been found at all. [This is admitted, p. 96.]

But we shall now give some idea of the Cuvierian theory. It is in substance this; that there is no indication whatever of the existence of human beings, at all, prior to the last general catastrophe, the Deluge (p. 22); and that the *primitive formations* have no signs of animal or vegetable being; that the next strata, the *formations of transition*, contain zoophytes, mollusca crustacea, but no land animals; that the third stratum, that of our own pit-coal, *inter alia*, is characterized by vegetation only; that in the fourth floor are found quadrupeds of the lizard form, sea porpoises, reptiles, and fish of the fresh-water kind. For a period subsequent to these, the reptile class exclusively predominates (p. 30); but it is not agreed at what precise stage the other enormous quadrupeds commence. However

"There can be no doubt that this immense animal population of what Cuvier calls the Middle Age of the earth, has been entirely destroyed. Wherever its debris have been discovered, there are vast superincumbent beds of marine formation, proving the invasion and long continuance of the sea in the countries inhabited by these races. Whether the countries subjected to such inundations at this æra, were of considerable extent or not, our present acquaintance with the strata in question does not enable us to decide." P. 32.

We think that the ocean must have vastly predominated over the land, and it is presumed that when these numerous pachydermata existed, there were only a few plains, insulated districts,



innocent pleasure, such pleasure was never prohibited upon earth.

We have noticed the ceremony to which this pamphlet alludes, in our Magazine for May last, p. 456. The procession was composed of the characters in Shakspeare's Plays, attired in stage costume, corrected according to authority. Among these we recollect those delightful laughing-stocks of our younger days, (1) *BOTTOM*, (*the Weaver*), "with an ass's head, an excellent imitation of life; his dress a brown tunic, with a light coloured material, covering the arms and legs to imitate flesh;" and (2), *OLD JACK*, the finest comic character ever portrayed. He appeared "in a scarlet cloak, with a blue cape, a white full doublet, and scarlet pantaloons." Concerning this costume, the following remark is made:—

"The *Falstaffs* of modern times have been erroneously represented with a small black cap, with feathers hanging down; but on the present occasion a turban formed of crimson cloth, edged with gold, was substituted; and we think with great propriety, for if we recollect right, the turban, in this shape, was the usual head-dress worn in the time of Henry the Fourth, the period in which the plot of this play is laid. Certain it is, that the two misers in the celebrated picture of that name, by Quintin Matsys at Windsor Castle, are depicted with turbans of that description." P. 22.

Now this reform is not at all to our taste. The turban is far too *serious* a costume for the laughing knight. Harlequin performed in a cauliflower wig would be excessively grotesque, but it would have only the character of buffoonery; and Falstaff is not a monkey, or a merry Andrew. The flat velvet cap and feather was far more appropriate; and by examining Strutt's work upon dress, (pl. cxxx—cxxxii.) it will be seen, that the deviation from contemporary costume, if any, was far too slight to require alteration.

By a very judicious regulation, the characters were personified by professional actors. We miss Benedict and Beatrice among them, and sorry we are; for this couple, walking arm in arm, and quarrelling and loving in character, would have had high dramatic effect. A Rosalind, too, might have been jesting with Touchstone. Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Justice Shallow, Henry VIII., Cardinal Wolsey, and Catharine should, we think, also

appear. We mention these additions, because we are told, in p. 33, that the pageant is to be represented at a metropolitan theatre, where any omission can be easily supplied.

We shall now give an extract from the speech of Dr. Wade, vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick. It is a most brilliant and animated eulogy of our glorious Bard. It is long indeed, in matter, but much too short for the pleasure which it conveys.

"If we contemplate the Father of the Drama as a literary character, he stands pre-eminently the first. What would our language be but for him? Where is there a noble sentiment that is not to be found in his writings, or to be inferred from them? From whom amongst the celebrated men of his time, or of any period before or since, can be learnt such great lessons of politics, metaphysics, logic, natural or moral philosophy? Though the period at which he appeared, was that of a great reformation, when the foundations of ignorance and barbarity were broken up—when a constellation of geniuses arose to enlighten a darkened world both in Church and State—when the world saw a Bacon, a Raleigh, and the venerable Hooker;—yet of all, Shakspeare was Lord of the Ascendant! Methinks (continued the Learned Doctor, pointing to a transparency over the door)—

—I see with Fancy's magic eye,  
The shade of Shakspeare, in yon azure sky,  
On yon high cloud behold the Bard advance,  
Piercing all nature with a single glance."

SMART.

"The emblem of the sun, combined with him in the same picture upon these walls, suggests to me, that the sun of his genius drew up the dews from the whole intellectual world; and having purified it, by the powerful laboratory of his mind, from all that was barbarous and unintelligible in the jargon of antiquity, let it descend in refreshing showers of knowledge, of precepts, and of principles. Of all kinds of composition, whether epic, tragic, or comic, Tragedy is the most interesting; and here Shakspeare took his stand. Like some mighty magician, he called 'spirits from the vasty deep,' and celestial intelligences hovered round his sacred head. He made Tragedy to convey lessons of morality, and did what Aristotle only wished to be effected. He turned the passions of men, which, being lawless, are as 'devouring fires,' into a salutary and chastening spirit. From the earliest time this had been attempted in vain. Æschylus was in this respect but a barbarian; Sophocles, however sublime, and Euripides, however pathetic, with all the assistance of pagan worship, became the ridicule of Aristophanes; and

and their auditors were disgusted—with the sentiment of one, that made the rumour forum to consist in riches. How nobly is the reverse and contempt of this expressed by our Poet—

‘Who steals my purse  
Steals trash: ’twas mine—’tis his, and has  
been slave to thousands.’

In Ancient Rome, if the Augustan taste applauded even his approach to nature, when Terence said, that nothing relating to humanity was uninteresting to him, what would they not have said to Nature's own child, ‘warbling his native wood-notes wild?’ Though he has been denied to have possessed learning, yet he excelled in applying poetry to moral purposes—he made his characters convey sentiments of virtue—he showed how vicious principles led to vicious conduct; wherever villany was successful, he made it unhappy; and where it failed, the villain failed,—the villain fell, like Lucifer, ‘never to rise again.’ Too much has been urged against the Dramatist's want of learning, as if knowledge were a sealed volume, to be opened only by a few. A Critic has observed, that an ancient Sage locked up the Temple of Knowledge, and threw away the key; and it remained closed till a countryman found the same, and reopened it. This is true—most true, as far as it relates to books. But there is a sanctuary within the temple—there is a holier part than the head of man—it is his heart. Of this Shakspeare alone had the master-key wherewith to unlock all its treasures. Neither ancients nor moderns—neither the people of England, France, or Italy, could decipher the hieroglyphics of the human heart. They did not understand its hidden motives and principles. The French school was too attentive to their unities, to bestow attention upon the moral effects; even their sacred dramas failed to produce any thing except cold declamation. ‘There was something rotten in the state of Denmark.’ The German school, with their metaphysical subtleties and enthusiasm, ‘o’erstepped the modesty of nature.’ Materials there were, but they were a chaotic mass, and so they would have remained, had not the heaven born spirit of Shakspeare ‘moved upon the face of the elements,’ and given light, activity, and moral effect to an indolent world.

Gentlemen, I am unable, and before this intelligent assembly, unwilling to presume to point out the beauties of our Bard. Suffice it to observe, that the stores of his knowledge have been ransacked by a host of critics, commentators, and learned men of all nations—‘He was not only witty in himself, but the cause of wit in others,’—if they would have the honesty to acknowledge their obligations, and not, as some have done, ungratefully mingle envious ob-

jections with their encomiums. It is satisfactory to us to know that while Voltaire and Dr. Johnson detract, Dryden and Pope admire. Dryden said, ‘he had the largest and most comprehensive soul,’ and Pope, that ‘his writings would form the taste and judgment of the nation.’—Gentlemen, what must be the merit of Shakspeare, to come out of the fiery ordeal so pure, after the severest criticism of the severest critic in the world—Dr. Johnson, who confesses that Homer alone is to be compared with him for originality? The critics endeavoured to point out spots in the sun, and were dazzled with his brightness. What is the fact? Was he so unlearned, as some would represent? Though his genius was truly original, he was well read—though not a pedagogue, or a verbal critic, he read many ancient and modern authors in the original, and understood their meaning. One idea from books, was, in the rich soil of his fertile mind, like an acorn planted in the soil of his native land—the germe of a goodly tree, to return a thousand fold. It is said he wanted not the ‘spectacles of books’—he perused the volume of nature. His benevolent sympathies and moral antipathies, chose all that was sensible and good, and put into odious contrast all that was evil. He converted a theatre for amusement into a school for practical wisdom, teaching by examples. He made it a school for morality, far surpassing those professed ones at Athens. He accommodated it to the service of the state, and to the good of his country—a seminary, where we learn loyalty to our King, and our duties to each other. ‘He so wove his magic web,’ that the parent and child, the husband and wife might learn virtue, and avoid shame. ‘He wrings the heart of vice, if it be made of penetrable stuff.’ ‘He turns the eyes of the guilty into their very souls.’ ‘He holds up the mirror to nature, to show the black and grained spots.’ He, as merciful as his own Hamlet, ‘speaks daggers’ to the guilty, to turn them to what little virtue they might have remaining. ‘He catches living manners as they rise’—

‘He finds tongues in trees,  
Books in running brooks, sermons in stones,  
And good in every thing.’

‘The soul of the nation came like a comet—one of those heavenly messengers, which, while they move in eccentric orbits of their own, and are not to be confined to the periods of other planets, give heat and electric sustenance and beauty to all animate and inanimate nature. From the prodigality of his genius, many have derived a lustre not their own. His was true greatness, viz. to be imitated, not to imitate. All ranks and descriptions of men, from the king to the beggar, learn of him to be wiser and better. His very habits and misfortunes

in early life acquainted him with the common feelings of common men; when he inculcated loyalty and inclined to royalty, he never forgot the interests of the million. His characters were not more distinguished for their variety, than for their individuality; if he did not consult the unities, he did what was of more importance, regarded the proprieties of conduct and behaviour in life.

"But, Gentlemen, I should not, as a clergyman, feel justified in dilating at all upon the merits of this Great Dramatic character merely because he hath made 'the vices of men a scourge to whip them with,' because he hath mapped out a perfect chart of the human mind, if he had gone no further. But I see a higher object (and I speak it not profanely), religion—Christian religion was his polar star, otherwise *Lear* might have appalled us with his madness, and *Ophelia* melted us with her piteous strains in vain. As this part of his character is of the utmost importance, I am happy to find my sentiments confirmed by the opinions of several writers, and distinguished ornaments of the Church—that he is a Christian Poet. It is evident from his writings, that the volume of the Holy Scriptures was his companion; and his very forbearance from too frequent use of it on ordinary occasions, shews how he hallowed it. He alludes, in the Old Testament, to the corruptions and adulteries of the Jews, and to the New Testament, where he mentions the afflicted spirits—'spirits in prison.' His tenderness of heart and his benevolence also shew the operation of the Christian religion upon himself. We are all more or less indebted to Shakspeare—the Bar and the Senate,—'to point a moral or adorn a tale;' nay, even the Clergy adopt passages, occasionally, though sparingly, to embellish Divinity. The great Novelist, Sir Walter Scott, and the author of '*Brambletye House*,' (Horace Smith) have also enriched their exquisite writings by occasional references to, and quotations from the works of this great Master in the School of our Poetical Prophets."

It need not be said, that the whole of the pageant was got up in excellent style; and if to disseminate pleasures of the soul among the people at large, be a national good, and we think it is, then is the public greatly obliged to the Shakspearean club and inhabitants of Stratford-upon-Avon.

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*A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Salisbury, at the Primary Visitation of the Diocese, in August M.D.CCC.XXVI. with an Appendix. By Thomas Burgess, D.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. P.R.S.L. Bishop of Salisbury. 8vo. pp. 164.*

THE Bishop introduces his Charge with a preface referring to Solifidians, from which we extract the following passages concerning what is called, by a strange misnomer, the *Evangelical System*. His Lordship first quotes Mr. Scott, who in his life of his father, says—

"Sure I am that *Evangelical religion* is in many places wholly verging to Antinomianism—the vilest *heresy* that Satan ever invented." p. 206.—"Perhaps *speculating Antinomians* abound most among professed *Calvinists*; but Antinomians, whose sentiments influence their practice, are innumerable among Armenians." p. 209.—"There are above two thousand inhabitants in this town, almost all Calvinists, even the most debauched of them." p. 212.—"A tendency to Antinomianism is the bane of *Evangelical preaching* in this day." p. 264.

That God patronizes vice and folly is assuredly blasphemous, yet the *Evangelical preaching* here alluded to implies both; for it makes the terms of salvation either arbitrary Calvinistic predestination, or a *mysticism* which it makes the term *justification by Faith* to imply. But as the Bishop further observes—

"In the following passage of Bishop Jebb's Sermon on Rom. xiv. 17, is a beautiful picture of *Evangelical religion* without Calvinism; and the reverse of Antinomianism. But the righteousness of God's kingdom is no negative attainment. It is not merely the absence of evil, but the prevalence of good. Religion, at the just height, and in its full proportion, is the source of all virtue. It possesses and animates the entire man. In the understanding it is knowledge; in the life it is obedience; in the affections it is charity; in our conversation it is modesty, calmness, gentleness, quietness, candour; in our secular concerns it is uprightness, integrity, generosity. It is the regulation of our desires, the government of our passions, the harmonious union of whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report, virtuous and praiseworthy. It is a partaking of the divine nature, a conformity to the image of God's son; a putting on of the Lord Jesus Christ; or in the still more expressive language of the Apostle, it is Christ formed within us." *Preface*, xxxvii.

His Lordship, in winding up an elaborate disquisition, concludes that—

"There are two kinds of justification, one by *faith* only, and one by *faith and works*; that justification by faith only consists in the remission of sin, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus [i]



known [known, by Christ Jesus], that it is limited to the remission of sin by baptism; that this is our first justification, and has no other relation to our final justification in the Day of Judgment than as having the same basis of justification—the death of Christ; the two kinds of justification differing from each other in this, that one belongs to this life, the other to the next, the former unconditional, the latter conditional; one, justification from sin by faith without works, the other, justification of every man according to his works—one through faith only, the other through faith and works.” —P. 139.

We have numerous books published on Religious Subjects, but very little Theological Science. The Bishop very properly says—

“A learned Clergy was never more necessary to the Church, for the maintenance of true religion, than it is at this day, in opposition to the errors of popery, unitarianism, and fanaticism, errors founded chiefly on misrepresentations of scripture.” —Pp. 12, 13.

There are other parts of the Charge which merit the most solemn attention, but we had only room for selecting those which are of immediate bearing upon the prevailing mistakes of the day, mistakes which we affirm are of the worst civil consequences, by a disjunction of morals from religion. By the critical acumen and profound learning of the Bishop, we have been much edified; but far greater, from its superior importance, has been the delight derived from the following seasonable paragraph—

“The inseparable union of good works with a true faith, is evident from this.—No one can believe in Christ who does not know him, and no one can truly know Christ, or have any assurance of the sincerity of his faith in him, who does not keep his commandments, for the Apostle says, ‘Hereby we know that we know him, if we keep his commandments. (1 John ii. 3.)’” p. 144.

*A Memoir of the Warwick County Asylum, instituted in the year 1818, shewing that it has answered the purposes of Reformation, and diminished the County Expenditure. 8vo. pp 36. Appendix.*

THE Warwick County Asylum was founded with the professed object of affording a place of refuge to criminal boys, and giving them useful instruction and honest modes of employment.

The last valuable Report of the Prison Society, shows that the best

preventive of crime is knowledge. We are happy to corroborate it by an extract from this Memoir, which also shows the fallacy of omitting religion in juvenile tuition, and the excellent operation of our national school education.

“Many, it will be observed, had learned to read, and some to write; and in general it may be remarked that these juvenile delinquents display an acuteness beyond their years. But this only forms another proof, if any such were wanting, that learning of whatever kind, when it is not made the vehicle of sound religious instruction, does but give an increased power to the mind, which may be directed either to a good or to a bad purpose.

“It is a fact, that of the whole number of Asylum boys who had been tried and convicted of crime, not one had received an education under the national system. It is true, there are some of those sent to the Asylum under the suspicion of guilt, who had received that description of instruction which is sanctioned by the National Society, but none actually convicted of crime had been educated in a National School.” P. 14.

It appears, that the effect of the system is to reform about one half of those on whom the experiment is tried; and that the expense is so much below the cost of prosecution, &c. &c. that reformation is the cheapest policy. When examining the table, containing a short history of the boys, it is shocking to see the horrid consequences of negligent administration of the Poor Laws. Out of about one hundred boys, only six were children of respectable characters. The other unfortunates were either orphans (numerous), bastards, or children of thieves or drunkards, or of widows or widowers.

Now we would humbly submit to the legislature this circumstance for particular attention. We would, with regard to orphans at least, suggest a power to be given to the parish clergyman, of laying the case of every such neglected boy before the magistrates, who might cause the parish officers to act a paternal part towards such hapless children.

We also beg to impress upon the benevolent, the strong fact that the respectable poor richly deserve their patronage, because, out of one hundred juvenile delinquents, only six are found to have had parents of respectable character. What kindness then, do not such parents deserve.



The Memoir is drawn up by the Rev. Townsend Powell, Curate of Stretton super Dunsmore, and Inspector of the Asylum. It is most excellently compiled.

We hope, lastly, that as the Birmingham people occasion most of the juvenile offences, by their system of day apprenticeship (p. 14), they will make some amends by warmly supporting the charity.

*The History of Pontefract in Yorkshire.*

By George Fox. 8vo. pp. 366.

PONTEFRACT, famous in history for its castle, is said to have arisen out of the Legeolium of Antoninus, which is presumed to have been situated at Castre-ford, now called Castleford, about two miles distant from the town under notice. It is certain, that at Castre-ford, remains of a tessellated pavement and several coins have been found. The Watling and Ikenild streets crossed each other at this place. A sanguinary battle was also fought at it between the Saxons and Danes in 950. Pp. 10, 82.

The hamlet of Tateshall (now part of the present town of Pontefract, though not within the borough,) was the parent of the present town; for Tateshall only, with its appendages of Manestorp, Barnebi, and Silcheston, is mentioned in Domesday Book. A church occurs in that survey, and its site is denoted by the word Kirkbye, from *kirk*, church, and *bye*, a habitation; the town existing in the time of the Confessor, and no Saxon, according to the laws of Athelstan, being permitted to enjoy the dignity of a Thane, without possessing a church. As to the appellation *Pontefract*, it is only a Latinism of *Brokenbridge*, and was subsequent to Kirkbye. Upon what grounds the new name was adopted is no further clear, than that there did exist an old bridge adjacent to Kirkbye. See p. 9.

The magnificent fortress or castle, so famous in English history, is one specimen which may serve to convince us that there were Anglo-Saxon castles, and that the Normans often incorporated them with their subsequent additions, and that they are chiefly characterized by a keep standing on a tumulus; for it is to be remembered, that the remains of the said to have been founded by

Elfreda, Lady of the Mercians, consist of tumuli, upon which stood keeps. Another point of historical importance grows out of this account of Pontefract, viz. that it may be, and apparently is, a great error to allege a paucity of Anglo-Saxon castles, from the silence of Domesday, for we are certain that there was a castle at Tamworth, built by the said Lady Elfreda; yet Dugdale says (Warwickshire 431), that it is not mentioned in Domesday; and the same case may occur *de cæteris*, for it was a fiscal not a military survey. Accordingly, we give full credit to the following Anglo-Saxon history of Pontefract Castle.

“The foundation of this noble structure is variously ascribed, by some to be in the time of the Saxons, and by others to that of the Normans. In the Chartulary of Kirkstall Abbey, it is positively stated to have been built by Hyldebert or Ilbert de Lascey, a potent Norman baron, in the army of the Norman conquerors. Although no mention is made of the mound or keep, in the Survey recorded in Domesday Book, yet Holingshed affirmeth, “that an earthen fortification existed here anterior to the conquest,” and “that William, at the time he dispossessed the Saxons of their holds, wrested it from Alice, a Saxon Thane, and granted it to Ilbert, together with so many estates in the county of York, as made up 150 lordships. The fortification, called the Round Tower, stands on a raised artificial mound, of a composition of earth, far different to any of the rest near the castle, and (according to Berwick and others,) on the first foundation was a Saxon fortress. It is singly raised above every other turret, is sixty-four feet in diameter, and its walls are so immensely thick, that it is as firm as if it was erected upon the solid rock.” p. 84.

We shall now proceed to some interesting matters.

In an old MS. dated 1419, we find this item:

“Wages to one man for cuttinge bowghes off severall trees in Pontefract Park, for maneteininge the deere in winter, cxx daies at iij. per daie.” p. 78. [similar item, p. 72.]

*Widows*, or at least women who acted as *femmes soles*, were called *uxores*. Thus we have in the 3rd Eliz.

“Uxor Hyde for Wentforthe lande, and the howse y<sup>e</sup> she dueleth in, xviii.” p. 79.

And we afterwards meet with *Uxor Hunsto*, *Uxor Hammonnd*, &c. &c. &c. Pp. 74, 75.

It seems that it was deemed an abomination if butchers lived in a state of dispersion through the town.

"3 Richard II. John de Amyas makes complaint that he farms three booths in the new market in Fleschewer's Booths, and that formerly, by Sir William Fineluden's precept, it was commanded that the butchers should inhabit, and kill and sell their meat, only in two places: viz. in the place called Fleschewer's Booths, in the new market, and in the place eastward of Lancaster's Fortress, near unto the church of All-Saints, and that they now inhabit other places severally, in abominacione gentium."—P. 76.

The house where Thomas of Brotherton, son to Edw. I. and Margaret his Queen, was born, was near the church of Brotherton, within an enclosure of about twenty acres, surrounded by a trench and wall, and the tenants are obliged by the tenure of their land, to keep this plot surrounded by a wall of stone. P. 102.

Annexed to a print of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, Derby, &c. evidently copied from Dr. Meyrick's Armour, is the following note—

"The figure of Lancaster is from the large seal in the Cottonian library, and exhibits one of the earliest instances of an emblazoned surcoat, and the first among the sons of the royal family, bearing a crest and lambrequin, or mantling, suspended from the helmet. His crest is a weever or dragon, and is repeated on the horse's head, between a pair of straight horns. It seems, that the custom of embellishing the caparisons of the horses with the arms of the rider, is anterior to the fashion of wearing emblazoned surcoats, as the seals of the two first Edwards testify. The most ancient noted is the seal of Saer de Quincy, first Earl of Winchester. His arms are on the banner, shield, and caparison of the horse. If we refer the making of the seal to the date of his creation, it will be as early as 1207; if to the year of his death, no later than 1219. The first instance of an emblazoned surcoat is in the lives of the two Offas, by the hand of Matthew Paris, which cannot be much earlier than 1250. Those painted on the monumental figures of Robert of Normandy and William Longspée, are to all appearances done long after the tombs were constructed." p. 104.

Mr. Fox should have acknowledged his obligations to Dr. Meyrick's Armour, i. 102, &c.

Portraits of noblemen were suspended in cathedrals; for after the decapitation. *Gent. Mag. July, 1688.*

tation of the Earl of Lancaster, i. Edw. II. the people resorted to his picture then hanging in St. Paul's Cathedral p. 118.

Swillington Tower, in the Castle of Pontefract, was probably the place where the unfortunate Earl of Lancaster was confined. There was no entrance to the dungeon but by a trap-door in the floor of the turret, and the walls were ten feet and a half thick. p. 118.

"The remains of the noble Earl, are, from circumstances connected with his death and burial, fairly presumed to have been discovered by two labourers, on Monday the 25th of March, in the year 1822, in a field called the Paper Mill Field, lying near St. Thomas's Hill in Pontefract.

"The labourers were employed by Mr. Joseph Brooke, occupier of the land, to trench for liquorice, and one of them striking against a hard substance, curiosity prompted them to remove the earth, as it was on the side of a hill, and had only about a foot of earth on its surface. It proved to be a massive, antique coffin, hewn out of one entire piece of undressed stone. Its measurement within, was in length six feet five inches, and in width nineteen inches, with sides of about six inches thick. The lid was formed as the ridge of a house, and projected over the sides about two inches, having its underside hollowed out. It was by accident broken in two, and being raised up, presented a complete skeleton of large dimensions, in a high state of preservation. A rough stone was laid in the place of the head, which rested between the thigh bones, and consequently the occupant of the narrow mansion, who had probably in his day filled a considerable place in society, had evidently suffered decapitation. Pieces of chalky substances were strewn about the bones, which on the first opening of the coffin, were entire, and in their respective places, but on being exposed to the air, fell in a confused heap. The teeth were entirely perfect, and the bones those of a strong, athletic man. As no doubt existed at the time of their discovery, that they were the remains of the unfortunate Lancaster, they were, together with the coffin, removed by order of Mrs. Myloes, of Frystone Hall, the owner of the field wherein it was found, into her grounds, where they now remain." p. 125.

As it is said in p. 120, that the prior and monks of Pontefract begged the Earl's body of the King, and *luried* it on the right hand of the high altar, in the church of the Priory, we cannot give an unqualified assent to the appropriation of the body found in the Paper Mill Field.

already singing amidst the trees.—Poor fools, not to sleep longer, now that you have it in your power! Now that you are shaded by your own native woods! Now that you are not encaged on—a jolting coach." P. 70.

Now this is all very just, for a bird has peculiar facilities in regard to sleep, and therefore *ought* to sleep longer. He turns one leg into a post, draws up the other, makes a warm night-cap of his wing, and shows what easy and excellent provision nature has made for conferring the blessing of sleep to animals, however various may be their conformations, and uncertain their conveniences.

We transcribe the following anecdote, because it is indicative of the real origin of image-worship, viz. the insensibility of barbarians to abstract ideas, to the only ideas fit to accompany divine worship, because nothing but sentiment and mind can form ideas worthy of Deity; and because it is not matter, only mind, that deserves worship. In nature it is not a mere conglomeration of earth, that forms fine scenery: it is not eyes, noses, and mouths, which constitute beauty; it is the taste displayed in the disposition of them, that makes the charm, and that is an act of mind. As to pictures of the Crucifixion, and portraits of living and dying Christs—beautiful specimens of art we allow them to be—we have seen the portrait of a living Christ by Raphael, and a dying one by Canova—portraits of handsome men, but not one of them has the *divine* character of the Belvidere Apollo; and all, compared with that inimitable visage, which carries the stamp of divinity, are degradations; and then, the paltry substitute of a *nimbus*, as much as to say, "this is a saint,"—that is another degradation. Then soul-less, tame Madonnas. However, to the anecdote.

" 'Make us a picture of the Crucifixion to place in our church,' said a deputation of poor labourers from a village in the south of France. 'Do you choose the figure of Christ to be represented dead or still living,' demanded the artist. This was a question on which the projectors of the painting had never thought; but, after consulting together for some moments, they replied to my friend the painter,—'You had better make it living, because, if it does not please us so, it can be killed afterwards.'" P. 80.

"The tobacco-pipe," says Mr. Best,

"is an utensil which a German can never lay aside,"

— *immortale, manet, multosque per Stat fortuna domus*: [annos

indeed, an editor of Homer has immeasurably obliged us antiquaries by informing us that the epithet *φιληγερης* was applied to Jupiter, through his being an inveterate smoker. (p. 143.)\* Mr. Best further mentions an *avocat* of Vienna, who smokes thirty pipes a day, and that he may do so without interruption, has thirty *individual* tobacco-pipes, which are every morning prepared by his servants, and for each of which he calls in turn by its respective name, for he has christened them all. P. 115.

The Germans think it conducive to health, that the upper bed-clothes should never be so long as to hinder protrusion of the feet beyond; and sometimes they sleep between two beds.

"It is related, that an Irish traveller, upon finding a feather-bed thus laid over him, took it into his head, that the people slept in *strata*, one upon the other, and said to the attendant, 'Will you be good enough to tell the gentleman or lady that is to lie upon me, to make haste, as I want to go to sleep.'" P. 116.

Mr. Best says of toll-bars,—

"In Germany the roads are much better than in France; and we are amused by finding here, the original, the primitive toll-bar. In England, though we still keep the ancient term, we have erected gates in lieu of that which it represents: in Germany, an immense bar, the smoothed painted trunk of a pine-tree, still rises and falls across the road by means of a weight placed at one end of it." P. 146.

We cannot part without sympathising with Mr. Best in one thing. He has been arraigned for his opinion upon some points of architecture, sculpture, and painting; and all through that *gross blunder* of confounding mechanical execution with taste.—"You are wrong,—look how beautifully that hand is done."—Admitted, but what is it to the purpose? I expect impression. I do not go to see such things as I do to buy a horse; I expect effect. I expect what I have found from Hogarth's pictures;—a permanent recollection of delight.

\* We do not give this as a new joke.



*A History of Northumberland, in three Parts. By John Hodgson, Clerk, Vicar of W'helpington, &c. &c. Part II. vol. 1. 4to.*

THE History of such a lawless county in the Marches as Northumberland, brings to our recollection the chivalrous events connected with Chevy-chase, and that valourous Knight, who

—“When his legs were smitten off,  
Still fought upon his stumps.”

The existence of such disorder is ascribed to the natural consequence of overloading the population through small farms.

“The true cause of the disorders that prevailed in both districts is very reasonably and forcibly deduced from its being overstocked with population. Three or four families lived upon a farm of noble rent. The consequence of this poverty was, they went into the orderly districts of England and Scotland to steal. Idleness and early associations had endeared to them every field, and wood, and stream, and dell, in their native valley, so that they had rather lived poorly in it, than more wealthily in another country. Besides which, when any of them had settled in distant places, they so frequently became abettors of their friends at home in plans of plunder, that people were afraid to employ them. Sir R. Bowes [the agent employed by Government] therefore recommended, that the superfluous population should be sent southward, to places too far distant for their relations and countrymen to resort to. They were divided into clans, each of which had rank and precedence in the country according to its numerical strength. If a thief of any great surname, or kindred, was lawfully executed by order of justice, for stealing beyond the limits of his own province, the rest of his clan would visit the prosecutor with all the retributive vengeance of deadly feud, as bitterly and as severely as if he had killed him unlawfully with a sword. This method of seeking revenge, had before that time frequently bred a sort of civil war in the country, whole townships were burnt, gentlemen and others, of whom they sought revenge, were murdered; great garrisons established to check their outrages, and raids and incursions made against them, and by them, “even as it were between England and Scotland in time of war.” Hence parties that were plundered generally chose, when they discovered the thieves who carried off their goods, to take a part of them back again by way of composition, rather than go against them in the extremity of justice.” P. 70.

And these habits obtained also among

the Gentry and Clergy; for, continues Mr. Hodgson,

“But we are most inclined to a merciful review of the manners of these people from the consideration that thieving was a fashionable accomplishment among them—the employment in which they most delighted; and especially because their clergy were as vicious and disorderly as themselves, and the crimes for which they were holden up, as infamous, were constantly committed by the heads of the best families in Northumberland, not only without any sense of shame, but even with feelings of rivalry in courage and dexterity, and as feats which they boasted in. Bishop Fox, in 1498, had, on informations being taken to him of the great number of robbers which infested these parts, issued his mandate to all the clergy of Tindale and Redesdale, charging them to visit with the terrors of the greater excommunication, all the inhabitants of their several cures, who should, excepting against the Scots, presume to go from home, armed in a jack and sallet or knapskul, or other defensive armour, or should ride on a horse worth more than six shillings and eight pence; or should wear in any church, or church-yard, during time of divine service, any offensive weapon more than a cubit in length. And the same prelate elsewhere describes the chaplains here, the good Sir Johns of Redesdale, as publicly and openly living with concubines, irregular, suspended, excommunicated and interdicted, wholly ignorant of letters, so much so, that priests of ten years standing did not know how to read the ritual. Some of them were even nothing more than sham priests, having never been ordained, and performed diocese service, not only in places dedicated to divine worship, but in such as were unconsecrated and interdicted. Of the example which they had from the laity of the county, Sir Robert Bowes has left us this description. The whole country of Northumberland is much given to wildness and riot, especially the young gentlemen, or headmen, many of whom are guilty of thefts and other greater offences, and then regard for truth in depositions about their quarrels is so indifferent, that it were perilous to give credence to them without the evidence of the complaining party being confronted with that of the accused.” P. 74.

Such were (in great part), says Mr. Hodgson, the consequences of “parceling out the lands into very small farms.” P. 75.

We are rejoiced to give the following result of educating the poor.

“The inhabitants of this parish [Elsdon] show a very praiseworthy zeal in forwarding, according to the best of their ability, the education of their children. They have schools to suit the convenience of every part



of it; and at Birness, where twelve might attend gratis, that number, so great is their dislike to pure eleemosynary assistance in rearing their families, very rarely attend it in that capacity. Reading has been a favourite occupation among them; and the poor-rates, generally speaking, are low, and the poor contented, honest, and thrifty." P. 86.

We have a relick of Anglo-Saxon usages in the paragraph next ensuing.

"To these parishes resort the *Witriding* men [supposed *Witreding* from *præte*, a chief lord, and *præben*, a council] otherwise called *Thanes* of that English March." P. 91.

In p. 95 we find the mullions of a Gothic window taken out, to make way for a modern sash one, "*by an Archidiaconal command.*" P. 95.

Mr. Hodgson doubts the authenticity of Richard of Cirencester's work, "*De situ Britanniae*;" 1st. because no manuscript of it could ever be found; 2d. because the pretended fac-simile of the first page is not in the style of any manuscript of Richard's time, but is a clumsy imitation of the hand-writing of a century before him, and contains abbreviations unwarranted by ancient examples; 3dly. because the Latinity is too pure and classical for a Monk of the 15th cent., especially one "whose acknowledged historical works are, in point of language and enquiry, scarcely on a level with the dull and ignorant productions of his contemporaries." P. 146.

The following account of a Peel House at Whelpington shows the ancient mode of living in this country.

"The only Peel house remaining in the place is called "*the Bolt House*," and consists of a byer or cow-house below, and the family apartments above, viz. an upper room with a boarded floor, and a garret, both approached by stone stairs on the outside, and the whole covered with thatch. The door-way to the cow-house is under the *landing* of the stairs, and the door of it was fastened with a strong *bolt* in the inside, for which purpose the byer and the upper-room had a communication by a *trap-hole*, that is, by a horizontal door in a corner of the floor, and a *trap* or *ladder*; for the English word *trap*, in the terms, a *trap-way*, *trap-hole*, *trap-door*, and *trap-rock*, has the same origin as the Swedish and German words *trap* and *treppe*, which mean *stairs*, and seem to owe their origin to some obsolete inflection of the German and English verbs *tretan* and *to tread*. This was the character of the principal farm-houses in Northumberland a hundred years since. The *the Lairds or yeomanry proprietors*

had each a stone arch over the byer, and were frequently covered with free-stone slate, which made them more secure, than houses with thatched roofs, from being burnt in the plundering irruptions of the Scotch, and of their no less troublesome neighbours, the people of Redesdale. The cottage next to the Bolt-house, on the right, is a good specimen of an inferior farm-house, the room at the entrance of which was, and still continues in many places to be, a *lyer* in winter and a *bed-room* in summer, and is called the *out-bye*: the *in-bye*, or inner room, with three small windows to the left of the out-door, was the dwelling of the family, and often partitioned by two press-beds into two apartments." P. 189

Shakspeare's and Milton's use of the Fairy Mythology is well illustrated, as once a matter of serious credibility, in the following account of Rothley Mill.

"The old mill, with its black water wheel, and heathery roof, far from human habitations, and shut up in a glen narrow and thick with wood, was the haunt of a family of fairies, and had many marvellous tales about it. For old queen Mab and her train, they say, with the help of the miller's picks, formed out of the rock the numerous circular basins which are still to be seen here in the bed of the Hart, and were every moonlight summer's evening seen like so many water-fowls, flickering and bathing in them. The mill itself was their great council-hall; and the eye of the kiln their kitchen, where, in boiling their pottage, they burnt the seeds or husks of oats the miller laid up for drying the corn he had next to grind. The meal and firing thus made use of, they took as an old customary claim for guarding and cleaning the mill and other useful services; but the miller thinking them too extravagant, was determined to disturb them; and while they were preparing their supper one night, threw a sod down the chimney and instantly fled. The falling mass dashed soot, fire, and boiling pottage amongst them; and the trembling fugitive, before he could reach the dingly verge of the glen, heard the cry, "*burnt and scalded! burnt and scalded!*" the sell of the mill has done it;" and the old mother of the family set after him, and just as he got to the style, going into Rothley, touched him, and he doubled up, was bow-bent, and a cripple to his dying day." 305.

Mr. Hodgson has been indefatigable in his researches; and has enlivened his book with numerous biographical matters, respecting the proprietors of estates in more modern æras, a practice which is not sufficiently regarded in topographical works. The pedigrees are remarkably full, elaborate, minute, and well-authenticated. General anti-

quities are treated according to good authorities; and though we are not satisfied with all the etymological deductions, this is a very trifling ground of complaint, and appears to have originated in a right principle, that of leaving nothing unexplained. We shall anxiously expect the remaining parts.

*The Modern Atlas*, by William Channing Woodbridge. Whittaker.

In addition to the maps of the world, Europe, Great Britain, Asia, Africa, North America, United States, &c., this Atlas contains a moral and political chart of the world, exhibiting, in connexion with the outline of countries, the prevailing religions, forms of government, and degrees of civilization, also an isothermal chart of the world, containing a view of the climate and productions of the earth, with the mean annual temperature, and various other interesting particulars regarding the heat of the atmosphere. The map of the world is accompanied by a comparative view of the rivers and lakes on the Eastern and Western Continents, from the Mississippi and the Missouri to the Mersey. We recommend this useful Atlas, as well adapted for schools.

*Travels in Russia, &c. &c.* By William Rae Wilson, Esq. F.S.A. Author of *Travels in Egypt, &c.* 2 vols 8vo.

TRAVELLERS ought to be men of the world, and throw aside all prejudices and national habits, if they mean to write philosophically, or else, like Dr Moore, (the first of all travellers, as to taste,) give us natural peculiarities in the elegant manner and delicate painting of Lady Mary Wortley Montague and Horace Walpole. Learned travellers form a distinct class, and have equal eminence in their exclusive way. We have gone into this proemium, because Mr. Wilson is a very copious and excellent informant, but seems to have adopted two very extraordinary notions; one, that the glory of all nations is a Bible Society; the other that solitary imprisonment is sufficient for prevention of all crimes. Both these notions are founded upon that defective reason which is the principal characteristic of sectarianism.

As to Bible Societies, it is well known, that to give away bibles, without note or comment, is only to multiply discordant opinions, and found new sects.

A caricature says, the bible is translated into five hundred *unknown* languages, and dispersed over as many *uninhabited* islands. This is irony, but Mr. Wilson (vol. ii. 286,) seriously informs us, that

"Ghent must be overstocked with English bibles; for we actually observed many lying on the counters of several shops, where they are sacrilegiously used for waste paper, to wrap up the articles that are sold."

Thus the good people of England subscribe their pounds sterling to send abroad bibles, in a language which the natives do not understand, viz. English in countries where only French is spoken. Now we will venture to affirm, that in the parish in which we reside, where the population is large, there may be a bible to a house, but certainly not a bible to every adult, even to those who can read. But then that is playing the cards into the hands of the parish Clergyman. No mention is made, or thought entertained, of knowing the state of education and manners in the countries where bibles are rained down in showers! But of what use are bibles to those who cannot read them? and what taste have savages for reading? Educate them and bible them simultaneously—to bible them only is to plant trees without roots. So superior is the Church of England plan, with its National Education, and its wise directorial Board of Management, the Christian Knowledge Society.

We come now to the second notion. Mr. Wilson says, of solitary confinement,

"It is most devoutly to be wished, that it were generally substituted in England for capital punishment. i. 137"

Now we have read in ancient history of numerous hermits and anchorites who were very happy fellows, liked a lazy life, and had no concern about the wants of the day, because they were devoted *drones*, whom devotee *bees* petted, fed, and clothed. Zimmerman also shows, that solitude may become a great luxury. Nor is this all. Men have been known unnecessarily to inflict upon themselves this *tremendous* punishment of solitude. The Eddystone lighthouse is insulated from all communication. We have heard, that two men, its only inhabitants, once quarrelled, and never spoke to each other for six months. If Shakspeare's account of the "Melancholy Jaques," and De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe," are

pictures founded on life, then we presume that the mind may find amusement in itself. Howard was perfectly right in humanizing punishment, and preventing bad from becoming worse, but he has not diminished crime. In our judgment, the discipline of the Navy and Army prevents more vice than all the other methods devised; because vice *must* there be prevented, or the public service ruined. A rascal ought to suffer pain, because he neither feels nor fears any thing else. We are told, that in the reign of Alfred, a man would have hanged his purse upon a tree in the high road on one day, and found it there on the morrow. Such was police, maintained by discipline, and to presume that rogues can be kept in order without discipline, we believe to be mere quackery; and to originate in too light an opinion of villainy among societies.

We now turn to the more pleasurable office of saying, that so copious is the mass of information contained in these volumes, that it would require a catalogue to enumerate the valuable and multifarious contents. We shall therefore extract one or two curious things.

Few of our readers have any idea of a leading cause of *Spindle-Shanks*. Mr. Wilson, speaking of Carlsrone in Sweden, says,

“The children here wear wooden shoes, as in the North of England, and nightcaps on their head during day; many of them are very squat and broad, resembling the Dutch. Having referred so often to wooden shoes, it may be remarked, that notwithstanding they may be adopted from motives of economy and supposed comfort, they cannot fail to be injurious, and to incumber and impede the wearer; for, as they do not yield to the bending of the foot, they are dragged along as a dead weight; nor have the muscles of the leg and the calf any play. This is the reason why so many of this class of people, and of our labourers, who wear such enormously thick soles to their shoes, are generally spindle-shanked, while the bare-footed Hibernian peasant displays a convexity of calf and symmetry of leg rivalling those of a gladiator or a ballet-master. Of all persons in the world, perhaps the Turks and Arabs display the finest limbs, from wearing slippers and wide boots; and their bodies also are strong and muscular, in consequence of every part of their dress being so extremely loose and flowing.” ii. 217.

At the Wool-fair at Berlin, Mr. Wilson saw

“Bags of wool piled up literally like hills, and noblemen with stars on their breasts

sitting in stalls bargaining with customers for the packages they had sent to market, and in a manner too, that an English Peer would consider highly derogatory to his rank.” i. 102.

There is excellent sense in the following remark of Mr. Wilson, concerning representations of God in sculpture and painting.

“Without saying any thing of the horrible profaneness of pretending to delineate the supreme Being, the absurdities into which even the greatest artists have fallen, whenever they have attempted it, are such as shock taste and propriety equally with religious feeling. Painters uniformly choose to represent the Divinity under the form of an aged man, as if age was an attribute of that Being who is eternal, and who existed before all worlds:—as if the semblance of infirmity and decay could belong to him who is all perfection—to him, who is incapable of change.”

The Imperial Library at Petersburg has received a great acquisition of French works and manuscripts, which had been collected by Dubrovsky, who was in the suite of the Russian ambassador at Paris at the period of the Revolution, when he was enabled to obtain them for almost any thing. Among these is a manuscript volume of letters from Mary Queen of Scots to Elizabeth.

“Her missal, which is here shewn, and which is bound in dark blue velvet, secured by clasps, consists of 230 pages. The first thirteen have the months and days of the year, where particular prayers are introduced, commencing in January with the 80th psalm. This book is illuminated with subjects from the life of Christ and the Virgin Mary. The first is a picture of the angel Gabriel, and at the bottom of the page are these words, Marie Reyne.” i. 259.

We omit many sentences written by her in this missal, and copied by Mr. Wilson, because we have found things of the kind written by her, to be mere quotations, not her original composition.

To proceed with Mr. Wilson:

“In all probability this book and the letters were part of the numerous writings that belonged to the Scotch college at Douay, which was founded by Mary. Indeed I recollect, that on going over that seminary with the Rev. Mr. Farquharson, the head of the college, on his visiting it after being banished to this country during the revolution; he assured me, he had had in his possession not only the original prayer-book of Mary, but a table clock belonging to her, the first that had been made; besides the MS. poems of Ossian, and many other



interesting papers which he had not seen since the Revolution. A full-length portrait of her, which had been concealed in a chimney during that disastrous period, and which was copied from a miniature given by the Queen to Miss Curl, one of her maids of honour, at the time she was on the scaffold, was all that remained, every thing else being carried off by the mob, and committed to the flames."

We have compared the profile on the gold coin of Mary with the effigies in Westminster Abbey, and thought that the resemblance was tolerably exact. We have also heard, that the lady of an eminent Surgeon at Edinburgh, has often sat to Painters, for a portrait of this Royal beauty. Mr. Wilson, in a note, adds the following interesting particulars concerning the portrait, &c. to those already given :

"This noble picture [the portrait before mentioned] was set up in the dining hall of the college [of Douay] ; and it is a singular circumstance, that in the title-deeds it is directed, that to whatever place the seminary shall be removed, this picture was to go with it. I afterwards saw it in the Scotch college at Paris, where it will remain till it is seen, if the college of Douay is to be restored, in which event it will be replaced in its former situation. It is said that the Queen's confidential secretary, Babington, had also an original full-length portrait of her, by Frederico Zuccheri, and one of her son James, which he gave to the Drapers' company in London, and the veil which she wore on the scaffold is in the possession of an English Baronet,\* who claims a descent from her Majesty. This was given him by Cardinal York, the last branch of the Stuart family, who had long preserved it in his chapel, as a most sacred relic."

We cannot leave this work, without expressing in a philosophical view our regret at the reluctance of foreigners to adopt our notions of comfort and convenience. But so things are. A savage prefers finery to utility, and habit reconciles men to absolute nuisances. We have heard a gentleman, who resided many years at Oporto say, that he tried in vain to shew the superior comfort and convenience of a scythe to a sickle in mowing grass, but in vain. Their habits were naturalized to the use of the latter; and you cannot put an English farmer out of his way in regard to evident improvements. The difficulty lies not in suggesting improve-

ments, but in effecting the adoption of them. We presume, that Foreigners find that they cannot afford the permanent cost of several of our English improvements, and therefore decline them; and that our countrymen reject them, because they are not educated above prejudice.

*Travels in America and Italy. By Viscount de Chateaubriand. 2 vols. 8vo.*

THE Viscount is a traveller who carries, as Hotspur's squire did, a pouncet box, or pocket mirror, in which ever and anon he beholds himself, or in other words, obliges us with a distriche abounding with every variety of the lugubrious, in which he was himself concerned; and ebullitions about the sad necessity that he must die, like other people; intending apparently to furnish posterity with this important information, that in such a place, and at such a time, stood in lucubration, like an animated post, the illustrious Author of this work. We shall only give one specimen to vindicate our criticism.

The Viscount set out for America, with the view of discovering the North-West passage, and after a grave and just remark, that things in Europe would have gone on as they did, though he was absent, utters the following soliloquy :

"It is probable that I should never have been so unfortunate as to write; my name would have remained unknown, or perhaps there would have attached to it that peaceful kind of renown, which excites no envy, and which bespeaks less glory than happiness. Who knows even if I should have recrossed the Atlantic; if I should not have fixed my residence in the solitudes discovered by me, like a conqueror amid his conquests? It is true, that I should not then have figured at the Congress of Verona, nor should I have been called *Monsieur* at the office for Foreign Affairs, *Rue des Capucines, Paris.*" (p. 81.)

No, certainly not, no more than he would have been called the Duke of Wellington, at *Apsley-House, Piccadilly*. However it is to be recollected, that this work is only a translation from the French, and that the French see no folly in vanity.

Although we consider the Viscount to belong in an inferiority only to the class of "Entomology," yet, frail and feeble as is the structure of its subject, we know that many of them make a brilliant picture, printed upon white paper, and

\* The late Sir Thomas Coxe Hippisley, we presume.

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tween infallibility in spirituals, and infallibility in temporals, —to discriminate, by nice abstractions, between the unbounded obedience due to a foreign prince in one capacity, and the qualified respect due to the same man in another; but an ignorant and superstitious mob will not be able to enter into these scholastic refinements; and it is upon the rocks of superstition and ignorance that Rome has founded her church. Protestant countries can never be sufficiently grateful to those intrepid men, who, disdaining compromise, rejected at once all communication with the implacable and crafty enemy of all religious liberty, and left it not an inch of ground on which to plant an intrigue. Roman Catholic countries must speedily come to a similar determination. In Germany they are fast approaching to a secession from the Church of Rome in every thing but name,—they will soon find, that even retaining the name is retaining too much." P. 870.

The tendency of this paper is to show, that the fears of the Romish Court, especially in a pecuniary view, occasioned the downfall of a constitutional government in Spain.

II. *Chinese Novels and Tales.* There is very little difference from those of Europe. Wooing forms the subject of all; only people marry in the end two wives instead of one, (as if it was only having twins instead of a single child); but if they can manage *one* wife, it is more than Europeans can do.

III. *History of Italian Painting.* We are very willing to admit the precedence and great merit of this school of art in Italy. Be its merit, however, what it may, we do not approve of its *taste*, for that to us is quite a distinct thing from execution. We do not admire dark back-grounds in landscapes; nor swarthy men, and yellow women. We see in them little dignity in figure, or grace in attitude, or speaking eyes, or strong expression in visage in mere Madonnas. We see a stiffness in Claude, not to be found in Gainsborough. At the same time, we refer only to the school in general. There is a sublimity in some of the heads of Raphael, which cannot be surpassed; and a character of divine youth in the angels of Guido, which exceeds even the happiest preconceptions of a rich imagination; but taking the school as a whole, there is in our eyes a sad preponderance of insipidity. We know that we shall dissent from the whole rookery of connoisseurs, *we will speak as we feel, in defiance*

of their cawing. We pity them. It is sad for Romans to have an irruption of Goths.

IV. *Posthumous works of Nicholas Moratin.* He was a Spanish poet; and Spanish poetry abounds in description. Now description should be simple and natural. Moratin's is forced and artificial: it appears that Lord Byron borrowed his bull-fight in the first canto of Childe Harold from Moratin. We firmly believe that the noble Lord adopted many other people's children, beside this; but we are inclined to think also, that he fed and clothed them better than their real parents, and otherwise improved them.

V. *Goethe's Helena.* To deny to Goethe the praise of genius, would be base; but, if a tale be allegorical, let it be like that of Cupid and Psyche, beautifully moral and intelligible, when the clue is acquired. We see nothing here, but fantastic, chaotic eccentricity, displayed in pantomime tricks, legerdemain, and fire-works. Baust has no dignity of character; Helen is a doll, and Euphorion is *not* Ariel. There may be some resemblance between an ill-natured man and the devil; probably there is so, but there should be a Miltonian grandeur of evil in the latter, and Mephistophiles is a mere attorney character, pitiful in malice, sentiment, and action. All this may accord with German taste. It does not with ours.

VI. *Chateaubriand's latest productions.* The Viscount is treated as the vainest of men. Johnson says, "the sorrows of vanity are never pitied." For our parts, all the vain people whom we have known, never felt an iota of sorrow on account of other people's thoughts of them. They were incorrigible idolaters.

VII. *Botta's Histories, and Historical Veracity.* It seems that this man has a particular antipathy to truth; and deems it an excellent principle of historical writing; for why? to let off a pun:—"History" is only "His Story;" and whether he writes the one or the other, it is precisely the same thing with him.

VIII. *The Records of Sweden.* In this paper is a view of the Northern Mythology in the compressed form in which he (Geijer) has compiled it from the two Eddas, and particularly from that prophecy of the Vala, which

is called Voluspa, and contained in the *elder Edda*. See p. 535.

Geyer has taken an elaborate and judicious view of this mysterious assemblage of mythological ideas, whose origin he traces to Asia, the source of all religions. The religion of the old inhabitants of the North was a religion of nature, allegorically and symbolically representing the elements of cosmogony, p. 541.

**IX. Modern Roman Festivities.** Sportiveness is the characteristic of some of these festivities; superstition of others, and horror of one in particular, viz. the dramatic representation of the Last Judgment, with *real* dead bodies, brought from the hospital for the purpose. The critic says, "the Romans of to-day are very like their barbarous, haughty, and luxurious fore-fathers."

**X. Republican Confederacies of the Middle Ages.** The superior power of cavalry when there was no gunpowder, rendered it easy, under the feudal system, for the rich to keep the poor in subjection. But, as the Reviewer justly says, "Uncontrolled power exercises always a demoralizing tendency; and ill usage created rebellions. Various facts prove, that the people in the middle ages made vigorous efforts for their liberties, and would not allow themselves to be treated as a herd of sheep, by priests and noblemen." P. 560.

**XI. Oriental Literature in Germany.** This article is a succinct account of its progress in the country mentioned. The success of Dr Grotefend of Hanover is justly lauded. He has shown that the inscriptions of Persepolis are to be referred to Cyrus and Darius, and that the Zend lan-

guage, found in Zoroaster's works, is not an invention of modern times, as has been imagined. P. 571.

**XII. Niebuhr's Edition of the Byzantine Historians.** An account of the work, a good one of course, being Niebuhr's.

**XIII. Early Spanish Voyages and Discoveries.** A monosyllabic name of a disease, which Dean Swift, by adding the definite article, has anagrammized into *Pethor*, and medical men have adopted the improvement. Its introduction into Europe is explained in this curious article.

Among the Continental Intelligence are Professor Seyfarth's "Details on the Egyptian Museum of Turin." Herein it is said that "several *στῆλαι* (grave-stones), contain silhouettes of the kings of the 18th dynasty, the heads of which agree perfectly with the statues which have been executed. Some are very ancient, as is proved by the names of the Pharaohs inscribed upon them. One contains, instead of the hieroglyphic, a demotic text. This is of great importance, because the Egyptian grave-stones agree, word for word, with each other, the particular circumstances of the deceased excepted; those, therefore, with a hieroglyphic text, may easily be explained. The Professor has also found out the cyphering system, from one up to a million, a discovery which will facilitate future researches. Pp. 659, 660.

We are prejudiced enough to think, that the criticisms of our countrymen, if they circulate abroad, will improve foreign taste.

## FINE ARTS.

### MR. J. B. LANE'S VISION OF JOSEPH.

The astonishing size of this picture; the fact that it is the largest or nearly the largest work of historic composition ever painted by an Englishman; and the sudden and singular ejection of it and the painter from the Papal Dominions, created for it an artificial interest, and produced an ardent desire in every one to see it. Mr. Lane, who is, we understand, a native of Cornwall, and a protégé of Lord de Dunstanville, decamped with his production and proceeded to London, where he is now exhibiting this, to the Romans offensive, picture, in a room belonging to government at the Royal Mews,

Charing Cross. Upon an examination of it every one must be forcibly struck with the novel way in which the subject is treated. To us it appears an almost unparalleled sacrifice of the unities of time and place; and is so outrageously conceived that no appeal to the works of the oldest and best masters can be admitted in palliation of the offence. It is true they often committed anachronisms, made omissions, and in many other respects violated the truth of history, but it ought never to be sanctioned, though adopted to produce a greater effect. No such reason can be assigned by Mr. Lane in justification of his error, for the picture is overloaded with figures; and the harmony

of it entirely destroyed. In the centre appears the warning angel descending to communicate the intelligence of the intended massacre; and above, filling the whole of the *cælum*, are numberless vocal and instrumental harmonists in awkward attitudes, some approaching vulgarity. On the right is the couch of Joseph, who is awakening with restless surprise at the object of his vision. By his side is the Holy Virgin in a most placid sleep, with the infant Jesus slumbering on her breast. The left of the picture is occupied by a crowded mass of savage men, frightened women, and screaming children, intended to represent the murder of the infants, from which the vision enabled the young Christ to escape. In the front of this group lies prostrate a gigantic mass of distortion, who, being about to seize the holy child, is struck down by the appearance of the angel; and in his fright ungrasps his weapon, which falls against Joseph's couch. The head of this figure is fine; but the neck is monstrously large, the folds of it projecting considerably beyond the line of the head; and the right arm appears severed from the body. A couple of children, instead of running with terror from the slaughterers, stand still; one of them, to express his surprise at the sudden fall of such a monster, and the other, to point to the descent of the angel as the cause! How rapidly must the march of intellect have been extending at that time! Ye cockney institutors of colleges, with legal and untaught heads, when will ye effect such mighty wonders; and give our babes such minds? The other aides in the unholy cause, are more or less exposed to the influence of the vision, and hesitate to stab, though holding the bared steel in one hand and with brutal grasp retain the little innocents. To have extended the Vision of Joseph, so far as to have imagined that he contemplated the horrid deed of which he was warned, would have admitted of justification, and have tended to increase the interest of the composition; but to blend a subsequent event with another which must have preceded it, and to subject the actors in that deed to the influence of a supernatural agency, which was only directed to Joseph, is to run to the extremes: it is going beyond sublimity, and rushing into ridicule. It is wonderful how, amidst all the confusion of crying children, tumbling monsters, clashing weapons, prancing of horses, &c. that the Virgin could have slept so sweetly. There are other faults besides those of conception: the distribution of the light in the picture is bad. How superior would have been the effect had the heavenly rays, which descend with the divine messenger, extended their influence over the whole of the figures, and have lit up the picture with a holy illumination, instead of falling behind the angel and

dying away in uselessness; and creating a necessity for an artificial light, for such a light as that introduced could not have existed at the time of the vision.

With all his faults, Mr. Lane is a great painter; and his works will one day exalt the character of the British artists, and bear a comparison with the best of the Italian School, if he does not adhere too mechanically to the antique.

#### MR. HOBDAY'S GALLERY OF MODERN ART.

In exerting himself to render us better acquainted with the superior productions of the French School; and in placing them in juxtaposition, and commingling them with the choicest efforts of British genius, Mr. Hobday has rendered an essential service to the Arts, and has been enabled to display a more interesting selection of modern excellencies than any now before the public. In doing this he has increased his own reputation as a judge as well as an artist, and his enthusiasm for his profession, and his indefatigability, is proved by the heavy expenses he must have incurred in the transplanting of so much talent. Such a collection of the Vernets, father and son, was never before seen in one gallery. They give us a more favourable idea of the French School than we had formerly entertained; being certainly among the best specimens of that nation, for colouring, study, effect, and expression. But the French are all mannerists: they do not look at nature with a poet's eye, and feel too self-satisfied, and imagine all their pictures to be *chef-d'œuvres*, to take any pains to relieve this objection. They boast considerable boldness of outline, but indulge in too much minuteness of detail to produce that splendid effect which is gained by a judicious sacrifice of parts to the whole. We should say they are too mechanical, and not sufficiently original. As colorists too they are inferior to us, and seem to think that dark and heavy backgrounds, and lowering skies, are indispensable to the bringing forward of the principal figures. Such are the observations which have arisen from a view of the evidences of the French pencil; but Horace Vernet is more free from these faults than most of his countrymen. Some of those which have left his easel are very powerful splendid pictures in effect as well as colour; having a richness and volume of tone which produces very striking results. We shall not, at present, enter into a critical examination of each picture, as we purpose visiting them again, when our opinions will be more mature by a closer analysis. In the mean time we shall enumerate some of the most attractive works in the collection, and call the particular attention of our readers to them. "*The punishment of Mazeppa*" is the grandest effort of the pencil of Horace



Vernet, and we would advise a comparison of it with Woodward's handling of the same subject, though on a smaller scale, at the Royal Academy. The objection, noticed by us as existing in the latter, does not appear in Vernet's, which has the superiority in the delineation of the expression of the passions of the horses at so singular and unexpected an intruder. The grief and pain which Mazeppa experiences, admirably pervades his countenance, and starts out from every nerve. (See Vernet, of whom there is a good portrait by R. Lefevre, has several good portraits of the horse worthy notice. But the master-piece of the collection, and one which will rivet the immediate attention of every visitor, is the charming portrait of the lovely Countess of Jersey, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The contemplation of this individual picture would repay the visitor a thousand times the price of his admission. Westall's *Cape Wulverforce*, and Stothard's *Five Champions* we recognized with pleasure. Of Stothard's verdant imagination, warmth of colouring, felicity of grouping, and happiness of expression, there is a rich and splendid assemblage, and with them are mixed some of Stephano's bold and clever sketches, and Singleton's little characteristic pieces. There are also some excessively well-executed portraits by W. Hubday, and W. A. Hubday, of ladies, and gentlemen, and little children. We particularly admire those of Miss Foote, as *Mary Queen of Scots*; the *Lady and Child*; and *J. Barrow, Esq.*: the latter is in the ante-room.

#### English Cathedrals.

Mr. Britton has now published the companion print to his West fronts of the English Cathedrals, (see part i. p. 541) containing views of fourteen interiors; and one or two specimens of the rich embellishments of the cloisters. They are all within an architectural border, compiled from specimens existing at Henry the VIIIth's chapel Westminster. This interesting pair of prints ought to be framed and suspended in the study of every architect and antiquary.

#### Madame Vestris, &c., a Scene in Paul Pry.—Moon and Co.

This is a very beautiful engraving by Thomas Lupton, whose *Spoilt Child* we had occasion to notice some time since, from an original painting by G. Clint, A. R. A., in the possession of T. Griffith, esq. Every thing that Mr. Clint paints, has charms for us. His attitudes are so correct, his lady figures are so graceful, and all of them so true, that they compel us to feel an interest in their story. The popular comedy of *Paul Pry*, to see which every body in London "dropped in" at the Haymarket Theatre, affords several good scenes for the painter. One of these Mr. Clint has availed himself of, and has

furnished us with portraits of that fascinating all-accommodating lady's-maid and chamber-maid Madame Vestris as Phoebe; and that unlaughing laughter-exciting genius Liston, as Paul Pry; besides those of two other characters represented by Miss P. Glover, and Mr. Williams. This print is of great additional value from its containing the only portrait of Liston which he ever sat for in character.

#### The Beggar's Petition.—Moon and Co.

Mr. Witherington creates pleasing pictures, but they want variety. He plagiarises from himself, as in the subject now before us, in which there is scarcely an object but what he has over and over again painted. Let any one compare it with his *Dancing Bear*, and see whence he has stolen his cottage, and boys and girls. He has not even new clothed them. It is however an agreeable picture, and has been well engraved by A. Wm. Warren.

#### St. George's Palace.

Mr. W. Burdwell has just published a design for a new elevation of the western front of this palace; the centre of which is the same that is at present standing, but how long it will be suffered to retain its gaw-gaw honours, now that the spirit of demolition has obtruded itself within the hoarding, we will not venture to predict. The difference of the present design consists in having lateral instead of frontal wings; and of introducing in the centre of each wing, a triumphal arch, surmounted by a dome. It certainly looks very pretty; but we shall abstain from criticism, as there cannot be a possibility of its adoption. The occupation of the frieze by a sculptured representation of the procession of the coronation of His Majesty, would be a very elegant and appropriate embellishment;—*mais pour cela où est l'argent?*

#### Illustrations of Virginia Water.—Bulcock, Strand.

These exceedingly beautiful views of "the favourite and frequent retreat of His Most Gracious Majesty," are executed by W. A. Delamotte, junr., in a most sweet manner, and drawn on stone by W. Gauci. The value of these interesting scenes is particularly enhanced by the circumstance of this royal spot not being open to visitors; and as resulting in a great measure from His Majesty's own taste. The number of views intended for publication are twelve in number, which will be comprised in three parts on imperial quarto paper. Besides the engraved title page, which has a vignette exhibiting a view of the castle in the distance, with some of the ruins on the banks of the water in the foreground, are the High

Bridge over the water; Ruins from the Dry Arch; and the Cascade. This artificial waterfall is extremely grand; and the ruins have been constructed, as many of our readers may remember, from antique columns once preserved at the British Museum, &c. They are certainly very interesting objects in a delightfully sequestered spot; but they have not that magic influence over the mind which a genuine ruin exercises to our delight and gratification. So well executed, and so interesting, from their natural and acquired beauties, and as the hallowed retreat of majesty from the cares and turmoils of state, are these agreeable prints, that we shall look forward with anxiety for the succeeding numbers.

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*Napoléon Buonaparte.*

Mr. S. Gans, of Southampton-street, Strand, has just published a large three-quarter length of the Emperor of the French, from the portrait of him by M. David, generally considered to be the most faithful likeness ever taken. This print is most extremely popular with the Parisiens, and

we have no doubt that it will receive the patronage of our own country. The engraving is very creditably executed.

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*Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities.—*  
J. Britton.

In noticing the concluding number of Robson's series of Picturesque Views of the English Cities we announced the intention of the proprietors of that series to publish an accompaniment to it of the individual objects of interest in each city. By the favour of the proprietor we have been furnished with a specimen-number, containing three beautifully executed engravings on copper; and one on wood of great delicacy and effect. The interior of Clifford's Tower York, is one of the most pleasing pictures we have seen for a length of time. The introduction of "The Collation," amidst an assemblage of architectural ruins, and verdant shrubbery, heightens the general beauty of the whole. The figures do infinite credit to Wm. Harvey. From so fair a specimen we anticipate much; and the proprietor's good faith is a guarantee for no deterioration in the interest or execution of the subjects.

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## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

*Ready for Publication.*

Coronation Anecdotes: or Select and Interesting Fragments of English Coronation Ceremonies. By the Rev. SAMUEL WALTER BURGESS, A.M.

Notes of a Journey in the North of Ireland in the Summer of 1827. To which is added, a brief account of the Siege of Londonderry in 1689.

A Description of all the remarkable Ruins to be found at present in Sweden, together with Lithographic Views of them. By Captain Chevalier M. G. ANKARSWAERD. The first No. contains four ruins of the famous town of Wisby.

On the Administration of Justice in the British Colonies in the East Indies. By JOHN MILLER, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

An Abridgment and Translation of Viger, Bos, Hoogeveen, and Hermann, for the use of Schools. By the Rev. J. SEAGER, Author of the "Critical Observations on Classical Authors," &c.

Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta. Vol. III. 8vo.

The Manuel du Voyageur, or Dialogues for the use of Travellers on the Continent, in English, French, and Italian. By Madame de Genlis.

Landscape Architecture of the Great Painters of Italy.

The last No. (39) of the New Edition of Stephens' Thesaurus, containing the general

—, &c.

The *Delphin* and Variorum Classics, Nos.

117 to 120, containing Livy, Manilius, and Panegyrici Veteres.

The Medea of Euripides, with English notes on the plan of the Hecuba. By the Rev. J. R. MAJOR.

Sacred Songs; being an attempted paraphrase of some portions and passages of the Psalms. By W. PETER, Esq.

A work has lately been published at Utrecht, containing a history of the discoveries made at various periods by the people of the Netherlands, in America, in Australia, in the Indies, and in the Polar Regions. In this work other countries are charged with having changed the names given to various places by the discoverers, and with having had recourse to other means of depriving them of the honour of discovery.

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*Preparing for Publication.*

Hermes Britannicus; a Dissertation on the Celtic Deity. Teutates, the Mercurius of Cæsar, in further proof and corroboration of the origin and designation of the great Temple at Abury, in Wiltshire, by the Rev. W. L. Bowles, M.A. M.R.S.L.

An Historical, Topographical, and Statistical Description of the Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, and its Environs; with Biographical Anecdotes of illustrious and eminent Persons. By THOMAS FAULKNER, author of the Historical Accounts of Chelsea, Fulham, and Kensington, &c. &c.

**A Treatise on the Laws of Literary Property**, comprising their History and present State, with Disquisitions on their Injustice and Impolicy. By Mr. MAUGHAM, the Secretary of the New Law Institution.

Alexander von Humboldt's Lectures on Physical Geography, by COTTA, under the title of Entwurf einer Physischen Weltbeschreibung. They will at the same time appear in English and French.

A new Translation of the History of Herodotus, intended for the use of general readers, with short Notes and Maps. By ISAAC TAYLOR, Junr.

**Sacred Hours**: consisting of select pieces, in prose and verse. By SAMUEL WALTER BURGES—Also by the same Author, the **Consecrated Muse**: being select poems by the late Earl of Crawford and Lindsay; with a biographical memoir of the Author.

A Lecture on the Structure and Physiology of the Ear in Man and Animals, as delivered at the Royal Institution. By J. H. CURTIS, Esq. M. R. I. Surgeon Assistant to the King.

**Occasional Thoughts on Select Texts of Scripture**. By the late J. MASON GOOD, M.D.

**Plain Advice to the Public to facilitate the making of their Own Wills**. By J. H. BRADY.

**Hints to Counsel, Coroners, and Juries**, on the examination of Medical witnesses. By Dr. GORDON SMITH.

**An Essay on the Science of Acting**, with instructions for young Actors, where in the action, the utterance of the Stage, the Bar, and the Pulpit, are distinctly considered. Illustrated by recollections, anecdotes, traits of character, and incidental information upon persons and events connected with the Drama.

**First Principles of Arithmetic**, translated from the French of M. Condorcet. With alterations and additions, by HEN. OTTLEY.

#### LIBRARY AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

The University Library at St. Petersburg contains at the present time about 60,000 volumes, and the library at Moscow about 34,000 volumes, which have been collected since the destruction of the city in 1812. The rich anatomical museum of Professor Loder has recently been purchased for the University of Moscow for 10,000 roubles. An economical society, and a school for agriculture, have lately been established there by Prince Galitzin, the latter has professors of chemistry, statistics, mineralogy, geography, languages, and architecture, botany, gardening, planting, mechanics, book keeping, and the veterinary art. The Museum contains mineral specimens from the Brazil. The chemical laboratory at Moscow is, perhaps, the richest in all Europe. The botanical garden at St. Petersburg contains 80,000 plants.

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#### ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

May 25. At a numerous meeting of this Academy, held in Grafton Street, Dublin, the Secretary announced, that he had received three essays, which had been transmitted to him from candidates for the prize question proposed by the Academy; viz. "the social and political state of the people of Ireland, from the commencement of the Christian era to the twelfth century—their advancement or retrogression in the arts, and the character of their moral and religious opinions as connected with civil and ecclesiastical institutions," &c. &c. These essays were now under the consideration of the Council. Several lithographic plates, intended to illustrate the essay on the architecture of Ireland previous to the English Conquest—and other essays, ordered to be printed in the Transactions—were laid before the Academy. Sir W. Betham exhibited two brazen seals: one found near Guisnes, in France, on the site of le Champ de Drap d'Or, of John M'Carty, an Irish worthy, who probably attended Henry VIII. on that memorable occasion. The other was an official seal of a legate of one of the Popes to the kingdom of Ireland, of the sixteenth or seventeenth century, found digging a grave in the church yard of Clonmellan, in the county of Dublin.

The Secretary then proceeded to read an essay by the Rev. Dr. Bruce, of Belfast, on the character and disposition of King James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England; accompanied with many original autograph letters of that monarch and his secretary or minister Maitland, written from Denmark while the king was in that country, where he went to espouse his queen. They were addressed to "Master Robert Bruce, Minister of the Evangile at Edinburgh," and are now in the possession of his descendant and representative, the said Rev. Dr. Bruce, of Belfast. These letters afford much information of James's character, at a period when little is known of him. They are dated in the year 1589, and are a valuable addition of historic evidence. The essay is directed to be printed in the next volume of the Transactions.

#### THE EDRISI.

The perfect manuscript copy of the Edrisi lately discovered in the Royal Library at Paris consists of 260 leaves, and is dated in the 744th year of the Hegira, the 1343d of our era. It was written at Aimeira in Spain, in the Arabic characters used by the Moors in Africa, and which are very ugly. The preface states that the work was finished in the 548th year of the Hegira, the 1154th of our era. This preface contains very curious details with respect to the pains taken by Roger II. king of Sicily, to enable him to communicate to the learned of his



death by Mr. Wyatt, but the want of punctuality and exactness of the latter in keeping his accounts, and the extreme disorder into which they had fallen, gave occasion, in 1814, to new regulations, by the introduction of the system under which that office is now conducted. The intention of the framers of that Act appears to have been to establish an efficient control and superintendence in the Surveyor-general, attaching to his office a council of three of the most eminent architects, to assist and advise him by their united talent, in all such matters, either of design or execution, as might require the knowledge and skill of persons professionally educated. A salary of 500*l.* was assigned to each of them, and their commission upon new buildings conducted under their direction was settled at 3*l.* per cent. instead of 5*l.*, which is the usual charge of architects; but they were relieved from the expense of clerks of the works, and of making out the accounts and bills of the workmen, which occur when they are employed in the usual course of their business. Upon reference to the evidence it will be seen, that for conducting the works both at Buckingham-palace and Windsor Castle, the commission to be received is the full commission of 5*l.* per cent., although the business of measuring and settling the accounts is conducted and paid by the office; the grounds of which allowance are stated in the correspondence, and the Treasury minutes contained in the appendix. Mr. Nash's salary of 500*l.* is not paid during the progress of the works at the palace. The three attached architects are certainly not excluded by the 6th section of the Act from undertaking and conducting public works, but it does not seem to have been designed or contemplated that they should be exclusively employed; nor that separate and distinct divisions of the metropolis should be allotted to them, as in severalty, so that one only of this council (if it may be so denominated) should be referred to, or consulted, within the limits of his peculiar province, without any professional competition or concurrence. Objections might undoubtedly be raised against referring the designs and plans of one of these three architects to the other two, for their examination and criticism, on account of that difficulty and delicacy which very properly exist among men of high reputation in the same profession, and belonging to the same department, who would naturally be unwilling to give opinions or suggest corrections upon the works of their colleagues; but the effect of this system has been, and must continue to be, the narrowing and limiting the choice of those who are to determine upon the general taste and character of public buildings, whose judgment ought to be assisted by some variety and diversity of design, and some the power of selection. The

faculty of originating and inventing what is excellent in architecture, as in every thing else, is undoubtedly confined to few; but many of those who are at all conversant in works of art, particularly if they had opportunities of observing the best examples of ancient and modern architecture, are capable of forming a correct judgment upon designs or models which are placed before them, and will seldom fail to prefer the best to the worst. The inconvenience of this want of choice, supposing no more essential change to be made in the constitution of the office, may certainly be obviated by directing each of the attached architects to give a general notion or representation, or a slight sketch, of the style and character in which he would propose any public building to be treated, which is either to be newly erected, or considerably enlarged or altered; and slight sketches might also be called for from other architects of experience or reputation, so as to afford some opportunity of competition, without incurring the inconvenience attending unlimited tenders.

In all cases where any considerable work is to be undertaken, as soon as any one general plan shall have been preferred and selected, it is indispensable that a model should be constructed, showing both the elevation, and the internal accommodation and distribution of the whole; and that this model should be reconsidered and settled (with alterations, if necessary) before the work is begun. A correct estimate should then be formed; and the commission of the architect should not in any case be allowed upon the amount of expenditure beyond the original estimate; for no mode of payment can be more absurd or contrary to economy, than that of a per centage upon the ultimate charge, which makes it the interest of those who conduct extensive works to render them as expensive as they can, and affords to them a premium upon their own unconstrained inaccuracy and extravagance.

A considerable difference of opinion exists with regard to the check and control over expense which the present system affords; and those parts of the conflicting evidence of Mr. Nash and Mr. Smirke, which relates to this specific point, exhibit the defects and the advantages belonging to it. But it must be confessed that the responsibility of the architect is extremely diminished, when the examination of the several charges is taken out of his hands, as well as the measuring of the work, which is stated universally to be a source of great uncertainty and cavalling, and not unfrequently of imposition and overcharge. Mr. Nash distinctly says, that nothing is so unreasonable as to think that an architect can be answerable in any way for his estimate, when he himself does not control the prices and make out the bills; and he avows his inability of judging how nearly the expense of the Palace has come



to his estimate, because he has nothing to do with the measuring or making out the accounts. A mode of proceeding which affords so plausible an excuse or justification for excess and deviation (unless some great counterpoise can be alleged in favour of its utility in some other point of view), is hardly to be maintained or continued with advantage to the public.

For the purpose of investigating this question, and endeavouring to determine as to the present method of conducting public works, your Committee entered into further enquiries, and examined several persons of respectability and high character, as architects and builders, not connected with the Office of Works, among whom they found the same diversity of opinion as between the two architects already referred to.

The preponderance of opinion, however, among those most capable of forming a correct judgment, who have been examined upon this question, is certainly in favour of the present practice of contracts for prices, as contrasted with contracts in gross.

Mr. Wyattville, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Burton, give it a decided preference; but the contracts in gross are considered by Mr. Rowles and Mr. Cubitt as more advantageous to the employer, and not necessarily liable to the objections which are alleged against them. In the evidence of Mr. Rowles are also some detailed observations upon the Code of Instructions of 1815, well deserving of attention, and suggesting some improvements in that system.

The certainty of a work being performed within the sum allotted to it, is unquestionably a powerful recommendation to contracts in gross; but if, as it is alleged, such works are more liable to be slighted in the execution, and frauds are more frequently practised in carrying on and conducting the several parts; and if such frauds and evasions of the specifications are less capable of being detected than when the works are undertaken under contracts for prices (which is the regulation in the Office for Works), the latter mode would certainly be preferable, even at an increased charge. But with the superintendence of clerks of the works and other men bred to the profession, belonging to and dependent upon the office, and with such accuracy in the specifications as the ability and experience of the attached architects cannot fail to ensure, your Committee consider that the method which appears the most prudent and economical for individuals to adopt, could not prove disadvantageous to the public; and they are therefore inclined to think that with precise specification and careful superintendence, and where all deviations from the original plan are avoided, the system of contracts in gross might be found to be the least expensive.

Within the last fifteen or twenty years a

larger field has been opened for architectural talent and exertion than at almost any other period of our modern annals; a greater number of bridges and churches, and of both public and private works upon an extended scale, have been completed, than in a hundred years before. The appearance and convenience of the parts of this metropolis to the north of Pall Mall and Piccadilly have been much improved by the grand line of Regent-street, and the buildings leading to and connected with it; of which the general design and many of the details are excellent, but on the other hand it may be observed, with regret, that the taste and style of some of the public edifices do not indicate such a state of improvement as might have been desired and expected from the increased opportunities which have been thus afforded.

It would be an invidious and unpleasant task to criticise the labours of living architects, who have deservedly risen to a distinguished station in their profession; and it is only with regard to such parts of their productions as they profess themselves dissatisfied with and condemn, that your Committee venture to express their full concurrence in those unfavourable opinions; but in some of these it must be observed, that much of the defect is to be attributed to changes and alterations in their plans, even during the execution of the buildings, and to a want of due consideration and determination upon the entire edifice, before any portion was begun.

The inconvenient line of the new Council Office, both in Downing-street and Whitehall, discordant from the lines of those streets, and encroaching most awkwardly and incommodiously upon the foot pavement of the latter (if it should be continued), could hardly have been resolved upon, if all the consequences attendant upon that design, in relation to the line of street and the height of the adjoining and neighbouring buildings, had been laid before the Lords of the Treasury at one view, and the objections pointed out to them. The addition of the Pavilion, towards Downing-street, was entirely an after thought; and it now seems to require a corresponding and ornamented projection, which, if it be placed before the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and kept in the same alignment, will essentially disfigure the fine street of Whitehall; or if turned upon an obtuse angle towards Melbourne House, will excite in every observing passenger, a sentiment of regret that this inconvenience was not foreseen in the beginning, and obviated. It will be noticed in the evidence of Mr. Soane, that a second pavilion, towards the Home Office, was never in his contemplation; but he produced to your Committee a design for erecting a corresponding pavilion on the other side of Downing-street, at the angle

of King-street, with a building extending into King-street, similar to that in Whitehall.

The *Council Office* should have been much higher, if taste only were considered, as Mr. Soane acknowledges in his evidence, and his first design for a much less decorated building was made accordingly; but a desire of restricting the expense, which must have been incurred by making the rooms unnecessarily high, was one of his reasons, as he alleges, for not carrying the building to a more dignified elevation. A balustrade connecting the line of chimneys was, during a short time, placed upon the roof of this dwarfish front; but the architect states that he had nothing to do either with the putting it on or taking it off. Such is the unsatisfactory state in which this large and costly structure stands, from being begun without a plan which had been maturely considered, from injudicious alterations and changes which have been made during its progress, and contrary, as it appears by his own statement, to the opinion of the architect; but under whatever direction this work may have proceeded there can be only one opinion of the work itself; and although your Committee cannot clearly ascertain to whom the blame attaches, the system cannot be good which has produced such a result. It therefore now remains a question, how it can either be left as it is, or how it can be completed on the end towards the north: for as to the project of balancing it by a symmetrical and similar range of pavilion and building on the other side of Downing-street in King-street, with a decorated arch connecting those two streets, such an addition will probably never be required for public utility, nor does it seem desirable that it should be ever carried into effect.

The name of Lord Viscount Goderich having been frequently mentioned in Mr. Soane's evidence relating to the new Council Office, your Committee requested his Lordship to inform them as to his recollection of the circumstances connected with that building, which is given at length in his evidence. In this place it may be sufficient to observe, that with the exception of the line so inadvertently taken, the other defects could not have occurred, if the suggestion made by Lord Goderich in one of his conferences with Mr. Soane had been adopted, which was, to refer to the general design of Inigo Jones for the Palace of Whitehall, and to select such a division or portion from it as might be adapted, in the interior distribution, to the purposes of the Trade and Council Offices, and might adorn the street, by a front not discordant from the style and character of the only portion of that grand building which now remains and decorates the opposite side.

Another larger and much more expensive

building, which is in progress for *His Majesty's Palace* in St. James's-park, is now undergoing very considerable alterations, not originally contemplated, for the purpose of rectifying a defect, which scarcely could have occurred if a model of the entire edifice had previously been made and duly examined. Mr. Nash says, in answer to a question relating to the two detached three-windowed houses at the extreme angles of the wings, "I was not at first aware that the effect would have been so bad; and I am sorry to say that I was disappointed myself in the effect of them." The consequence of this alteration, thus occasioned, will increase the interior accommodation by adding twenty-seven new apartments to the present numbers, but it is estimated at no less a sum than 50,000*l.* With regard to the dome above the roof of the palace, Mr. Nash deems it unfortunate that it is visible from the park side, which was not intended by him, nor was he aware that it would have been seen, except as belonging exclusively to the garden front.

It was proposed when this great work was first undertaken in 1825, under the title of repairing and improving Buckingham House (6 Geo. IV. c. 77), that the expenses, then estimated at 252,690*l.* should be defrayed out of the land revenue of the Crown, in the department of the Woods and Forests; but in consequence of extraordinary charges upon that revenue to a very considerable amount, some of which had not been foreseen or ascertained at the time of passing that act, and also from the unexpected rapidity with which the alterations had proceeded at the Palace, the work must soon have been suspended for want of funds to continue it, if a supply from a source wholly unlooked for and unexpected had not been advanced by orders from the Commissioners of the Treasury in aid of this deficiency. Your Committee conceive that it does not come within their province to do more than to notice this transaction, as having enabled the Office of Woods and Forests to meet the heavy charge by other resources than those which were by law appropriated to it. This supply amounted to 250,000*l.* What has hitherto been actually paid from the land revenue is 27,760*l.* in addition to that sum; and there is a probability that the surplus of that revenue will in this year be capable of affording about 60,000*l.*, and in 1829 about 100,000*l.* The land revenue varies from year to year, in consequence of fines upon renewals; but the whole, including that of the woods and forests, may be taken at about 200,000*l.* a year.

The estimated charge for completing the palace is 432,926*l.*, including the above sum of 277,767*l.*, which has been already paid.

(To be continued.)

## SELECT POETRY.

To J. JACKSON, Esq. R. A. in return for a  
Print from his Portrait of General the  
Hon. EDMUND PHIPPS, M. P., &c. By  
JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

ARTIST, with thanks thy print I take,  
Much valu'd for the subject's sake,  
The subject which thy skill has shewn,  
By all esteem'd for worth where known.  
A member of the MULGRAVE\* train,  
But not of noble kindred vain,  
Unless to noble minds ally'd,  
And hence unbiass'd with honest pride.  
A MULGRAVE was great DRYDEN's friend;  
In verse we find their talents blend,  
And thus with mingled honours shine  
The noble and poetic line.  
A MULGRAVE, in more recent days,  
By vent'rous Science gather'd praise,  
And, urg'd by an intrepid soul,  
Risk'd life to seek the Northern Pole.  
The present MULGRAVE, bred to arms,  
Forsook the Court's alluring charms,  
To fight 'gainst a sul's ferocious cause,  
For PEACE and ORDER's sacred Laws;  
And ably cool'd the Senate grace,  
Where NORMANBY† adorns the race,  
And by his pen, judicious, chaste,  
Gives scenes of life, describ'd with taste.  
Artist, I had the group‡ before  
The gift of BEAUMONT§. Ah! no more—  
Beaumont possess'd of taste refin'd,  
A liberal heart and cultur'd mind:  
That group where friends in order sit,  
Combining taste, good-humour, wit,  
And where AUGUSTUS¶ stands behind,  
Augustus cheerful, frank, and kind,  
Whose loss his friends sincerely mourn—  
But to the subject to return:  
I knew him whom thy skill portrays,  
In his and in my youthful days;  
At first in martial garb array'd,  
Where he to Beauty homage paid,  
Where Wits and Bards were wont to meet,  
Firm without pride, though gay discreet;  
And while bright salles spread around,  
He equal to the rest was found.  
Thou now full thirty years and more,  
Indeed I might augment the score,  
Since, Artist, I thy subject knew,  
Whose faithful lineaments we view,  
And in the vivid work we find  
Th' expression of a manly mind,  
And such, from her impartial lips,  
Truth must assign to EDMUND PHIPPS.

\* Brother of the present Lord Mulgrave.  
† The son of Lord Mulgrave, and author  
of some admired works of fancy.

‡ A Picture representing Lord Mulgrave,  
his two brothers, and the late Sir George  
Beaumont.

§ The late Sir George Beaumont, bart.

¶ The late Hon. Augustus Phipps.

## HOPE AMIDST SORROW.

WANDERING in Life's more dreary  
paths,

Perplex'd with many a care,  
We sometimes hear a voice exclaim,  
You must not yet despair!

When thickest dangers hover round,  
This voice exclaims, "forbear!"  
And saves us from the yawning gulf  
Of fathomless despair.

If life in sables should be dress'd,  
And tempests fill the air;  
Hope is the remedy prescrib'd  
To cure us of despair.

Throughout this avenue of thorns,  
Let Hope your journey share,  
Rememb'ring though you sorrow still,  
That Hope excludes despair.

S. C. A.

## THE ITALIAN'S LAMENT.

O LAND of tuneless hearts and nerveless  
arms, [dwell];

Where love and valour deign no more to  
O Land of faded strength and wither'd  
charms, [well];

Once brave, once beauteous Italy, far-  
Spirit of old, rekindle, ere thou die,  
The pealing warrior's shout, the tender  
maiden's sigh!

Round Milan's tow'rs the Vulture feeds his  
brood, [sword];

Mute is the clash of brave Colonna's  
Still barrier Naples checks the raging flood,  
But owns no Doria for her naval Lord.

Still beams the moon on Adria's rippling  
breast,

Yet speaks no more to Zoe's wakeful eye;  
And Vaocluse lulls her woods and streams  
to rest,

Not vocal now to Petrarch's tuneful sigh.

Man, man alone, is chang'd; unalter'd see  
The swelling torrent, and the verdant  
grove;

Again, ye sons of Rome, be fond and free,  
Still foes invite to war, and maids to love.

Q. J.

## EPITAPH

ON AN ABANDONED CHARACTER.

In imitation of Martial's "Non amote," &c.

To realms of torment, well I know,  
Perdus' departed ghost must go;  
The reason why, I need not tell,  
But sure I am, he'll go to do—ll.

Q. J.



# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS, July 1.

On Earl Grey presenting a petition against the withdrawal of the small note currency, Earl Stanhope defended the measure of the Bank Restriction of 1797.

The Duke of Wellington said, that the King's Servants, in proposing the adoption of the measure of 1826, had considered it to be one founded upon true policy; and he believed, for his own part, that by carrying it into effect the currency of the country would not be injured.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. Stanley presented a petition from the Baron de Bode, a British subject, claiming for losses suffered under the confiscatory decrees of the French Government in the year 1793; and moved that the petition be referred to a select committee.—The *Attorney-General* opposed the motion.—After some discussion the House divided:—For the motion 54; against it 91; majority 37.

A motion by Sir F. Burdett, "that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the supply of water to the metropolis, and the rates paid by the inhabitants," after some discussion, was agreed to.

July 4. Sir H. Hardinge, in a Committee of Supply, made a statement of the great savings effected in the Ordnance Department by the Duke of Wellington. Besides the reduction of 3,000,000*l.* there was no less than two millions of old stores, savings, rents, &c., credited to the public since the year 1817, in diminution of the votes. The military branch of the Ordnance was reduced as low as it could possibly be, there being only one artilleryman for every five hundred other soldiers; whereas, in France, the number was as one to three hundred. The civil branch of the Ordnance was equally reduced; and, in salaries alone, the saving would be above 40,000*l.*, or, in the whole branch, a sum of nearly 174,000*l.* On the division which took place upon the question for abolishing the office of Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, it was carried by a majority of 109 in favour of its continuance.

### HOUSE OF LORDS, July 7.

On the motion of the Duke of Wellington, SCOTCH AND IRISH PROMISSORY NOTES were read the third time, and passed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the following sums were granted on the motion of Sir H. Hardinge:—18,900*l.* for the Civil Establishment of the Ordnance.—1,846*l.* for Master-Gunners.—37,409*l.* for the Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners.—130,920*l.* for the Royal Regiment of Artillery.—14,793*l.* for the Brigade of the Royal Horse Artillery and the Rocket Corps.—614*l.* for the Director-general of the Field Train Department.—4,559*l.* for the Medical Establishment of the Ordnance Medical Department.—2,023*l.* for the Establishment of the Professors, Masters, &c. of the Royal Military College, at Woolwich.—78,849*l.* for the Office of Ordnance.—For the Ordnance expenses, 4,859*l.*—Office of Ordnance in Ireland, 58,554*l.*—Office of Ordnance for Pensions, Superannuations, &c. &c. 150,241*l.*—Retired Allowances in the Ordnance, and Widows' Pensions, 22,683*l.*—Barrack Department, 50,237*l.*—Irish Barrack Department, 42,640*l.*—Military Store Branch, 52,658*l.*—Military Works and Barracks in the Colonies, 80,612*l.*—1000*l.* for Ordnance Fees.—80,000*l.* for the expense of Military Works in Kingston and Halifax.—135,000*l.* for the expense of improvements in the water communication between Montreal and Kingston.

July 11. The House having resolved itself into a Committee, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose to lay before the House a statement of the Finances of the country. He said that the total revenue of 1827 was 49,581,576*l.* In addition to this, there was received from the Bank of England the sum of 4,245,000*l.*; and under the head of Miscellaneous, a sum of 660,081*l.* which made the total revenue of 1827 amount to 54,486,657*l.* In 1827 the expenditure for the interest of the National Debt, excluding the Sinking Fund, but including the interest on Exchequer Bills, amounted to 28,239,848*l.* For naval and military pensions the expense was 2,800,000*l.* The charges on the Consolidated Fund were 2,218,218*l.* The other charges of that year made the total expenditure for 1827 of 33,258,066*l.*, but as the expenses of the Army, Navy, and Ordnance, did not exceed 19,969,069*l.* the actual expenditure of 1827 was, in fact, 52,690,037*l.*, which left a surplus to meet the Sinking Fund, of about 1,796,000*l.* There was to be deducted from that amount the sum of 663,793*l.* advanced for the Board of Works, leaving an

actual surplus of 1,132,000*l*. He then proceeded to state the expenditure and increase of 1828; and in doing so, it gave him great satisfaction to state that he anticipated an increase of the revenue for this year, of about 800,000*l*. He looked forward to the Customs as yielding an increase of 600,000*l*, as compared with the revenue of the same department in 1827.

Upon a comparison of the revenue of this year, as compared with that of the last, the result of his calculations was, that the total surplus of 1828 would be 3,797,503*l* or an increase of this year's surplus over that of 1827 of about 2,000,000*l*. In alluding to the subject of the Sinking Fund, the Right Hon. Gentleman said, that the true principle of that fund was the application of a real, not a fictitious, surplus to the liquidation of the National Debt. Borrowing money, for the purpose of reducing the National Debt, was nothing but a delusion. He would therefore recommend Parliament to reduce the amount of the Sinking Fund to the actual surplus revenue of the country. The reduction of the National Debt would now be a real not a nominal reduction. With respect to the surplus for this year, he had to say that 3,049,988*l* was the estimate for the Army 6,000,000*l*. for the Navy, 1,384,900*l*. for the Ordnance; and 1,597,700*l*. for miscellaneous estimates:—making a reduction, as compared with the estimates of last year, of 1,911,014*l*. The Right Honourable Gentleman concluded by moving a resolution voting 3,012,000*l*. for the payment of Exchequer Bills, which was put and agreed to.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, July 14.

Lord Holland put several questions to the Duke of Wellington in regard to the intention of Government relative to our foreign connections. The illustrious Premier said that there was no intention on the part of his Majesty's Government to ask for a vote of credit for the service of the year; neither was it the intention of his Majesty's Government to bring forward any measure which would require any explanation, or be calculated to excite any discussion as to the state of the foreign relations of the country.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, July 15.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to forty seven public and private Bills; among which were—the Stamp Duties Regulation Bill, Promissory Notes (Scotland and Ireland) Bill, the Corn Acts' Amendment Bill, Packets' Regulation Bill, Church Bishops' Repeal Bill, County Lunatic Asylum Bill, and Cities and Boroughs Polls Bill.

Lord Wharncliffe called their Lordships' attention to the Wool trade, and asked if Ministers intended to impose an increased

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duty on foreign wool? The Duke of Wellington felt himself called upon to say, that he thought it improbable that Government would make any change. As far as he had been able to collect from the papers on the table, they proved that a great fall had taken place in the price of wool, which had been in a great measure occasioned by the improvements in agriculture. A change had meanwhile taken place in the tastes of individuals: men who formerly were content to wear inferior cloths, insisted now upon wearing superior cloths, which could only be manufactured of foreign wool.

The Bill for regulating the sale of GAMX, was lost by a majority of 30.

July 16. Lord Holland rose, in pursuance of a previous notice, to call the attention of their Lordships to the state of our relations with foreign countries, particularly as connected with the treaty of triple alliance, and the situation of Greece, Turkey, and Russia, and also with our ancient ally, the kingdom of Portugal. In the King's speech at the opening of the session, the battle of Navarino had been designated an "untoward event;" but the Emperor of Russia and the King of France had declared the event to be glorious to the arms of the three allied powers—Consuls had been sent to Greece by the Russians and the French, but he had not heard that any had been sent by this country. It was particularly important that we should know what were the causes that led to the present melancholy and unfortunate results in Portugal. The Noble Lord concluded with moving for certain documents connected with the above affairs—The Earl of Aberdeen, in alluding to the affairs of Portugal, contended that nothing had been shewn in the part the English Government had taken, which could be construed into a leaning in favour of Don Miguel. He believed firmly that the disposition of Portugal was against the Constitution; but he thought as it may, it was not our business to interfere. As to the treaty of the 6th of July, he maintained that its object was the preserving of the Turkish power in Europe, and not its destruction or dismemberment. In his opinion, the existence of Turkey as an independent power, was essential to the preservation of that balance which it had always been the policy of this country to preserve—The Duke of Wellington begged to assure the House that it had always been the anxious object of our Government to maintain peace between Russia and Turkey. As to the conduct of Don Miguel, his Grace said that in a very few days after that Prince's arrival in Portugal, he broke through all those engagements by which he was bound to his sovereign and his brother; he manifested a determination to forfeit all the pledges he had given; upon perceiving which, his Majesty's Ambassador

cause of the Constitution appeared so hopeless, that it was agreed that all members of the government should be considered at liberty to provide for their personal safety; the consequence of which was, that they dispersed in various directions. The advanced guard of King Miguel entered Oporto on that day, and on the following (the 4th) the main body, consisting of 16,000 men, accompanied by 30 pieces of artillery, also entered, amidst the ringing of bells, and the firing of guns, and the acclamations of the populace.—Windows in all the streets through which they passed were ornamented with drapery, and flowers were flung from them upon the soldiers. According to recent advices, Oporto was perfectly tranquil, and the British residents considered themselves in the most perfect state of safety, as well with respect to their persons as their property. The Marquis de Palmella, Saldanha, Villa Flor, Stubbs, Taipa, and many more, got away in a steamboat—and the Constitutional Army dispersed and fled towards the Spanish frontier.

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Important intelligence respecting the progress of the Russian army has been received. An official bulletin dated from the Ramparts of Trajan, 20th of June, contains the details of the siege of Brailow, which surrendered after an assault, in which the Turks fought with great bravery. The attempt to take the place was made on the 15th June. It was agreed that all the mines should be sprung at once, and the troops were immediately to mount the breaches.—One of the mines, however, blew up too soon; its explosion buried the officer who was to fire the second mine, which did not blow up. The third did blow up. The columns rushed to the assault. Those on the right, to the amount of 120, succeeded in scaling the walls; but not being supported, they were all killed, except a subaltern officer, who threw himself into the Danube. On the left the same obstacles appeared; and after a most desperate action, it was necessary to retreat, which was effected in great order, but with considerable loss. The Turks, desirous of profiting by their success, made six sallies against the regiment of Cazan. General Wolf, one other general, and 649 men, were killed. Among the wounded were 1 General, 3 Colonels, 16 superior officers, 75 other officers, and 1,840 subalterns and privates. On the 17th, Turkish envoys came to ask an armistice for ten days; the Grand Duke granted them only a truce for 24 hours, and at the expiration of the truce, the town of Brailow surrendered.—At the same time news arrived of the surrender of the fortress of Matchin, where the Russians took 87 pieces of cannon, which defended the ramparts, and a considerable quantity of powder,

bullets, and arms, large magazines of wheat and barley, and four standards.

A naval action was fought near Brailow on the 9th of June. The vessel of the Turkish admiral, four sloops, and seven brigs were captured; the other vessels were destroyed. Above 200 prisoners were taken on board the 12 captured vessels. At the moment of the attack the Captain Pacha was at Brailow, whence he might have witnessed the destruction of his fleet.

The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 15th July gives the following view of the Russian campaign. "The campaign commenced on the 7th May, and up to the 1st July we have occupied Moldavia and Wallachia: passed the Danube at Issaktchi under the fire of the Turks; and destroyed their flotilla on that river; advanced on the right bank of the river to the wall of Trajan; taken seven fortresses, namely, Issaktehi, Brahi-low, Matchin, Hirsova, Kustendtchi, Anapa, and Tulcza; and taken in those places, and in various actions with the enemy, above 800 cannon."

The Grand Seignior has issued a Declaration in reply to the Russian Manifesto; see Part i. p. 460. After an appeal to Europe, as to the fidelity of the Turks in the observation of Treaties, their international justice, and pacific spirit, it declares that Russia has invaded Turkey without any motive whatever. To demonstrate this, it enumerates the grounds of complaint by Russia, and goes over them in detail. Russia, it says, in her Manifesto, accuses the Porte of not having executed the condition of the Treaties of Bucharest and Ackermann—of having punished and ruined the Servians after having promised them pardon and amnesty—of having, without regard to the Provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, punished with death the most distinguished men of Greece—of having, while publicly declaring that Russia is a natural enemy of the Mussulman nation, endeavoured to provoke to vengeance, and direct against her the bravery of all the Mussulman people—of having signed the treaty of Ackermann with mental reservation—seized the cargo of Russian ships—and instigated the Court of Persia to make war upon Russia. Every one of the charges it declares to be destitute of foundation; and discusses, *seriatim*, after first accusing Russia with the attack upon Chotzim and Bender, the duplicity of her Ambassadors at Ackermann, and her refusal to renew the Tariff of Commerce. The charge of having punished the Servians, it meets by a justification in virtue of the irresponsible power of a Sovereign over his subjects. The same reply is made in the question of the Greeks, coupled with a complaint against Russia, that she did not deliver up Ypsilanti and the Hospodar of Moldavia, as she was bound to do. The non-execution of the Treaties of Bucharest and Ackermann



it returns upon Russia; and denies that the Porte ever entertained a mental reservation upon the latter, or that it instigated Persia to make war upon Russia. The seizure of the Russian ships, it justifies as a measure forced upon the Porte in consequence of the blockade; stating, at the same time, that no injury was done to the Russian merchants, inasmuch as for all the corn seized the full price was immediately paid. As to stirring up the Mussulmans' vengeance against Russia, it attributes the arousing of that feeling purely to the encroachments of Russia against their country and government. The Porte concludes the Declaration with avowing it to be made, that "none may say any thing

against her," and "to be able to keep clear her conscience of an event which may occasion now and henceforward trouble to so many beings, and perhaps may shake the tranquillity of the whole world."

#### AMERICA.

**BRAZIL.**—The speech of the Emperor of Brazil at the opening of the Session, has been received. He concludes the enumeration of the relations of his empire with the European States by announcing that he had completed the Act of Abdicacion of the Portuguese crown, which, unknown to him, his infamous brother, on the 28d of the same month, with the parade of an assembly of the Cortes, had placed on his own head.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### IRELAND.

A considerable sensation has been excited in the County of Clare by Mr. O'Connell's contest for the representation; Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald having vacated his seat in the House of Commons, for Clare, by accepting the office of President of the Board of Trade, a new election for that County was to take place on June 30, at Ennis. Though the Rt. Hon. Gent. has always voted for Catholic Emancipation, the Catholic Association resolved to oppose his election, ostensibly because he joined the Duke of Wellington's administration, but really and truly for the purpose of displaying the power of the Association, and the influence which it exercises over the minds of the ignorant and superstitious peasantry of Ireland. The number of freeholders in the County of Clare amounts to 8,000. Of these, 7,800 are 40s. freeholders, and among the remaining 200 are to be found the 20l. and 50l. freeholders and rent-chargers, among whom are to be found the gentry and wealthy shopkeepers. At a meeting of the Catholic Association it was determined that Mr. O'Connell should oppose Mr. Fitzgerald's return. The learned gentleman declared, "If the electors of Clare return me as their representative, I shall take my seat in the House of Commons, and I will defy any man or body of men to expel me from thence. I will rest my claim upon the Act of Union, and I will contest my right, and that of the Catholics of Ireland, inch by inch, with the most unflinching perseverance. I shall demonstrate my right, grounded on the Act of Union. I shall show that there is no law in existence excluding a Catholic from Parliament, and that if I am excluded it will be a violation of the Act of Union. It will require an Act of Parliament to put me out, and I shall have the pleasure of speaking and voting against that Act."

Subscriptions were accordingly entered into, and Mr. O'Connell's canvass com-

menced with great spirit and determination. The progress of the learned gentleman through Kildare, say the Irish papers, was a triumphal procession. He was dressed in pure unmitigated green, the livery of his servants was green; green boughs were carried before him. At Nanagh, 74 miles from Dublin, the green hero and his green friends went to the chapel to mass. He addressed the people from the foot of the altar. He called on them to assist by their prayers the success of the great event which was that week to take place in the County of Clare. At Shannon O'Brien's bridge the parish priest headed 5000 of his flock. At Tulla there was another and a similar ovation, but the multitude had here increased to 12,000. On the road to Limerick the multitude was innumerable. Mr. O'Connell arrived at Ennis on the 30th of June, accompanied by more than 50,000 people. Mr. Fitzgerald, the opposing candidate had also arrived, and on Tuesday the polling was carried on with great spirit. Mr. O'Connell was supported by the Priesthood, and 40s. freeholders, and Mr. Fitzgerald by all the respectable gentry. Mr. Fitzgerald's own tenantry arrived in Ennis for the purpose of voting. He went a short way out of the town, to address them, and they all promised him their votes. A Priest, however, afterwards harangued the tenants, who immediately forsook their landlord, and voted for Mr. O'Connell. The priests attended at the entrance to the booths, and harangued the electors; the consequence was, that scarcely a single tenant could be found who had the courage to set at defiance the anathemas of the Church. On Saturday the 5th of July, Mr. O'Connell was declared to be duly elected. The votes for Mr. Fitzgerald were completely exhausted; and the gross state of the poll stood thus,

For Mr. O'Connell.....	1057
Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald.....	889
Majority for Mr. O'Connell	—1,075

**July 12.** At Ballynamore, in the county of Leitrim, an armed body of insurgents appeared on Sunday the 15th, in order, in the first instance, to prevent the execution of an intention which had been already very prudently relinquished,—namely, that of celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne by the Protestants—Government was acquainted with the movements of the disaffected, and prepared to suppress them. The rebels were described as amounting to 500 in number, and certainly chose a good position, for they had a bog in the rear, which might be passed on foot, but which would not sustain cavalry. They in consequence looked at a troop of Lancers which was brought against them without dismay; but on seeing these file off to make way for a body of infantry and police, they fled with rapidity. Fifteen prisoners were taken, together with a number of pikes and other offensive weapons, such as pieces of scythes and reaping hooks, carefully sharpened and fixed upon long poles. Two other bodies of pikemen were subsequently known to have been assembled in the vicinity of the village, where they remained some time, and dispersed after firing some shots, some of them being armed with muskets.

**Order of Liberators.**—This Association, whose costume of green Mr. O'Connell assumed during his late contest, had its origin in the success of the Catholics at the election for the county of Waterford in 1825, (see vol. xvi. i. 685.) Lord George Beresford, brother to the then Marquess of Waterford, who had considered his return as a matter of course, was opposed by Mr. Villiers Stuart, a young man just come of age, grandson of the celebrated Marquess of Bute, and also of the late Earl of Grandison, whose only daughter and sole heiress was Mr C. Stuart's mother, from whom he inherits considerable estates in the county of Waterford; but his only chance of succeeding to its representation in opposition to the Beresford interest, depended entirely on the support of the Catholic electors, given in opposition to their Protestant landlords. The experiment was tried, and after a struggle of ten days' continuance, which astounded the Ascendancy Party in Ireland, Lord G. Beresford was compelled to retire. The chief actors in emancipating the country from what was called the "Beresford bondage," were hailed by the title of "Liberators," and Mr. O'Connell, taking advantage of the feeling, proposed to form an "Order of Liberators," to be distinguished by a medal and ribbon; the qualification for which was to be, having rendered some service towards the liberation of Ireland. The Catholic Association approved of the suggestion, and the Order of "Liberators" are now spread all over Ireland.—On Friday the 18th of July, *held their Chapter at the Asso-*

*ciation Rooms, Dublin, John Lawless, esq. (a Companion of the Order) in the chair, when it was resolved that 4000 medals of the Order should be struck off and sent to the 40s. freeholders of Clare. Mr. O'Connell strongly recommended the formation of liberal clubs in every county, city, and town in Ireland. "By this means (said he) we shall be able to afford ample protection to the forty shilling freeholders. If we now exert ourselves we will soon have the representation of Ireland in our possession."*

### INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

During the greater portion of the present month, the fall of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, has not been exceeded for many years; and unfortunately, the most incalculable damage has, in many instances, been sustained. In Lancashire and the northern counties, the effects have been severe. It is stated that just beyond Warrington, hundreds of acres appeared to be completely deluged. Vessels were at anchor in places where it was impossible to trace the line of demarkation between the river and the fields, for the hedges were covered with water. A boat and its crew were moving about between the trees, &c. We regret to add that nearly every county, especially in low lands, has suffered in a greater or less proportion.

The ancient pageant of *Shrewsbury Show*, was this year celebrated with unusual splendour, and in the true spirit of those times when men enjoyed life vigorously and heartily. In the course of the day, the worshipful the Mayor of the town and a respectable company of the Body Corporate visited Kingsland, where they were handsomely entertained by the Incorporation Companies in their respective harbours.

### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

**June 24.** The foundation stone of the new church in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, was laid by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Bishop of Chester, the Rev. Mess. Harvey, Hale, Tomlinson, and Pheneas.

The Act repealing the 4th of the present King, by which five millions were to be issued annually for the reduction of the National Debt, enacts that in future the sum applied shall, with the interest on the stock held by the Commissioners on the 5th instant, amount to three millions—that half a million having been paid on the 7th instant, under the former Act, shall be taken as part of the payment due on the 5th instant under this new Act—and that consequently only 250,000*l.* shall be issued

between the 8th July and the 10th October, to complete the sum of 750,000*l.* (one-fourth of three millions.)

The following is an abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years ended on the 5th of July 1827, and the 5th of July 1828.

	Years ended July 5,	
	1827.	1828.
Customs . . . . .	16,067,164	16,608,838
Excise . . . . .	17,289,471	17,339,379
Stamps . . . . .	6,219,297	6,584,484
Post Office . . . .	1,433,000	1,494,000
Taxes . . . . .	4,762,665	4,850,231
Miscellaneous . . .	464,297	724,595

£46,226,874 £47,501,545

Increase on the year, £1,274,651.

According to the new Turnpike Act, it is enacted that the tolls which shall be made payable by any local Turnpike Act hereafter to be passed, for and in respect of any horses or beasts drawing any stage-coach, diligence, van, caravan, stage-waggon, or other stage carriage, conveying passengers or goods for pay or reward, or for or in respect of any stage-waggon, coach, diligence, van, or caravan, used for the same purpose and propelled by machinery, shall be payable and paid every time of passing and repassing along any such turnpike road.

July 4. The *Willesley Appeal Case* was decided in the House of Lords. Lord Redesdale expressed his decided opinion of the propriety of the judgment that had been pronounced in the case by Lord Eldon. A single extract from a letter written by Mr. Willesley to Mr. Pitman, the tutor of his children, would abundantly satisfy their Lordships—it was as follows:—"There are many things which ought to be let alone—a Court of Chancery had no business to interfere between a father and his children—they had a right to be allowed to go to the Devil in their own way." His Lordship concluded by moving that the judgment be affirmed. Lord Mansfield seconded

the motion, and the Lord Chancellor was decidedly of the same opinion. The question was then put, and carried *nem. dis.*

July 6. A numerous and respectable meeting of the friends and subscribers of the *Thames Tunnel* took place at the Freemasons' Tavern. Amongst the company present were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and several other noblemen. C. N. Palmer, Esq. M. P. for Surrey, in the chair. —The Duke of Wellington arose amidst continued cheering, and observed it was a magnificent undertaking, and one which he trusted would be commemorated in future histories of this country, and of its importance in a civil and military point of view. The original estimate was 200,000*l.*, out of this 180,000*l.* had been expended in prosecuting the work. He now held in his hand an estimate for 200,000*l.*, which was proposed to be raised upon debentures. The Resolutions were then read and agreed to, after which the Secretary read the list of those who had already put down their names:—The Duke of Cambridge 500*l.*; the Duke of Wellington 500*l.*, the Earl of Aberdeen 300*l.*; the Duke of Somerset 300*l.*, — Smith, Esq. 100*l.*, Earl Powis 300*l.*; Viscount St. Vincent 200*l.*; C. N. Palmer, Esq. M. P. 500*l.*, Mr. Woolston, 100*l.*; B. Hawes, Esq. 200*l.*; B. Hawes, jun. Esq. 100*l.*, Mr. Gray, 100*l.*; Mr. Franks, 100*l.*; J. Maudslay, Esq. 500*l.*

July 17. In the House of Lords, judgment was given in the case, the King v. Lord Yarborough. The following question was submitted for the consideration of the Judges, Whether land formed by the reclining of the sea was the property of the Crown, or of the owner of the adjoining land? Lord Chief Justice Best read the opinion of the Judges:—their Lordships were unanimously of opinion that lands so formed belonged to the owner of the adjoining lands, and not to the Crown. The judgment of the Court of King's Bench was then affirmed.

## PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

June 28. Dr. Herbert Jenner, his Majesty's Advocate, knighted.

War-office, June 30. 1st Foot. Captain Maurice Barlow, to be Major.—36th ditto, Major Chas. Rowley, to be Major.—48d ditto, Capt. James Forlong, to be Major.—Unattached, to be Lieut.-col. of Inf. by purchase, Major James Comdine, 48d Foot.—To be Lieut.-col. of Inf. Brevet Lieut.-col. Leslie Walker, 84th Foot.

July 1. Lord F. Leveson Gower, and the Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse, were sworn Privy

Councillors.—Earl of Westmorland to be Lord-Lieutenant of Northamptonshire.—Lord Stuart de Ruthven, G. C. B. to be Ambassador to his Most Christian Majesty.

July 4. Major-Gen. D. Stewart to be Governor of St. Lucia.

### Commissions signed by Lord Lieutenants.

July 15. Gen. Ross, and John Hammond, Clerks, to be Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Somerset.

July 18. Marquis of Titchfield, to be Deputy Lieut. for the county of Middlesex.



*Minister of the Gospel at Salisbury.*

*Mr. J. C. Gordon, Loughlin Island R. Ireland.*  
*Rev. F. Gottwaltz, Coughton V. co. Warwick.*  
*Rev. C. Heath, Gunton R. with Hanworth V. annexed, and Suffield R. Norfolk.*  
*Rev. A. Huddleston, Bowness R. Cumberland.*

*Rev. J. Forbes Jowett, Kingston R. Berks.*

*Rev. H. Legge, East Lavant R. Sussex.*  
*Rev. E. G. Monk, Newport V. Essex.*  
*Rev. T. W. Morley, Birkby R. co. York.*  
*Rev. J. M. Munden, Northover V. Somerset.*  
*Rev. B. Scott, Priors Salford V. with Bidford annexed, co. Warwick.*  
*Rev. J. Vane, Wrington R. Somerset.*  
*Rev. J. N. White, Rushall V. Norfolk.*  
*Rev. N. Wylde, Claverton V. with the chapelry of Norton Lindsay annexed, co. Warwick.*  
*Rev. J. L. Crosbie, Chap. to the Duke of Cumberland.*

#### **ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.**

*Rev. J. Gordon, sub-Dean of Lincoln Cath.*  
*Rev. H. Legge, Preb. in Westminster.*  
*Rev. H. Morley, Preb. in Wells Cath.*  
*Rev. J. Munden, Closworth R. Somerset.*  
*Rev. B. Scott, Norton V. co. Northamp.*

*Rev. J. East, Crocombe R. Somerset.*  
*Rev. E. Egremont, Wroxeter R. Salop.*  
*Rev. A. Foster, Mudford V. Somerset.*

#### **CIVIL PREFERMENT.**

*Rev. J. Adcock, Head Master of Lincoln School.*

### **BIRTHS.**

*June 26. The Lady of Col. Gwynne, of Ghanbrau Park, Carmarthenshire, a son.—At Burton Constable, the wife of George Clifford, esq. a dau.—27. At Woodcot, Oxfordshire, the wife of E. L. Bulwer, esq. a dau.—28. At Widford Rectory, near Ware, the wife of the Rev. M. D. Duffield, a dau.—29. At Bath, the wife of T. H. Graham, M.D. a dau.—30. At Brighton, the wife of Sir T. Clifford Constable, bart. of Burton Constable, a son and heir.—At Forest-hill, near Worksop, Notts, the wife of J. Fullerton, jun. esq. a son and heir.*

*July 2. The lady of the Right Hon. H. W. Williams Wynn, Envoy Extraordinary at Copenhagen, of a dau.—At Exeter, the wife of J. Clieveland Green, esq. a son.—6. At Esher, the wife of Major-Gen. G. Cookson, a dau.—7. In Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Mrs. G. Dawson, a dau.—8. In Upper George-street, the wife of Major White, E. I. C. a dau.—At Pentonville, the wife of Dr. Giffard, a dau.—9. In Lower Berkeley-street, the wife of Edm. Chas. Macnaghten, esq. a son.—10. At Basingstoke, in Hampshire,*

*the wife of J. R. Birnie, esq. a dau.—In Portland-place, Lady Jane Peel, of twins.—At Court Herbert, Neath, the wife of the Rev. Tho. Gronow, a dau.—At Tidworth, the wife of the Rev. F. Dyson, a dau.—11. At Boulogne-sur-mer, the wife of the Rev. Fred. Aston, of Wood Stanway, co. Gloucester, a son.—13. At Edinburgh, the lady of Col. Mayne, a son.—14. In the Belvidere, the wife of Col. Allen, of Inchmartine, a son.—15. At Beech-hill, Berks, the wife of Whinfield Round, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.—16. At Bathampton House, Wilts, the wife of the late Henry Moody, esq. a dau.—The wife of Peter Mac Evoy, esq. of Great Cumberland-place, a son.—17. In Tavistock-square, the wife of J. Evans Riadore, esq. a son.—18. In Queen Anne-street, the wife of C. Pepys, esq. a dau.—At Elton, near Stockton-upon-Tees, the wife of Geo. Wm. Sutton, esq. a son and heir.—19. The wife of the Rev. S. W. Burgess, a son.—27. In Parliament-street, the wife of John Burder, esq. a son.*

### **MARRIAGES.**

*June 24. James Alderson, esq. M.D. son of Dr. Alderson, of Hull, to Mary, eldest dau. of Peter Berthon, esq.—26. At Bath, James Acland Templer, vicar of Dorset, to Anne, third dau. of a Mason, esq.—28. At Sherston, esq. of Stobery*

*Hill, near Wells, to Juliana Frances Anne, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Yorke, of Clifton.—30. At Bedminster, Lt. Illingworth, of Knowle, to Anne, only child of the late G. Adams Stocker, esq. of Whitchurch, Somerset.—At St. George's, the Rev. G.*

Sivewright, of Blakesley, Northamptonshire, to Cath. Sarah, youngest dau. of Lady Morris Gore.—Rev. J. Egerton, to Ellen, dau. of T. Gould, esq. of Northlaw-place, Herts.

July 1. At St. George's, Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, C. B., to Eliza Frances, eldest dau. of Edw. Ind, esq. of Eastbury Lodge, Essex.—At St. George's, F. Beckford Long, esq. to Maria, fifth dau. of Jas. Daniell, esq.—J. Craven, esq. of Clapton, to Cath. Maria, dau. of David Powell, esq. of Loughton, Essex.—At Bathwick, Rich. Tho. Welbank, esq. of the Madras Army, to Margaret Sophia, eldest dau. of John Lee Allen, esq. of Errol Park, Perthshire.—At Edmonton, the Rev. Thos. Bussland, to Emma, only dau. of the late Thos. Borton, esq.—2. At Worcester, Charles Lloyd Harford, of Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire, to Martha, youngest dau. of Edm. Barrett, esq. of Worcester.—3. At Halifax, Yorkshire, Capt. Wellesley Ashe, 93d Highland Reg. grandson of the late Sir Thos. Ashe, to Miss M. W. Haigh, only dau. of Geo. Haigh, esq. of the Mount, Halifax.—At Hull, the Rev. C. Joseph Camidge, Incumbent of Nether Poppleton, near York, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Mr. Hustwick, of Hull.—At Richmond, Fred. Sturmer, esq. to Mary, second dau. of John Norris, esq.—At Dover, John Henry Cockburn, Lieut. R. A. to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Rich. Harvey, Rector of Upper Swell, Gloucestershire.—At St. Peter's, Marlborough, the Rev. T. Bullock, of Castle Eaton, Wilts, to Ellenor, third dau. of T. Maurice, esq. of Marlborough.—5. At Paris, Geo. Cornwall Legh, esq. to Louisa Charlotte, second dau. of E. Taylor, esq. of Bifrons, Kent.—At Burrington, Rev. J. Walter Phelps, of Blagdon, Somerset, to Sarah, dau. of the Rev. C. Rigby Collins, of Salmons.—At St. George's, Capt. Rawdon, of the Coldstream Guards, to the Right Hon. Lady Cremorne.—At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Sir Astley Cooper, bart., to Catherine, dau. of the late John Jones, esq. of Dery Ormond, Cardiganshire.—At Kennington, James Malcolmson, esq. to Georgiana Cecilia, eldest dau. of Jas. Battye, esq. of Camden-hill, Kensington.—8. At Hampstead, Fred. Joseph Keene, esq. to Emma, second dau. of Burroughs Davenport, esq.—9. At Ragland, in Monmouthshire, Michael W. Hansby, esq. to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Geo. Sharp, esq. late of Camberwell, Surrey.—At St. Mary-le bone Church, G. C. Moslyn, esq. of Kiddington, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Arthur Vansittart, esq. of Shottesbrooke and niece of Lord Auckland and Lord Bexley.—10. At West-erham, Alex. David Inglis, esq. to Cecilia Wolseley, eldest dau.,—and John Jones, esq. of Portland-pl. to Charlotte Eliz. 2d

First. May, July, 1828.

dau. of Thos. Jesson, esq. of Hill Park, Westerham, Kent.—At Camberwell, J. R. Payne, esq. of the Ordnance Office, Tower, to Eliza Mary, third dau. of the late James Gay, esq. of Champion-hill.—12. At St. James's, Capt. R. F. Rowley, R.N. third son of Adm. Sir Cha. Rowley, to Eliz. Julia, youngest dau. of John Angerstein, esq.—13. At Melbury Abbas, Lewis Geo. St. Lo, of Fontmell House, Dorset, esq. to Mary Anne, dau. of the Rev. W. F. Grove.—At St. George's, Capt. Edward Saurin, R.N. son of the Right Hon. W. and Lady Mary Saurin, to Lady Mary Ryder, second dau. of the Earl of Harrowby.—At St. Mary's, Cha. Brownlow, esq. M.P. of Lurgan, co. Armagh, to Jane, dau. of late Robert Mackneil, esq. of Barra, Inverness-shire.—At Lewisham, Chas. Aug. Smith, esq. of Greenwich, to Mary Jane, only dau. of the late John Grayson, esq. of Crosby-square.—At Christ Church, Surrey, Capt. Geo. Hammett, of Appledure, Devon, to Frances Sarah, eldest dau. of James Bult, esq. of Great Surrey-street.—16. At St. George's, the Rt. Hon. Henry Lord Teynham, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Sir Ant. Brabazon, bart. of Brabazon park, co. Mayo.—At All Souls, Mary-le bone, Robt. Ward, esq. of Chesham Woburn Hall, Bucks, and formerly M.P. for Haslemere, to Mrs. Plumer Lewis, of Gilston Park, Herts, and Cheston Hall, Suffolk.—At Ram-sbury, the Rev. Tho. Hawkins, of Sherstone, to Sarah, dau. of the late John Nalder, esq. of Berwick Bassett.—At Caversham, Oxfordshire, Capt. Waterfield, of the Bombay Army, to Mary, third dau. of John Pullen, esq. of Fore-street, London.—17. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Earl Brownlow, to the Lady Emma Edgecumbe, dau. of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe.—At Donning-ton, Herefordshire, the Rev. Wm. Borna-dale, Vicar of Wandsworth, Surrey, to Agnes Sarah Blizard, eldest dau. of the Rev. Jos. Shaw, Rector of High Ham, Somerset.—At Islington, John Laurence, esq. of Birch-n-lane, to Louisa Guest, only dau. of A. A. Miles, esq. of Northumberland-street.—21. At St. George's, Capt. Henry Hope, R.N. to Jane Sophia, youngest dau. of Adm. Sir Herb. Sawyer, K.C.B. of Dalby Old Hall, Leicestershire.—22. At St. Margaret's, the Rev. Geo. Cowell, of Fitz-roy-square, to Frances, fourth dau. of the Rev. Dr. Dakins, Precentor of the Colle-giate Church of St. Peter, Westminster.—At St. George's, Thos. Mills Goodlake, esq. of Wadley House, Berks, to Emilia Maria, dau. of the late, and sister to the present Sir Edw. Baker, bart. of Ranston, Dorset, and niece to the Duke of Leinster.—23. At New Trinity Church, Mary-le-bone, Horatio Nelson Noble, esq. of the E. I. C. to Fanny, youngest dau. of Sam. Smith, esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

# OBITUARY.

## COUNTESS OF LANESBOROUGH.

*Lately.* At Florence, aged 90, the Right Hon. Jane Isabella, Dowager Countess of Lanesborough.

She was born Oct. 30, 1737, the only daughter of Robert 1st Earl of Belvedere, by Mary daughter of Richard third Viscount Molesworth; and was married to Brinsley the 2d Earl of Lanesborough, June 26, 1754. She had issue by him two sons, Robert the 3d Earl, who died in 1806, (leaving Brinsley the present Earl his only surviving child,) and the Hon. Augustus Richard, who assumed his wife's name of Danvers; and six daughters, of whom the eldest is widow of the Right Hon. George Ponsonby, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

After the death of the Earl her husband in 1779, her Ladyship married secondly, John King, esq.; he died in 1824.

On the death of her brother George, the second and last Earl of Belvidere, in 1814, her Ladyship inherited, by her father's will, the estates of her paternal family the Rochforts, surrounding the mansion of Belvedere, co. Westmeath. They now devolve on her grandson, the Earl of Lanesborough.

## LORD FORESTER.

*May 22.* In Belgrave-square, aged 60, the Right Hon. Cecil Weld Forester, Lord Forester of Willey Park, Shropshire; brother-in-law to the Duke of Rutland.

His Lordship was great-grandson of Sir William Forester of Dothill, in Shropshire, Knt. who married Lady Mary Cecil, daughter of James third Earl of Salisbury, by Lady Margaret Manners, daughter of John eighth Earl of Rutland. From hence the family derive the name of Cecil. William, M. P. for Wenlock, the offspring of this alliance, married Catharine, daughter of William Brook, esq. and had two sons, Brook also M. P. for Wenlock, who married the heiress of Weld of Willey Park; and Cecil, father of the peer now deceased.

His Lordship sat for many years in the House of Commons. He was first elected for the old family borough of Wenlock at the General Election in 1790; and was returned at all the subsequent Elections till called to the House of Peers.

In early life he resided at Ross Hall near Shrewsbury. On the 16th of June 1800, he married Lady Katharine Mary

Manners, sister to the present Duke of Rutland, K. G., and in 1811, on the death of his uncle Brook, unmarried, he succeeded to the Weld property. He was created a Baron of Great Britain, on occasion of the Coronation of his present Majesty, July 17, 1821.

Lord Forester was a nobleman highly esteemed for his pleasing manners and amiability of disposition, and enjoyed from early life in an especial manner the favour and friendship of his present Majesty, with whom he had frequent interviews, and who visited him when Prince of Wales, during his residence at Ross Hall.

To the poor and distressed, his Lordship held out, on all occasions, a liberal and bounteous hand; and in every situation of public and private life, his conduct was characteristic of the real gentleman and true Christian, which latter character, severe suffering from gout, and consequent ill health for several years, borne with astonishing firmness of temper, fully demonstrated.

The distinguished respect in which his Lordship was held, was evinced by the number of carriages of the nobility and gentry which followed his remains from his late residence through London. Among the carriages (of which there were upwards of forty) were those of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Grafton, the Duke of Portland, the Marquesses of Salisbury, Winchester, Worcester, Cleveland, Earl Powis, Shaftesbury, the Speaker of the House of Commons, &c. &c.

On the arrival of the body at the family mansion, it was placed in state in the great gallery, and on the 4th of June removed for interment in a vault in the parish church of Willey. The procession was preceded by one hundred and eighty tenants on horseback, and the pall supported by ten gentlemen of the county, followed by fourteen mourners, and twenty-eight of the neighbouring clergy and gentry.

The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Wm. Bates, M. A., his Lordship's domestic chaplain, and it is considered that there were no less than 10,000 spectators assembled to witness the solemn ceremony of consigning to his kindred dust the remains of one who was justly honoured through life, and in death equally lamented.

His Lordship left issue, 1. John-Geo.-



Weld, born in 1801, late M. P. for Wenlock, and now Lord Forester; 2. Anne-Elizabeth; 3. Elizabeth-Katharine, married in 1822 to the Hon. Robert-John Smith, eldest son of Lord Carrington, and Knight in Parliament for Buckinghamshire; 4. Isabella-Elizabeth-Anabella; 5. George-Cecil-Weld; 6. Henrietta Maria; 7. Charles-Robert-Weld; 8. Orlando-Warke-Weld; 9. Emilia-John; 10. Selma-Louisa; and 11. Henry-Townshend. All these, the youngest of whom was born in 1821, survive their father.

#### LORD MOUNT SANDFORD.

June 14. At Windsor, in consequence of an accident nine days before, aged 23, the Right Hon. Henry Sandford, 2d Lord Mount Sandford of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon.

His Lordship was born March 10, 1805, the only son of the Rev. William Sandford, by Jane, second daughter of the Right Hon. Silver Oliver, of Castle Oliver, co. Limerick. He succeeded to the peerage in 1814, on the death of his uncle Henry Moore Sandford, the first Baron, who was created shortly before the Union, with remainder to his younger brothers.

His Lordship was with some friends at Windsor during the week of Ascot races, and met his death from indulging the idle curiosity of witnessing a night brawl in the streets. A party of shoemakers had been quarrelling over their liquor, and were likely to have a fight: Lord Mount Sandford joined the crowd, and innocently became the victim of an attack from a man named Brinckley, who knocked him down, and afterwards most brutally kicked him on the head. The culprit has since been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to transportation for life; and two accomplices to imprisonment and labour for two years.

His Lordship was one of the mildest, most amiable, and best-tempered men that ever lived; of handsome and prepossessing person, nearly six feet high, and very active. His estates (about 15,000*l.* a-year) are chiefly in the county of Roscommon. His chief seat was Castlereagh, in that county, a populous and thriving town, entirely his own property. As he has died unmarried, his uncle George, the youngest brother of the first Lord, succeeds to the title; but it is uncertain whether the estate goes with it, or to the two maiden sisters of the deceased Lord.

#### HON. MRS. DAMER.

May 28. In Upper Brook-st. in her

80th year, the Hon. Anne-Seymour Damer, so celebrated as an amateur sculptor, and as the legatee of Horace Earl of Orford, at Strawberry-hill.

She was the only child of Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway (brother to Francis first Marquess of Hertford) by Lady Caroline Campbell, only daughter of John, fourth Duke of Argyle, and widow of Charles Earl of Ailesbury and Eglon. She was married, June 14, 1767, to the Hon. John Damer, eldest son of Joseph, first Lord Milton, and brother to George Earl of Dorchester. Her marriage was an unhappy one. Mr. Damer was heir in expectancy to 30,000*l.* a year, but was of a turn too eccentric to be confined within the limits of any fortune. He shot himself at the Bedford-Arms in Covent-Garden, Aug. 15, 1776, leaving Mrs. Damer, his widow, without issue. From this period, Mrs. Damer appears to have devoted herself to the cultivation of her talents, particularly to her chisel; and became afterwards as eminent in sculpture, as her contemporaries Maria Cosway and Angelica Kauffman were in painting.

In 1797, on the death of her father's intimate friend Horace Walpole (for by that name he is far better known than by the Earldom which he possessed for the last six years of his life), Mrs. Damer found herself owner of his pretty toy-room, called Strawberry-hill, with a legacy of 2000*l.* to keep it in repair, on condition that she resided there, and did not dispose of it to any person, unless it were to his great-niece the Countess dowager of Waldegrave, on whom and her heirs it was entailed. All his prints, books, and furniture, were made heirlooms. His niece, the Duchess of Gloucester, preferred 10,000*l.* to this villa; see vol. LXVII. p. 260. Mrs. Damer's portrait by Hamilton is at Strawberry-hill. Mrs. Damer resided at this celebrated house from Lord Orford's death till about the year 1810, when she gave it up to the late Countess dowager Waldegrave, who died there in January 1816. When the Duke of Richmond patronised Private Theatricals, he was glad to avail himself of Mrs. Damer's assistance. She was the Thalia of the scene. She appeared in the character of Violante in "The Wonder," when Lord Henry Fitzgerald supported the part of Don Felix. She also was eminent as Mrs. Lovemore in "The Way to Keep Him," and Lady Frelove in "The Jealous Wife." At a later period, during her residence at Strawberry-hill, she herself fitted up an elegant little theatre. Here the comedy called "Fashionable Lovers," (which has been attributed to the pen of Lord

Oxford) was first represented. Mr. Kemble obtained permission to transplant this comedy to Drury-lane, but there it was not successful.

In the art of sculpture Mrs. Damer undoubtedly took the lead of all amateurs. In early life she received lessons from Ceracchi, and also from the elder Bacon; and she even followed the example of professional artists in taking a voyage to Italy to improve herself. Her elegant, tasteful, and classical productions are widely scattered as presents. At the suggestion of her relative Sir Alexander Johnston, with a view to aid the advancement of European arts in India, she sent a bust of Lord Nelson to the King of Tanjore; and she presented another bust of Nelson to the Corporation of London, which is placed in the Common-Council Room at Guildhall. A statue of George the Third by Mrs. Damer adorns the Register Office at Edinburgh, and her beautiful bust of Sir Joseph Banks at the British Museum is well known. But perhaps the most public of her works are the colossal heads of the Thames and Isis, on Henley Bridge. Several of her busts are in the hands of private individuals. Mrs. Damer possessed one of the best-selected and most valuable libraries that was ever formed by a female collector. She has, we hear, directed that her apron and tools should be buried with her; as also the bones of a favourite dog that died before her.

#### SIR G. B. BROGRAVE, BART.

*Lately.* Aged 56, Sir George Berney Brograve, second Baronet, of Worsted in Norfolk of the last creation in 1791, and the last known male descendant of that ancient family.

From Sir Roger Brograve, who lived in the reign of Edward I. was descended Sir John, who was knighted in 1603, and was Attorney-general of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Hertford. His great-grandson Thomas was the first Baronet, so created in 1662; but that creation expired with his son Sir Thomas in 1707. Sir Berney, of a younger branch, was elevated to the same dignity in 1791.

The deceased was born Feb. 4, 1772, the eldest son of Sir Berney by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Matthew Hallcott, esq. He succeeded his father in 1797; and married May 7, 1800, Emma-Louisa, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Edward Whitwell, esq. which marriage was dissolved by act of Parliament in 1809, and the lady immediately re-married to Marsham Edwin,

esq. Sir George's brother, Capt. Roger Brograve, shot himself in 1813; and the title has expired.

#### SIR JOSEPH SCOTT, BART.

June 17. At Leamington, aged 76, Sir Joseph Scott, Bart. of Great Barr, Staffordshire, formerly M. P. for Worcester.

Though the first Baronet of his name, Sir Joseph was descended from a family which has for centuries been seated at Great Barr. The Scotts of that place are no recent arrival from the North; but their first ancestor that settled in England, came as early, it is said, as in the train of John Balliol in 1296. The story is that, being forbidden to repass the Trent, Thomas the Scott settled as near that stream as the thick forest of Cannock, at present stripped of its woods, would then allow. From that period downwards, the family has lived in a substantial and honourable independence, and intermarried with several families of note, occasionally dividing itself into various heads and collateral branches. In 1690 there were not less than nine freeholders of the name; but their lands were for the most part centred in Sir Joseph Scott, whose children also now form the only branch of the family possessed of property in Staffordshire.

Sir Joseph served High Sheriff for the county of Stafford in 1779; sat in the House of Commons for the City of Worcester in the Parliament which lasted from 1802 to 1806, and was created a Baronet April 1 in the latter year.

He married, in 1777, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Edward Whitby of Sheet End in Staffordshire, esq. and by that lady, who died in 1822, had two sons and one daughter. His eldest son, now Sir Edward Dolman Scott, married in 1815, Catharine-Julia, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Hugh Bateman, bart. who having been created a Baronet with remainder to his daughters, died Jan. 28, 1824, and was succeeded on the 25th of the following month by his posthumous grandson, Sir Francis-Edward Scott—so that the present Sir Edward has for the last four years had a Baronet for his father, and a Baronet for his son, being himself an Esquire only. Sir Joseph's second son is the Rev. William Scott, who married, in 1818, Maria, the third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gabell, Master of Winchester College.

#### LIEUT.-GEN. BACKHOUSE.

May 22. In Wimpole-street, Lieut.-General Thomas Joseph Backhouse.

This officer entered the army as Ensign in the 13th foot in March 1780, and commenced his military career in the West Indies under Major-General (afterwards Sir John) Vaughan, with whom he served at the capture of St. Eustatius and some other islands. He was promoted in 1780 to a Lieutenancy and Adjutancy in the 64th foot, and in 1782 to a company in the 47th. He obtained the brevet of Major in 1796; and the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 47th foot in 1798. His services throughout these years were mostly in the West Indies; and being on his way thither, in command of the 47th, in August 1806, he was detained by Sir David Baird at the Cape of Good Hope, and immediately sent, with the regiment under his command, as part of the reinforcement intended to assist Major-Gen. Beresford in South America. On his arrival in the Rio de la Plata, he had the mortification to find that officer, together with the troops he commanded, had been overpowered by the superiority of the enemy's numbers, and made prisoners of war to the Spaniards. By this unlooked-for event, he became the senior officer at the head of a small force, (consisting of three squadrons of dismounted dragoons, with the 38th, 47th, and a company of the 54th regiments, not in the whole exceeding 1,900 men,) without artillery and without any specific instructions in a trying situation. In co-operation with Sir Home Popham, who commanded the squadron in the river Plata, a project was formed of assaulting and endeavouring to carry the town of Monte Video, on the side bounded by the river; but the ships were not able to approach sufficiently near to silence the batteries, so as to permit the troops to enter. For the troops to remain much longer in transports, when many had been several months at sea, and without the opportunity of procuring refreshments, might have been attended with unhealthy, and perhaps serious consequences. He therefore formed the resolution of immediately making himself master of some position in the enemy's country, where he might keep a communication open with the shipping, command supplies for his men, endeavour to mount his cavalry, and, if possible, to retain it until he could receive instructions from the Cape, or a reinforcement might chance to arrive from Europe. Maldonado appearing the most eligible position for these purposes, he directly proceeded with Sir Home Popham in the Diadem, and with such of the troops (a part of the 38th regiment, the 54th Light Company, and a few of the dis-

mounted dragoons) as could be conveyed in that ship and a frigate, landed without loss of time, on the evening of the 29th of October, crossed the sand hills, and after a fruitless opposition from the enemy, in which they lost numbers of their men, together with their guns, he made good his position, which he had the fortune to maintain amid many difficulties, in the face of the enemy, with whom he had mostly to fight for his supplies, until the arrival of Sir Samuel Auchmuty with the troops from England, in January following. By this means, in consequence of Major-Gen. Backhouse not having evacuated the country, Sir Samuel's force became strong enough immediately to proceed to the attack and conquest of Monte Video. After the arrival of Sir Samuel, Major-Gen. Backhouse could only act in his capacity as commanding the 47th; but the measures he had pursued were not only approved by Sir Samuel Auchmuty, whose thanks he received in public orders, but were also honored with the express approbation of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief.

After the evacuation of South America the deceased went to the East Indies, where he was Commandant of the garrison of Bombay, &c. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1808, of Major-General in 1811, and Lieut.-General in 1821.

#### LIEUT.-GEN. STEVENSON.

June 22. In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, after only two days illness, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Stevenson.

This officer served almost all the American war; was in the battles of Long Island, York Island, King's Bridge, Fort Lee, White Plains, Prince Town, Delaware, subsequently at the capture of St. Lucie, and in five naval actions under Adms. Parker and Rodney, where the 5th regiment served as marines. Subsequently he served as Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-chief, the late Sir Henry Clinton, and brought home the dispatches of the disastrous termination of Lord Cornwallis's campaign at Yorktown. He acted as Quarter-master-general to the late Gen. Simcoe, in Upper Canada, and was sent by that officer to Gen. Washington, to do away the jealousy and suspicion which the United States attached to England on the subject of Gen. St. Clair's defeat by the Indians, and our retaining the post of Upper Canada.

He was Adjutant-general to His Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester, whilst he commanded the London div-



trict. He was under the Duke of York, on the expedition to the Texel, commanding two battalions of the 5th regiment, in the division of Prince William of Gloucester. In this expedition he was severely and dangerously wounded. He was appointed Colonel of the York Rangers, which was raising with other forces for service in Africa, as connected with the abolition of the Slave Trade, and to extend his protection to the late Mungo Park; but events on the Continent of Europe suspended the expedition.

The deceased was appointed Colonel in the army and of the late York Rangers, Sept. 25, 1803; Major-General in 1810; and Lieutenant-General in 1814.

#### MR. ARCHDEACON COXE.

*June 8.* At his Rectory of Bemerton, aged 81, the Rev. William Coxe, Archdeacon of Wilts.

Mr. Coxe was the eldest son of Dr. William Coxe, physician to the King's household in London. He was born in Dover-street Piccadilly, on the 7th of March, 1747, O. S.; and in his fifth year, was placed under the care of the Rev. Mr. Fountaine, who kept the Grammar School at Mary-le-Bone. In 1753 he was removed to Eton, and continued his education there under the Rev. Dr. Bernard, till 1765; when he was elected to King's College, Cambridge. In 1768 he was chosen a Fellow of that College, and during his residence at that University he distinguished himself by his classical attainments; and twice gained the Bachelor's prize, for the best Latin Dissertation.

Dr. Glynn, whose worth and excellence need no other recollection than his name, was at that time Senior Resident Fellow at King's College, and was pleased to honour Mr. Coxe, as a young man of ability, with his peculiar favour. His advice was, that he should immediately enter upon some work of useful information, with a view to publication. It may be, he said, that you will not succeed at first, but you must have a beginning; practice in composition is every thing. It was this advice, that induced Mr. Coxe to direct his attention, at an earlier day than usual, to the attainment of literary reputation: and which subsequently raised him to the high consideration to which he aspired as an author.

Having devoted himself to the church, in 1771 he was admitted to Deacon's Orders, by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London. The Thesis, which he wrote on *that occasion, was so highly approved,*

that, when he presented himself for Priest's orders in the succeeding year, the Bishop declined subjecting him to any further examination.

In March 1771 Mr. Coxe was appointed to the Curacy of Denham, near Uxbridge; but in the course of a few months he received an invitation from the late Duke of Marlborough, to whom he had been recommended by the learned Mr. Bryant, to be tutor to the Marquis of Blandford, the present Duke. In this situation he remained two years, but was obliged to relinquish it by reason of indisposition; the continuance of which was the cause that he could not re-assume that appointment, though for some time it was graciously kept open for him, in the hope of his recovery.

In 1775 Mr. Coxe accompanied the late Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Herbert, in a Tour on the Continent. During that journey, which embraced a considerable portion of Europe, Mr. Coxe's attention was particularly struck by a country so interesting, and then comparatively so little known, as Switzerland. The result of his observations there was his first publication, intitled, "Sketches on the Natural, Civil, and Political State of Switzerland," in one vol. 8vo. and which appeared before his return to England; but being enlarged and improved by his further researches during a second tour in the summer of 1779, it was reprinted under the title of "Travels in Switzerland; and the Country of the Grisons," in 3 vols. 8vo. and to which has been added, in the fourth and last edition of that work, a very accurate historical sketch of the revolution in Switzerland in the year 1798. When, in the further prosecution of this tour, Mr. Coxe was in Russia, his inquiries were directed to the discoveries that had been made by the Russian navigators, in the seas which divide the two continents of Asia and America; a subject to which the then recent Voyage of Cook had given a considerable degree of interest. On this point he collected much valuable information, particularly from those celebrated Naturalists, Muller and Pallas; and in 1780 he gave to the world his "Russian Discoveries," containing not only a sketch of different voyages, undertaken by the Russians; but also a brief narrative of the Conquest of Siberia; and an account of the Commercial intercourse between Russia and China. This work has since been much improved and augmented; so as to present a comparative statement of the progress of that branch of maritime discovery, to the time of Van-

couver. In 1783 appeared "*Travels into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark*," in five vols. 8vo.

Soon after the publication of this last work, Mr. Coxe made a new tour on the continent, with the late Samuel Whitbread, esq; and travelling through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, the Low Countries, and the northern kingdoms of Europe, he returned to England in May 1786, and shortly after he again visited the continent with H. B. Portman, esq, eldest son of W. H. Portman, esq. of Bryanston, Dorset, and having passed through Switzerland and France, spent the winter at Paris and the Hague; he concluded his engagement with this gentleman, visiting in his company the most interesting parts of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland.

In 1786 Mr. Coxe was presented by the Society of King's College, Cambridge, to the living of Kingston on Thames, which he resigned in 1788, on being presented to the Rectory of Bemerton by the Earl of Pembroke. Here he chiefly fixed his subsequent residence; and to this agreeable retreat he was always strongly attached, being used to say, "*Deus nobis hæc oïa fecit.*"

In 1794 he again repaired to the continent, with Lord Brome, eldest son of the Marquis Cornwallis; and spent five months in travelling over Holland, Germany, and part of Hungary. The Marquis presented to him the Chaplaincy of the Tower.

In the course of his different travels, Mr. Coxe had made extensive collections for an Historical and Statistical Account of Europe, and the work was even advanced to a considerable degree of forwardness, but the disturbed and uncertain state of public affairs induced him to relinquish his design. He then commenced the "*Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, illustrated with Original Correspondence, and Authentic Papers*," &c.; which work was first published with those papers in 1798, in 3 vols. 4to.; afterwards in 3 vols. 8vo. without them; and finally in 4 vols. 8vo., with a selection of the most curious documents.

In the autumn of 1798 he accompanied his friend Sir Richard Colt Hoare in an excursion into Monmouthshire. The natural beauties and historical associations of that small but interesting county, appeared to him to furnish a fertile subject of description; and having extended and corrected his first observations in subsequent journeys, he published the "*Historical Tour in Monmouthshire*," illustrated with plates from the drawings of Sir R. C. Hoare, in 2 vols. 4to.

Soon afterwards he was presented by Sir Rd. Hoare, to the Rectory of Stourton, which he held till he was presented to the Rectory of Fovant, Wilts, by the late Earl of Pembroke, in 1811.

In 1803 he published, in one vol. 4to., the "*Memoirs of Horatio Lord Walpole*," as a continuation to those of his brother, Sir Robert Walpole.

In 1803 he was elected one of the Canons Residentiary of the Cathedral of Salisbury; and in 1805 appointed Archdeacon of Wilts by the venerable Bishop Douglas, to whom he had first become known, by the publication of his *Russian Discoveries*, and whose memory he greatly revered.

In 1803 he espoused Eleanor, dau. of Walter Shairp, esq. Consul General of Russia; and widow of Thomas Yeldham, esq. of the British Factory at St. Petersburg.

The researches connected with the Historical Tour in Monmouthshire, diverted for a time the attention of Mr. Coxe to the study of antiquities; and he purposed to undertake an Historical account of Wiltshire. But he relinquished that intention, and resumed his usual pursuits, by preparing for the press the "*History of the House of Austria*," of which he had sketched the outline in his intended Historical and Statistical View of Europe. This work appeared in 1807, in three vols. 4to. It procured him considerable credit, and the honour of a visit from the Archdukes John and Leopold of Austria, who were then on a tour through the western counties of England; these Princes, in terms highly flattering to the author, not only bore ample testimony to the general truth and accuracy of the history, and to the impartial delineation of the characters of the respective Princes of their house, and for which they requested him to accept their thanks; but expressed also great surprise that he should have obtained possession of certain facts, given in that work to the public, which they conceived were known only to themselves.

The extraordinary events which about this period occurred in Spain, induced Mr. Coxe to undertake the Historical *Memoirs of the Bourbon Kings of Spain*. These *Memoirs* appeared in 1813, in 3 vols. 4to.; and subsequent to that publication Mr. Coxe commenced the "*Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough*," principally drawn from the rich collection of papers preserved at Blenheim. Of this elaborate work, the first volume appeared in 1817, the second in 1818, and the third in 1819. Before it was completed, a second edition in 8vo. was called for.

While in the progress of this arduous undertaking, Mr. Coxe first experienced symptoms of that approaching decay of sight, which eventually terminated in total darkness; as heavy a calamity in the catalogue of human infirmities, as could fall to the lot of a literary man; who, from his earliest years, was engaged in unremitting literary pursuits. Considerable, indeed, at first was the depression of his spirits, by this heavy visitation; but his constitutional fortitude, and his religious feelings, always awake when called into action, were powerfully operative to reconcile him soon to his misfortune. As sight became weak, intellect, in proportion, became strong; his memory, at all times good, was then remarkably tenacious; and so powerful was its operation, that it was not uncommon to observe when he referred those who assisted him in his labours to identify certain historical facts and dates, that he rather directed them to the objects in question, whose business it was to direct him; hence he prosecuted with the same unabated ardour and exactness the work in which he was engaged, as before his loss of sight; and was enabled to prepare for the press; first, the "Private and Original Correspondence of the Duke of Shrewsbury, illustrated with Narratives Historical and Biographical," and which was published in 1821, in 1 vol. 4to.; and then to leave also for the press, wanting only the necessary attention of revision, "The Memoirs of the Administration of Mrs. Pelham," drawn from the papers in the possession of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and the Earl of Chichester; and intended as a sequel to the "Memoirs of Sir Robert and Lord Walpole."

Of the publications of Mr. Coxe, which, strictly speaking, may be considered as of a minor character, the following may be noted: "The Literary Life, and Select Works of Benjamin Stillingfleet, esq.," in 3 vols. 8vo.; the Lives of Handel and Smith, in 4to.; two Pamphlets, addressed to J. Benett, esq., M. P. for Wilts, on the Nature and History of Tithes; A Vindication of the Celts; a small edition of the "Fables of Gay," with notes; a volume of "Miscellaneous Tracts, comprising an Account of the Prisons and Hospitals in Russia, Sweden, and Denmark," "a Letter on the Secret Tribunal of Westphalia;" and "Sketches of the lives of Correggio and Parmigiano." These publications (as already said) are of a minor character, but they bear their suitable and appropriate place in the scale of interest; and are no less marked

with that intelligent investigation which constitute the merits of his more finished works; and are also strikingly expressive of that peculiar facility with which he could direct his mind to any object of enquiry. The religious compositions of Mr. Coxe, are these: "An explanation of the Catechism of the Church of England." "An Abridgement of Seeker's Tract on Confirmation, for the Use of Young Persons." A Sermon on the Excellence of British Jurisprudence; preached before the Judges of Assize at Salisbury." And "a Sermon delivered at St. Paul's, at the Anniversary of the Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy."

But here it must be mentioned with regret, and it is a regret that was felt and confessed by no one more than by Mr. Coxe himself, that his historical and other publications surpassed considerably in numbers those on religion. Nor did this proceed from inattention: for various, as we are informed, are the theological disquisitions, tracts, and sermons, that have been found scattered among his numerous manuscripts; and which distinctly shew, that he was as indefatigable in his search after religious knowledge and truth as after any other branch of literature; and that, if he permitted not these papers to meet the public eye, it arose, probably, from diffidence; say rather, from that sensitive apprehension inseparable from an author, lest, by entering on a road distinct from that on which he usually travelled, he might rashly hazard a reputation already established. Of the character of Mr. Coxe as a writer, the judgment rests with the public, though that judgment may be considered as partly pronounced, by the honourable selection made in his favour, of the Gold Medal, presented to him by the Royal Society of Literature. But of Mr. Coxe's character as a man, never did any character stand higher, or draw around him when living, or carry away with him dead, a more abundant testimony of respect, veneration, and love. Feelingly alive to distress, in whatever form it met his knowledge, or his view, his interest, his services, his purse, were ever ready to relieve; and in singleness of heart, he was pre-eminent; truly a christian, in action as in persuasion, all that he thought, said, and did, was so built and grounded on christian principle, that it constituted as it were a part of his nature.

Mr. Coxe was of middle stature, corpulent and erect in person, and even in his advanced years he seemed to have preserved the strength of earlier life, by



the firmness of his step, and the alertness of his motions; his countenance was the index of his mind, gentle and benevolent, and when impressed by any sentiment or feeling more than usual, it beamed with benignity. Till nearly the close of his valuable life, Mr. Coxé had the happiness to enjoy almost uninterrupted health, when, therefore, the disorder which preceded his dissolution came, he did not at first consider it as alarming, still less as fatal, nor when it increased did it occasion affright; he was long prepared by meditation and prayer for death, and when death arrived he met it without dismay. He died as he lived, rich in faith and good works, and thus piously and meekly rendered up his soul into the hands of a merciful and indulgent Creator.

The remains of Mr. Coxé were, on Monday the 16th June, deposited in the chancel of his church at Bemerton; in conformity with his own wish, to repose under the same sacred roof with his distinguished predecessors, Herbert and Norris.

#### REV. JEREMIAH JACKSON.

May 31. At his Parsonage-house, Offord Darcy, in Huntingdonshire, in his 79th year, the Rev. Jeremiah Jackson, M. A. for 13 years Rector of that parish.

This exemplary clergyman was born at Fanningstown, near Limerick in the kingdom of Ireland, being the second and youngest son of Jeremiah Jackson, esq. of that place. He was in early youth sent into England, and was educated under the Rev. E. Markham at Oakham School. At the usual time he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, and took his first degree in 1771. His merit as a scholar and a gentleman, recommended him to a fellowship in that society, which, however, he soon resigned for the College Living of Ospringe in Kent; and being about the same period elected head master of the school at Uppingham, he took up his residence there, and shortly raised that seminary to great celebrity.

His reputation attracting pupils from distant countries, he here educated some of the first men in the kingdom for talents and fortune. As an instructor, he was eminently successful. Many of his pupils were and are distinguished in the walks of elevated society, and many more are honourably discharging the duties of middle life in the learned professions; and of nearly all of them it may be truly said, that they owe more than probably themselves are aware of,

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to the urbanity, integrity, and erudition of their accomplished preceptor. Though no mean master of the abstruse and exact sciences, for he obtained the honour of sixth Wrangler in a year of uncommon ability, it was a favourite maxim of his, that the classical authors are the proper, and should be the peculiar study of the school-boy, and that mathematical reading is best deferred to a maturer age; for that, if an accurate acquaintance with the former be not attained at school, it is seldom attained at all, while an adequate knowledge of the latter may be secured in the few years well-employed which are usually spent at the University. His rules of management were few and simple, but no deviation whatsoever from them was either allowed or attempted. The hours at which the studies of the school commenced, or at which the boys when out of school were expected to make their appearance, were required to be observed, and were in fact observed, with even military strictness; and thus habits of punctuality and of business were imperceptibly instilled into the mind at a time when all impressions are most deep and lasting. The appointed composition, whether in verse or prose, and a reasonable knowledge of the lesson, whatever it might be, was so much a thing of course, that neither stupidity or indolence ever thought of evading it; while every aid that the most extensive and accurate scholarship could supply, was freely and cheerfully communicated by him, the prime mover and regulator of the system. His assiduity never flagged, his vigilance never slept. Little, if any, positive instruction was given as to propriety of behaviour, but so courteous was his own address, invariably taking off his hat to return the salutation of the least boy in the school, that all caught something of the sweetness and dignity of his demeanour; and he perhaps never sent out a pupil of any standing into the world, whose manners did not in some degree partake of the same conspicuous elegance. And such was his delicacy with regard to oral communications and fidelity to secrets, that he used to admonish his boys never to mention in one company what they had heard in another. This laborious, and, for the most part, ill-requited employment, he held for seventeen years, and sighing for the hour at which he could be more completely at rest, he at the close of 1793 retired to his living of Ospringe. He there entered largely into society, was received with open arms into the first families of that neighbourhood, and was

the ornament and delight of every company. Here he lost the dearly cherished wife of his youth, Frances, the daughter of Thomas Jackson, esq., of Duddington in Northamptonshire. A sincere mourner for the loss that seldom, if ever, was fully repaired, he withdrew himself in a great measure from the world, and soon after receiving the offer of the rectory of Offord Darcy, through the friendship of John Heatheote, esq. of Connington, one of his early pupils, he accepted it, chiefly, because his quitting of Kent would extricate him from the round of society which now for him had lost its charm. He accordingly removed into Huntingdonshire, and there devoted partly to his friends, but chiefly to his books, the last few years of his life.

From the time he left Uppingham, theological studies engrossed his leisure, and a vast collection of annotations on the sacred text remain to attest his depth of knowledge and unwearied industry, and which it is devoutly to be wished will yet be given to the world. That nothing might be wanted, to his various intellectual endowments were added singular beauty of features, and a fine well-proportioned person; and the mild dignity of his look excited respect in the most indifferent beholder. No man living could insult him. His temper, naturally warm, was chastened and subdued by politeness and christian feeling. His voice was pleasing; his conversation clear, argumentative, and forcible, without pedantry and without assumption. He had a noble independence of spirit, not only free from, but incapable of, meanness in any kind or degree. His views of the state and interest of the christian world were large and exact; and, although attached from conviction to the established church, he was candid and liberal towards believers of all denominations, interfering with none unless to do them service. And to crown his character, his charities, limited but by his means, were exempt from ostentation, his morals were pure without austerity, his piety deep and fervid, without the least tincture of fanaticism; he was an admirable parish priest, and a truly enlightened and conscientious minister of the gospel. It might be supposed that such a man would infallibly arise to eminence in the church; but his qualities, as the event has proved, were better adapted to rivet the attachment of the wise and good, than to advance him in his profession. In an establishment abounding with honours and emoluments, his was the exaltation of virtue, not of rank or wealth; and with *qualifications* calculated to dignify the

highest place, he was content and thankful in one of the lowest. His health had for the last two or three years gradually declined. A few days before his death, he sank into a state that left no hope of his recovery; and on the day abovementioned, without a struggle or a sigh, he closed his eyes for ever, on a world, which, in his narrow sphere, he had adorned by his manners, and edified by his wisdom and his example, leaving one only daughter, married many years since, to mourn with her husband and family their irreparable loss.

#### SIR WM. DRUMMOND.

March 29. At Rome, the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond, of Logie Almond, North Britain, Knight of the Crescent, a Privy Councillor, and Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh; formerly His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Two Sicilies.

Sir William was well known as an author, and a profound and elegant scholar. His first work in 1794 was "A Review of the Governments of Sparta and Athens," large 8vo. At the close of 1795 he was returned to Parliament on a vacancy in the representation of the borough of St. Mawes; and in the two following Parliaments, which met in 1796 and 1801, he sat for Lostwithiel. At the time of his second election he was Envoy-extraordinary at the Court of Naples.

In 1798 he published in 8vo, "The Satires of Persius, translated:" which happened to appear about the same time as the translation of the same poet by Mr. Gifford, the late Editor of the Quarterly Review.

In 1801, being Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, Mr. Drummond was honoured with the order of the Crescent, which was confirmed by licence in the London Gazette, Sept. 8, 1803.

In 1805 Sir William published in 4to. "Academical Questions;" in 1810, in association with Robert Walpole, esq. "Herculanensia; or Archæological and Philological Dissertations; containing a MS. found among the ruins of Herculæum," 4to; in 1811 an "Essay on a Punic Inscription found in the Isle of Malta," royal 4to; in 1818 "Odin, a poem," 4to; and in 1824 "Origines; or, Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities," 2 vols. 8vo. reviewed in vol. xcv. ii. 44.

Sir William also printed, but not for sale, a work entitled "Œdipus Judaicus." In this an attempt was made to consider certain of the histories and other parts

of the Old Testament as allegories,—some of them as astronomical allegories. It elicited an answer from Dr. D'Ovley, under the title of "Letters to the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond, in defence of particular passages of the Old Testament against his late work entitled 'Edipus Judaicus.'" We believe some reply was returned in a pamphlet by Sir William or one of his friends.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

May 24. At Lyndon, Rutlandshire, aged 66, the Rev. *Wm. Baker*, Rector of that parish and South Luffenham; and an active magistrate for the county. He was grandson of Henry Baker, esq. F. R. and A. S. author of works on the Microscope; nephew of David Erskine Baker, esq. author of the *Biographia Dramatica*; and son of Henry Baker, esq. who was also an author, (see the memoirs of the family, to which the deceased contributed, in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. v. pp. 272—278.) Mr. Baker was presented to his livings in 1796 and 1797. He was much addicted to science and mechanics, and particularly excelled in turnery. He has left two sons, one a clergyman, and the other a physician lately resident in London.

May 24. At Chaldleworth vicarage, Berks, aged 42, the Rev. *J. K. Rundell*, M. A. eldest son of the late Joseph Rundell, esq. of Gussage in Dorsetshire. He has left five children.

May 25. In his 80th year, the Rev. *Wm. Leves*, Rector of Wrington in Somersetshire, to which church he was presented in 1779 by Mr. and Mrs. Pulteney. This gentleman was the author of the favourite plaintive air of Auld Robin Gray. He composed it in the year 1770; but its author was not known until so late as 1812, when it appeared in a volume of *Miscellaneous Songs*, published by Birchall and Co. under the author's sanction, and dedicated to Mr. Hammersley, the banker. It is related that, when Mr. Leves lately heard Miss Stephens sing this ballad, he was so affectingly delighted with her expression and melting tones, that he shed tears. The songstress was much gratified on learning the effect her singing had produced on the venerable author, and was indulged in her wish for an introduction to the composer of the air which had contributed to her own celebrity. Mr. Leves composed much sacred music; and his poetical productions, whether playful or serious, always combined taste and feeling. At his advanced age, his voice, though feeble, was harmonious, and could not be heard without deep emotion. Having held for nearly fifty years the rectory of Wrington a village remarkable as the birth-place of Locke, he died beloved and respected by the whole neighbourhood.

May 30. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 82, the Rev. and Right Hon. Lord *George Henry Spencer Churchill*, third son of the Duke of Marlborough. His lordship was admitted to the degree of M. A. at Emanuel coll. Camb. in 1822. He married July 13, 1824, his cousin Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Nares, D. D. Professor of Modern History at Oxford, by Lady Charlotte, daughter of Charles third Duke of Marlborough, K. G. By this lady, who survives him, his lordship has left no issue. His remains were interred at Penbury near Tunbridge Wells.

June 3. At Whitley Rectory, Woro. aged 36, the Rev. *William Andrew Foley*, of Newport House. Heref. Rector of Whitley, and Vicar of Claverdon with Norton Lindsay; cousin to Lord Foley, and brother to Col. Foley, late M. P. for Herefordshire. He was the youngest son of the late Hon. A. Foley, M. P. for Droitwich, by his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Boulter Tomlinson, esq. He was of Trin Coll Camb. B. A. 1815. M. A. 1819; was presented to Claverdon in 1818 by his brother-in-law the Ven. R. F. Onslow, as Archdeacon of Worcester; and to Whitley in 1820 by Lord Foley.

#### DEATHS.

##### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 4. Aged 34, *Edw. Quin*, esq. M. A. barrister, of Hare-court, Temple.

May 23. In Gloucester-place, King's-road, aged 72, *Mary*, widow of Sir Wm. More, fifth and last baronet of More-hall, Lancashire.

June 5. At Brompton, *Harry Stoe Van Dyke*, esq. author of several poetical effusions, which appeared in the first series of the present *London Magazine*. In 1824 he united with Mr. Bowring in editing the *Batavian Anthology*, containing some truly beautiful translations from the Dutch lyric poets, and in the early part of last year he published *The Gondola*, a collection of light and entertaining stories, after the manner of *Roccamore*.

June 28. In Highbury-place, aged 89, *Eliz.* relict of *Chas. Wilkinson*, esq. late of the Customs.

Lately. In Clarges-st. Lt.-Col. the Hon. *Robt. Clotworthy Clements*, brother to the Earl of Leitrim. He was the second and youngest son of Robert, the first and late Earl, by Lady Eliz. Skeffington, eldest dau. of Clotworthy, first Earl of Massareene. He entered the 1st foot guards as Ensign in 1806; became Lieut. and Capt 1812, brevet Major 1815, Lt.-Col. 1823. He served in Flanders and at Waterloo. The Colonel held the office of searcher, packer, and gauger, at the Port of Dublin. He has died unmarried.

July 1. In Broad-st. And. Walsh, esq.



At Chelsea, aged 58, John Crowther, esq. of Regent-street.

July 2. On Wandsworth-common, Wm. Willis, jun. esq. of Lombard-street.

July 8. Aged 40, Harriett, wife of James Lys Seager, esq. of Palace-yd. Westminster.

At Twickenham, in her 80th year, the Rt. Hon. Eleanor, Countess of Uxbridge. She was the second dau. of the late John Campbell, esq. by Lady Char. Campbell, dau. of John, 5th Duke of Argyle; was married to Lt.-Col. the Earl of Uxbridge, in Scotland Aug. 5, 1819, and in London Feb. 8, 1820; and has left issue, a son, Lord Paget, and two daughters.

July 4. In South Audley-street, the infant dau. of Edward M. Foxhall, esq.

July 5. In Cavendish-square, the infant son of Visc. Duncannon.

In Cecil-street, aged 30, Marcus Somerville Garston, esq.

At Hampstead, Major David Reed Parker. He became Captain in the 14th dragoons, in 1794; Major in Nugent's Levy, 1800, and was on the half pay of that corps.

July 6. At Cannon-house, Little Chelsea, Eliz. relict of the Rev. John Mitchell, late Rector of Kingston Bagpuze, Berks.

In the Albany, aged 68, Clement Cartwright, esq. Fellow of All Soul's College, Oxford, and uncle to the Knight in Parliament for Northamptonshire. Mr. C. took the degree of M. A. in 1785.

At the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. Elliott, Charter-house-st. aged 21, Anne, dau. of Mr. Bradley, of Hernfield.

July 7. In Great Duke-st. Westminster, aged 74, the Rt. Hon. Charlotte, Countess Dowager of Suffolk and Berkshire; aunt to the Earls of Aylesford and Dartmouth. She was the eldest dau. of Heneage, third Earl of Aylesford, by Lady Char. Seymour, sixth dau. of Charles, sixth Duke of Somerset. Her Ladyship became the second wife of Henry, twelfth Earl of Suffolk, Aug. 14, 1777. She had by him two sons, Henry Viscount Andover, who died when three months old; and Henry, who was born Earl of Suffolk in 1779 (for his father had deceased five months previously), but lived only two days. On her infant's death the titles devolved on his great uncle, and afterwards in 1783 on his cousin, father of the present Earl, who succeeded in 1820. Her Ladyship's charities have been widely experienced.

Mr. J. R. Griffin, solicitor, of Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-square.

Aged 62, Kemys Radcliffe, esq. and on the same day, his only surviving dau. Emilia Anne Radcliffe.

July 8. Aged 12, Eliz. Jane, dau. of Mr. Thos. Pocknell, of the Blackheath-road.

July 9. At 85, Goswell-road, Matthew Mendes, esq. surgeon, and for many years assistant-surgeon in the E. I. C. Bengal Establishment.

At Salisbury-place, Regent's-park, in his 24th year, Duncan Forbes Duff, esq. eldest surviving son of Hugh Robert Duff, esq. of Muirtown, Inverness.

July 10. At Islington, Eliz. relict of the late Capt. Joseph Street.

Geo. Hoskins, esq. of the Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall.

July 12. At Fulham, Mat. Burchell, esq.

July 18. In Thayer-st. Manchester-sq. Esther, youngest dau. of Abraham Maling, esq. late of Bury St. Edmund's.

July 14. At Dartmouth-terrace, Blackheath, Mrs. Burn, relict of the late Major-Gen. Andrew Burn, Royal Marines.

July 15. Aged 6, James, second son of Sir Sandford and Lady Graham.

July 16. In Tavistock-place, Mary Gertrude, infant dau. of N. H. Nicolas, esq. barrister-at-law.

July 17. Aged 20, Charlotte Frances, third dau. of Mr. Thornton, late of Fenchurch-street.

At Newington-green, in her 56th year, Anne, wife of John Rotton, esq. Deputy Comptroller of the Excise.

At his house in Charles-sq. Mr. Swainston Harrison, of Mark-lane, wine-merchant.

At Walworth, in his 60th year, John Idle, esq.

July 18. Charlotte, wife of Bruno Silva, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

In Caroline-street, Bedford-square, Caroline, wife of Charles Nicholson, esq.

BERKS.—*Lately.* At Windsor, aged 68, Lieut.-Gen. Geo. Lewis, R. A. This officer was appointed from the Academy at Woolwich to a 2d Lieutenancy in the Royal regiment of Artillery in 1776; he became 1st Lieutenant 1779, Captain-Lieut. 1787; Captain 1794, Major in the army 1795, Lt.-Colonel 1800, Major of Artillery 1801, Brevet Col. 1810, Major-Gen. 1813, Lt.-General 1825. His services were chiefly confined to the West Indies, whither he first embarked in Nov. 1778. From ill health he retired from the active duties of his profession at the peace of Amiens.

BUCKS.—June 30. At High Wycombe, Georgiana Maria Hutchinson, wife of Gen. Sarrazin, and youngest dau. of late Capt. Samuel Hutchinson, of the Horse Guards, and Deputy-Consul at the Brille, in Holland.

CORNWALL.—June 30. At Padstow, Charlotte, dau. of the late Tho. Rawlings, esq.

DEVON.—July 14. At Plymouth, Dr. Wm. Bremner, late of Dominica.

DORSET.—July 4. At Sturminster, Newton, aged 74, Thomas Colbourne, esq. banker.

July 15. At her uncle's, R. Alner, esq. Piddletown, Emma, dau. of Mr. J. Miller, late of Alton.

ESSEX.—July 13. At Wanstead, of the whooping cough, Walter Wilson, only child

of the late Rev. Walter Mayers, of Worton, Oxon., aged 17 months.

July 18. At Witham, aged 48, Hannah, wife of W. H. Paterson, esq.

July 20. Aged 58, Samuel Daniell, esq. of Colchester.

*Lately* At Wickham Bishop's, in her fourth year, Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. Tho. Leigh, Rector of that parish, and of St. Magnus, London Bridge, surviving her mother only nine months (see our Magazine for October last, p. 380).

GLoucester.—June 23. Aged 93, Eliza, eldest dau. of Mr Cha. Soulbien Desprez, of York Crescent, Clifton.

June 30. At Clifton, in her 81st year, Elis. widow of J. Rodon, esq. of Jamaica.

*Lately* At the Ordnance Barracks, Bristol, aged 51, Cap. T. Wilkinson, late of the 2d Garrison Battalion.

July 1. In Lower College Green, Bristol, J. Ballard, esq.

July 3. Aged 84, Alice, relict of the late Capt. Jas. Lambert, 52d foot.

July 15. At Redland, near Bristol, Margaret, wife of the Rev. John Parsons.

July 18. At Bristol, in her 50th year, Sarah, wife of Mr. Bendeys, of Wotton Ashtedger.

HANTS.—July 2. At Southampton, Margaret, relict of Humphrey Osborn, esq. eldest dau. of the late Wm. Newton, esq. of the island of St. Christopher's.

July 10. At Fareham, aged 69, Mary, Esther, relict of the late Edw. D'Auvergne, esq. nephew of the late Gen. D'Auvergne, of Salisbury.

July 13. At Rousham House, near Southampton, aged 97, the Hon. Helen, widow of the late Oliver Colt, of Auld Hame, co. East Lothian, and aunt to Lord Blantyre. She was the 3d dau. of Robert 7th Lord Blantyre, by his 2d wife Margaret, daughter of William Hay, of Drumzier, esq. cousin to the 1st Marquis of Tweeddale.

July 16. At the Preventive Station, Christchurch, Eliz. wife of Lieut. Butcher, R.N.

HANTS.—July 11. Eliz. wife of Wm. Kay, esq. of Tring Park.

July 17. Mr John Brickwell, surgeon, of Southbridgeworth, leaving a widow and 14 children.

KENT.—July 6. In his 76th year, Mr. Woollett, of Gould-square, and Chislehurst.

July 9. Mary, wife of the Rev. John Mosup, Rector of Hothfield.

July 12. Aged 39, Mr. E. V. Shott, of Lee.

LANCASHIRE.—July 1. Eliz. wife of Robt. Wm. Hopkins, esq. solicitor, Preston.

July 3. At Ardwick-green, Manchester, Robert Slack, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—June 25. At Clarence Cottage, Homerton, Margaret, wife of Wm. Judson Bantock, of Doddington-grove, Kensington, and only child of the late Mr. Brockus, of Nine Ash Farm, Ongar, Essex.

July 2. At Southgate, aged 69, Tho. Sowerby, esq.

NORFOLK.—July 13. At Gunton-park, aged 11 months, the infant son of Lord Suffield.

July 19. At Cromer, in her 41st year, Sophia, wife of Sam. Tyssen, esq. of Yarrowburgh-hall, and youngest dau. of the late John Baker, esq. of Deal.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—July 5. At Newark, aged 72, Mrs. Hannah Rowland Litchford.

OXFORDSHIRE.—July 5. At Oxford, aged 85, Rich. Curtis, esq. brother of the late Rev. Dr. Curtis, Fellow of Magdalen College.

July 19. At Stadhampton, aged 62, Mr. Spence.

July 23. At Oxford, aged 66, of water in the head, John Gilpin. For the last twenty-five days previous to his death, he lay in a profound sleep, from which he could not be raised without much difficulty, and if spoken to replied incoherently, and again sank into the same state of torpor and apparent insensibility.

SOMERSET.—*Lately*. At Moorland, near North Petherton, aged 103, Mr. T. Macey.

July 2. At Bath, Marian, wife of Dan. Ward, esq. of Brewton.

July 9. At Backwell Hill, John Robert Lucas, esq.

July 9. At Bath, in her 80th year, Mrs. Martha Farran.

July 17. At Bath, advanced in years, Sarah, widow of the late Ald. Brookes, of Woodstock, co. Oxford.

SURREY.—July 13. At Croydon, at her father's, Geo. Stainman, esq. Louisa Basin, wife of Mr. P. H. Byrne.

SUSSEX.—July 2. Aged 51, Anne, wife of Major Philip Stewart, of Devonshire-place, Brighton.

July 8. At Northiam, in his 18th year, Edw. third son of the Rev. Dr. Lord.

July 20. At Hastings, Anne, wife of John Parkinson, esq. of Skinner-st. and second dau. of Wm. Row, Esq. of Tottenham.

WARW.—July 1. At Leamington, aged 88, the relict of the late Rev. Alex. Cromleholme, Rector of Sherrington, Bucks.

YORK.—July 2. At Huddersfield, Mrs. Mauden, mother of the Rev. Wyndham Madden, incumbent of Christ Church Woodhouse.

July 6. At Whitby, aged 86, John Holt, Esq.

July 8. At Woodhall, near Leeds, aged 65, Joseph Thackrah, esq.

July 17. Aged 60, Mr. James Hartley, of Halifax, merchant.

SCOTLAND.—June 29. At Nottingham-house, Caithness, aged 74, John Campbell Sutherland, esq. of Forse.

July 5. Aged 83, Dr. Andrew Duncan, Senior Professor of the Theory of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

lowed to presume that it was incorrectly stated to be in that Half Hundred, it will be reduced from 54 h. 1 v. to 50 h. 1 v.; and by adding it to the Hundred of Stodden, in which it is now situate, will increase that to 98 h. 3½ v. a sum so near the number required, as to need no further conjecture.

After stating the quantity of land, &c. in Hanefelde, there is the following extract:

“H' t'ra jacuit se'p' in Chenebaltone s' Warra' ded' se'p' juste in Bedefordscira.”

From which I conclude that, although *the land* was actually in another county, viz. Kimbolton in Hunts, yet *the Ware*, i. e. the measure or quantity thereof, was necessary to be retained as of this County, to prevent any defalcation in the Hundred it adjoined.

“..... Totenehov p' xv. hid' se def'd'. T. R. E. sed postq' rex. W. venit in Anglia. n' se def'd' nisi p' x hid'.”

D. B. vol. I. fol. 215 b.

“In Stradlei ten' p'fect' de hund' In Flictha Hund'. ii. part' uni' virg' ad op' regis. quæ mº jacent in Lintone m' regis. sed n' jacuer. ibi T. R. E. Bondi Stalr' apposit in hoc m'. et Radulf' tallgebosc appositas ibi invenit.”—D. B. vol. I. fol. 218 b.

“Sewelle p'. iii. hid' se def'd' T. R. E.” &c.

“..... In Odecrost hund' jacuit T. R. E. Radulf' nº taillebosc in m' houstone eam apposuit c'cedente. W. rege p' crem'tu' q'd ei dedit, &c.”—D. B. vol. I. fol. 209 b.

“Flictha' Hund'. Bissopescote. p' v. hid' se def'd'. T. R. E. &c..... Hanc apposuit Radulf' talliebosc in Loitone m' regis. p' crem'tu' q'd ei dedit et foris misit de hund' ubi se defendeb'. T. R. E. Econt' su'psit alias. v. hid' de alio hund'. et posuit in Flictham hund'.”—Ibid.

I imagine it was the arbitrary power exercised by the Sheriffs (accompanied with the cultivation of wastes, draining of marshes, and felling of woods,) which in the first case would occasion a diminution (and in the others an increase) of the number of hides in the respective Hundreds, several instances of which are noticed above.

It is obvious, that in the Hundred of Manshead there was a surplus of more than 80 hides; now to what could so great an increase be owing? it might be the union of two Hundreds, after the original cause of division had subsided; and in the extract concerning *Sewelle* it is said, that this land laid in *Odecrost* Hundred: in

Domesday there is no other notice of such a Hundred throughout the whole county of Bedford; neither is there in the adjoining counties of Herts and Bucks: from which I conclude that such surplus was occasioned by the Hundred of Odecrost having previous to the Survey devolved to, or formed a part of, the Hundred of Manshead.

In the last extract I have made, it is said that Ralph Tallibosc transferred the 5 hides in Bissopescote from the Hundred in which they were rated T. R. E. to the manor of Luton, in lieu of which he took 5 hides from another Hundred, and laid them to Flitt: now if Luton was at the time of the survey (as it now is) in the Hundred of Flitt, there would be an increase of 5 hides to that Hundred: though Luton is not recorded as lying in any Hundred, yet, since it was comprised under Terra Regis, am I to conclude that the King's demesne was not computed in the hides forming the Hundred? If so, by setting Luton out of such computation, it will leave the Hundred of Flitt with 98 h. 1½ v. certainly not far short of the sum required. This (*pari ratione*) will invalidate the remark made respecting Odecrost Hundred, and reduce the number of hides in Manshead Hundred from 184 h. 1½ v. to 124 h. 1½ v: Leighton Buzzard, Houghton Regis, and Sewellé, being ancient demesne, and not recorded as of any Hundred in the survey.

If the contents of the different Hundreds be taken collectively, they will amount to 1205 hides. Perhaps some of your readers acquainted with Saxon antiquities, will say, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, to which of the *divisions* of this country in the Saxon times, as given by Camden,\* this was incident; it is well known it formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia, and might have been included in the one called Myrena, which contained 30,000 hides. But there are amongst the other divisions three which are stated to contain 1200 hides, and as the country was then classed into divisions containing an indefinite number of hides previous to its division into counties, it is to this subject I beg to call their attention.

Yours, &c.

C. C.

\* Gibson's Edition, vol. i. p. cccxvi (anno 1722.)



Mr. CABAN,

August 18.

**I**N your last Supplement (p. 627) is a notice of the crypt beneath Bow Church, Cheapside, abstracted from Mr. Gwilt's memoir on that subject, recently read before the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. Gwilt is made to say that "Its style of architecture very nearly resembles the crypt of St. Peter's in the East, at Oxford." We are not told in what particular this resemblance consists. In truth in little more than that *a groined ceiling is common to both examples*. The columns, indeed, in both instances are cylindrical, but the capitals vary exceedingly. In the Oxford specimen many of them are ornamented with grotesque carvings, but in Bow crypt they are uniform, or nearly so, and of a form common to buildings of the eleventh century. In fact, the two specimens are the workmanship of different æras, the Oxford crypt having been constructed by Grimbold in the year 885, the London one in the reign of William the Conqueror, two centuries later. Mr. Gostling, (the author of the most pleasing cathedral guide ever written) who was a judicious and well-informed antiquary, though no architect, found a similarity to exist between a crypt below Canterbury Cathedral and Grimbold's at Oxford, the justice of which must be admitted by all\*. But no antiquary will be found to concur with Mr. Gwilt in his comparison: had he taken the trouble to look out for contemporaneous specimens of a style of architecture resembling Bow crypt, he would have found a much closer resemblance existed between the aisles of St. Bartholomew's priory church in Smithfield, and the crypt in question: the former is posterior in point of date to the crypt, and this is indicated by a variety in the capitals of the columns; but the style of architecture is in every respect decidedly the same. That there is every reason for giving credence to the chronicler who records its erection in the reign of William the Conqueror I am ready to admit, because the evidence afforded by the existing remains corroborates the statement; but, were Mr. Gwilt correct in his comparison, the vault must be dated two centuries earlier.

In a subsequent paragraph Mr. Gwilt observes, that he saw good reason for believing that St. Mary de Arcubus derived its name from this crypt rather than from the tower, which had arches similar to the present St. Dunstan's in the East,\* and which he concludes might have been a sort of "architectural pun" on the name of the church. No historian, I believe, before Mr. Malcolm, fell into the anomaly of supposing that a steeple erected in 1512, could have given to a church a name by which it had been previously known for several centuries. Conjecture can never decide the question; but probability is in favour of the suggestion that the present church was the first parochial church in London which had aisles, the parish churches anterior to the Conquest consisting of a single nave.

A brief description of the Bow crypt will not, I trust, be unacceptable to your readers.†

The crypt is divided in breadth by two stout partition walls into a centre and two lateral divisions, the former being considerably broader than the others. The central portion is again divided by two ranges of columns into three aisles, making in the whole five aisles in breadth, when perfect, the entire plan was nearly square, at present it has been greatly interfered with by burial vaults. The southern aisle, with its vaulted ceiling, is in a very perfect state. The communication with the central division is effected by means of circular arches in the partition walls, the excellence of which might excusably deceive Sir Christopher Wren into an idea of the building possessing higher antiquity than it can lay claim to. The columns have a base and capital common to buildings of the period above assigned; the shafts are cylindrical, the capitals may be described as formed of a cube rounded at its base, to meet the form of the column, the convexity being in one instance divided; they are covered with a massive abacus, which serves as an impost to the arches which sustain the ceiling. The capitals of the four columns at present existing, are nearly uniform; one has been restored,

\* See vol. xciii. part 1. p. 306.

† For an historical account and full description of the church, see Allen's London, vol. iii. pp. 432-41.

\* Walk, ed. 1825, pp. 98-9.

I believe by Mr. Gwilt. The arches of the vault are received on triplicated pilasters attached to the side walls, the counterpart of which may be seen in St. Bartholomew's. In the exterior aisles, the arches of the ceiling spring above from the pilasters, the groined compartments between each arch dying into the side walls. Sir Christopher Wren undoubtedly believed this crypt to be in its essential parts Roman; and the southern aisle, which is the most perfect portion, might truly deceive so excellent a judge: indeed, I cannot help thinking, whenever I view the church built above these remains, that Wren actually had the architecture of the crypt in his eye in the construction of the superstructure.

However interesting this specimen may be to the antiquary, as a vestige of ancient London, it will be seen by the above description that it only possesses, in common with numerous other specimens of the architecture of the period existing above ground, the well-known features of the style of the Conqueror's reign. The vault at Oxford, on the contrary, is one of the few relics of a style which can only be found in obscure situations, in very few instances in a perfect state. It is therefore doubly valuable, not only on account of its antiquity, but as affording an example of a class of buildings almost obliterated.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

*Toasts given at the celebration of Dr. Parr's Birth-day, 1820—24.*

Dr. Parr celebrated his birth-day regularly, for some years previously to his death. The company consisted of those friends who were resident in his own neighbourhood, with many other occasional guests from a distance. The feast was sumptuous, the wines were rich and various, and the Master always in his glory. The List of Toasts intended to have been printed in the Appendix to the Memoirs by Dr. John Johnstone, was by accident omitted. We vouch for the authenticity of the following copy. "It will be amusing to the reader," says Dr. Johnstone, "to observe how delicately the choragus introduced his own political sentiments into a company materially differing in their opinions. The waters of the Rhone and the Arve never passed in

current together more agreeably without mingling, than did these meetings, notwithstanding."—EDIT.

1. Many and happy returns of the day to Dr. Parr.
2. The founders of our feast:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Lord Bishop of Worcester, Earl and Countess of Blessington, Lord Viscount Tamworth, Mr. Coke of Norfolk, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh of Stoneleigh, Mr. West of Alscot, Mr. and Mrs. Denman, Mr. Philips and his son, Mr. Holyoake of Studley Castle, and Mr. Robert Foster, Dr. Parr's cousin.
3. A patriot King and an uncorrupt Parliament.
4. The memory of Queen Caroline and her Daughter.
5. The memory of Charles Fox.
6. Liberty to subjects, and independence to nations.
7. The cause of Greece, South America, and the Peninsula.
8. May the Lion of Old England never crouch to Russian Bears or French Baboons.
9. Destruction, defeat, and disgrace to all the members of the Holy Alliance.
10. The agricultural, commercial, and political interests of the United Empire.
11. May servility be far banished from our Universities, and intolerance from our Church.
12. The cause of the Birch,—and the learned masters of Eton, Winchester, Shrewsbury and Harrow.
13. The noble Houses of Russell, Cavendish, Seymour, Spencer, Grafton, Shirley, Arundel and Holland.
14. The very respectable and respected families of Stoneleigh Abbey, Guy's Cliff, Alscot, Badderley, Todington, and Studley Castles.
15. Lord Althorp, Lord Milton, and Lord John Russell.
16. Sir Francis Burdett, and Sigismund Trafford Southwell, Esq. the enlightened champions of Liberty, and the honoured patrons of Dr. Parr.
17. Mrs. Parr, John Lynes, his wife Caroline, and Augusta Wynne.
18. Our absent friends:—Lord Tamworth, Francis Canning, James West, Edward Willis, Archdeacon Butler, Dr. Marsh, Francis Holyoake, Elias Webb, and John Bartlam.

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NEW CHURCHES.—No. XVIII.  
ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, BATTERSEA  
FIELDS.

*Architect, Blore.*

**I**N the best modern examples of the Pointed style, the common defect is the neglect of assimilating the *ensemble* of the building to some given period in the history of English architecture. In many instances the features of every description of Pointed architecture are blended into a style which our forefathers never witnessed; hence, however good in detail such a building may be, its want of character prevents it from being viewed by the critical eye with unmixed satisfaction. Mr. Blore has avoided this fault in the present building, and in consequence, his design, humble as it is in point of dimensions and decoration, possesses merit, which the most expensive and spacious building, designed in the false taste we have just deprecated, can never claim.

The style adopted in the present instance is the lancet, or acutely Pointed arch of the thirteenth century, prevalent when Pointed architecture was perfected; and however, as a matter of taste, some connoisseurs may prefer the more regular, but on that account more tame, buildings of the school of Wykeham, it must be admitted by all, that for a simple unostentatious parochial Chapel, the architecture of this period is more suited than any other; it allows of an almost total absence of ornament, without the least depreciation of its grandeur, a merit which belongs to no other variety of this style of architecture. Pinnacles, tracery, and niches, are so interwoven with the essential members of all structures posterior to the thirteenth century, that the omission of them infallibly deprives the building of its character; it looks no better than a tree stripped of its foliage. Exclusively, therefore, of the intrinsic beauty of early Pointed architecture, Mr. Blore could not have acted more judiciously, with a limited estimate and confined dimensions, than by the adoption of the style he has chosen.

The accompanying Engraving (see Plate I.) for which we are indebted to the kindness of the architect, shows a north-west view of the structure. The plan is simply a parallelogram,  
*Gent. Mag. August, 1828.*

having a small chancel and vestry attached to the eastern end. The walls are built of brick, with stone dressings, and the roof is covered with slate. The west front has three lofty lancet windows, the central one being higher than the others. The elevation finishes with a gable, in which is a window lighting the roof; the form of this window is the *venetian pizet*, the well-known figure formed by the segments of two intersecting circles cutting each other at the centres, which is found in the buildings of this period. At the angles are square buttresses in two stories, splayed at their division; they are finished with octangular pedestals, capped with a simple cornice, and crowned with plain obelisks of the same form. Above the point of the gable rises a small square turret, with buttresses at the angles, and arches in each side; the east and western ones are pierced, and surmounted with pedimental canopies; the others are blank: a square pinnacle ending in a fleur de lis, surmounts the whole. It has on the whole an unpleasing effect, appearing like an attempt at something beyond the architect's means; and is, moreover, at variance with the picturesque open bell turrets, to be found in so many country churches of the same period, and which finish, like the main building, with gables; the addition of a spire being any thing but an ornament, unless constructed on a large scale.

The flanks of the Chapel are uniform; they are respectively made into divisions by buttresses in two heights, the first being finished with angular heads, canted off in manner of gables. The second divisions from the west are occupied by porches of a very picturesque character. The entrance is by a Pointed arch, and the upright is finished by a larger gable between two smaller ones, harmonizing with the buttresses; the first has a niche with a trefoil head in the tympanum, and is crowned with a fleur de lis on the apex. All the other divisions have single lancet windows, the heads bounded by simple sweeping cornices, having their imposts on the peculiar blockings found in buildings of this period. A cornice runs along the wall above the points of the windows, and the elevation is finished with a parapet and coping. The east end has a ga-

ble like the opposite one; in the tympanum a loop hole. There are no buttresses at the angles; and on the point of the gable is a small but very neat cross flory.

The chancel projects from the centre of the east end to the extent of one division. At the angles are square buttresses, of a corresponding character with those at the west end of the Church. At the extreme end is a triple lancet window, above which is a quatrefoil lighting the roof; the elevation, like that of the Church, finishes with a gable. In the flanks are single lancet windows. On the south side is a small vestry, which occupies the angle between the church and the chancel. In the east wall of this apartment is a Pointed doorway, and in the southern a lancet window.

The interior is exceedingly plain. The ceiling is plastered, and is divided in length by trussed ribs springing from corbels attached to the piers between the windows, into compartments corresponding in number with the exterior divisions, and in length by mouldings at right angles with the ribs, into square pannels. Of the ceiling we can say nothing in praise; it has a modern appearance ill suited to the building. If the timbers of the roof had been exposed, and sprung from the present corbels, the plaster ceiling being omitted altogether, the interior would have displayed a more correct character. The windows are splayed inwardly to a greater breadth than their exterior proportions, and above the heads are blank arches springing laterally from the corbels, and forming a kind of finish to the walls. The area is occupied by free seats in the centre, with a walk on each side, and a row of pews against the walls. A gallery, sustained on iron columns, occupies the west and two side walls; the front is ornamented with blank trefoil arches. The pulpit and desks are placed in one group at the eastern extremity of the nave; the former is square, and is not remarkable for ornament. The Chancel is separated from the Church by a Pointed arch, more obtuse than the period adopted strictly allows. This depression is occasioned by the ceiling, and in consequence it interferes with the east window, a defect which would have been avoided, had a timber roof been adopted. The archivolt mouldings spring from a triple cluster of co-

lunns attached to each of the piers. The floor is raised one step above the nave. The ceiling is a low Pointed vault, crossed by ribs from side to side, which spring from corbels. The triple eastern window is comprehended within a single Pointed arch, an arrangement which was the parent of the mulioned window of after ages. Below the sill is the altar, covered with crimson velvet. In two long niches, crowned with angular canopies, are inscribed on one side the window, the Creed and Paternoster; and on the other, the Decalogue. Much is it to be regretted, that this merely literal adherence to the canon is insisted on; in this case the two tables of the Law are both crowded into one compartment, and the height, as well as the closeness of the writing, prevents the inscriptions from being conveniently read. According to the present construction of the canon, it appears that the subjects must be written up in all cases; whether intelligibly or not is little considered; and as deviations from the canon still exist as precedents for the omission altogether, how far better it would be to allow of these inscriptions being discontinued, at least in any churches where the character of the building is essentially injured by the introduction of them.

The font is situated in a pew below the western gallery. It is octangular, and consists of a large basin sustained on a pedestal and moulded base, the material of which it is composed is an excellent imitation of *Sussex* marble, of which the churches of the period were in general built. It is a plain but excellent specimen of the fonts of the period. Indeed, it is but justice to Mr. Blore to say that the keeping of the design is exceedingly well preserved, with the exception of the turret and the ceiling; the latter was perhaps forced upon the architect, by the necessity, which is sometimes insisted on to a greater degree than necessary, of suiting ancient architecture to modern convenience: the omission, however, if once made, would not have been complained of for the future.

The paucity of ornament in the interior detracts from the dignity of a consecrated Chapel of the Establishment, and it is to be hoped that even now the parish will allow the architect to add such embellishments as the nature of the structure imperatively



demands,—its present appearance being almost plain enough for a Quaker Meeting.

To the taste of Mr. Blore, the design, with the trifling exceptions before noticed, does the highest credit; and his judgment is evinced not only in the choice of the architecture he has selected, but in the uniform accuracy and correctness of the detail. We hope at some future period to be able to bring before our readers' notice a design, the estimate of which may be sufficient to allow full scope to his abilities and his genius.

The congregation belonging to this Chapel have assembled for some time in a neighbouring one, which was formerly a Dissenting Meeting. The Friends of the Established Church will learn with pleasure from this fact, that her members are on the increase, while the ranks of Dissent are evidently thinned. The cause of this alteration is alone to be attributed to the excellent provision for building New Churches, the benefit of which is now manifested in all parts of the kingdom, but more especially in the environs of the Metropolis.

The present Chapel was commenced in Sept. 1827, and was consecrated by the Bp. of Winchester, on the 5th Aug. in the present year, having been completed in the short space of eleven months. The Rev. Mr. Weddell is appointed the first Minister.

A Chapel Path, to lead to it from Hope Town on the Wandsworth Road, would be a great accommodation to an increasing neighbourhood.

E. I. C.

#### MEMOIRS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

(Continued from p. 7.)

**T**HE American Government, after having been for a long time on ill terms with England, and favourable towards France, declared war against us on 18th June, 1812. They did not possess a single ship of the line, and only a very few frigates, but they were powerful ships, carrying from 50 to 60 guns, of large calibre, and were therefore equal perhaps, on the whole, to a common 64 gun ship; and they were fully and ably manned, having many English deserters among their crews. One of these frigates (the *Constitution*) fell in with his Majesty's ship *Guerriere*, of 38 guns, in August, when a close action ensued,

and she soon had the misfortune to lose her mizen-mast, and, in about an hour after, her main and fore-masts went over the side, leaving the ship an unmanageable wreck. thus circumstanced, after Captain Dacres had made a brave but ineffectual attempt to place the ship so as to continue the engagement, he was under the necessity of striking his colours. The enemy, however, gained nothing but credit by this action, the *Guerriere* being so disabled, that she could not be towed into port, and was therefore burnt.\*

This unfortunate affair, which the public was by no means prepared to expect, by reason of the immensity of our naval force, and the long and unbroken series of triumphs over the ships of every other State, was but the prelude to other disasters of the kind; the first of which happened in October following, when the *Macedonian*, of 38 guns, Capt. J. S. Carden, was captured by the United States, an American frigate, after a very gallant action, maintained for two hours, notwithstanding the very superior force of her antagonist.†

The *Alert* sloop, Capt. T. L. P. Laugharne, was taken in August by the *Essex*, American frigate.

In the course of the current year orders were given for building at Bombay two ships of 74 guns, two of 38, and four brig-sloops; and at the latter end of the year it was determined to build at home, with great dispatch, a considerable number of very large frigates and sloops. The frigates were to be built chiefly with pitch pine, but some with red pine, the whole of both descriptions of timber to be furnished to the merchant-builders from the King's yards at a given price. The ships were to be constructed for carrying 28 guns, 24 (instead of 18) pounders on their main deck, and 20 carronades, 32 pounders, on their quarter-deck and fore-castle (48 in the whole), which constituted them an entirely new class of ships in the British Navy. There being at this time a slackness

\* The *Constitution* mounted 30 guns, 24 pounders, on her main deck; 24 thirty-two pounders, and 2 eighteen pounders, on her upper deck; and had a complement of 476 men.

† The *United States* mounted 54 guns, 22 of which were 42-pounder carronades, and she had a complement of 478 picked men.

of work in the private yards on the river Thames, both the ships and sloops were soon contracted for, to be built within short periods, the longest by Dec. 1813.

The Bellette brig-sloop was lost in the Cattegat in Nov. and nearly the whole of her crew perished. She was commanded by Captain Sloane.

About the end of the current year it was also ordered that six of the 74 gun ships lying up in ordinary, in want of repair, should be cut down to frigates, as a match for those of the Americans. Three of them were accordingly treated after that manner, and registered as *Razees*, but the others were found to be in too defective a state to be proceeded on. The like had been done to three 64 gun ships several years before, which were never distinguished as *Razees*.

We have seen that in 1807 it was deemed absolutely necessary for the welfare of this country, to prevent the Danish navy from being under the controul of the French Government; and in 1812, lest the campaign in Russia should prove exceedingly disastrous to his country, the Emperor wisely committed great parts of his ships that were in the Baltic ports to the care and custody of England, that they might not fall into the enemy's hands; notwithstanding the more than probability of a successful issue to the campaign, previously to the ships leaving their several ports. The fleet finally left Cronstadt just before the severe weather set in there, and arrived in the Medway in December (escorted by Rear-Admiral G. J. Hope, in an English 74 gun ship sent out for that purpose), consisting of the following ships, viz. ....of 100 guns ..... 1

- 80 ..... 1
- 74 ..... 12
- 64 ..... 1
- 50 ..... 1
- 44 ..... 3
- 36 ..... 1
- Corvettes 22 ..... 2
- Brig..... 20 ..... 1

Several of which ships were fitted for sea service in the following year, and a few were sold, on account of the Russian Government, not being in a state to be fitted for sea.

The Constitution, which took the *Guerriere*, fell in with the *Java*, of 38 guns, in December, off the coast of *Brazil*, which she captured, after a

long and severe action, in which Capt. H. Lambert was mortally wounded; but the ship did not strike until she was dismasted, and had received so much damage, that she could not be carried into any port of the United States, and was therefore, like the *Guerriere*, burnt by the captors.

1813. In January, the established complements of men for frigates of 40 to 32 guns (of the large class) inclusive, were increased; in consequence, probably, of the unfortunate results of the contests with the American frigates, whose complements so much exceeded even those of our largest frigates.

The Peacock brig-sloop was taken by an American sloop in February, after a severe action, in which Captain Peake unfortunately lost his life.

As an extraordinary number of ships were building in March, I will here insert a particular account of them, as follows, namely,

Guns, or Classes.	In King's Yards.	In Mer- chants Yards.	At Bom- bay.
Of 120 guns ..	4 .....	0 .....	0
100.....	1 .....	0 .....	0
98.....	3 .....	0 .....	0
80.....	2 .....	0 .....	0
74.....	15 .....	0 .....	2
50.....	3 .....	1 .....	0
40.....	.....	5 .....	0
38.....	4.....	10 .....	2
36.....	5.....	11 .....	0
Sixth-rates ..	3.....	6 .....	0
Ship-sloops ..	1.....	20 .....	0
Brig ditto ..	6.....	15 .....	4
Bomb-vessels .....	.....	3 .....	0
Gun-brigs.....	.....	4 .....	0
Hulk .....	1.....	0 .....	0
	48	75	8

The loss of the *Guerriere*, and the two other frigates, was exceedingly mortifying to the feelings of the nation, notwithstanding they were taken by ships of very superior force; for not taking into contemplation the vast extent of the ocean, and not knowing what our frigates would have to contend with, the public at large seemed to expect, at the outset of the war with America, that her little Navy would soon be annihilated. By reason, therefore, of the above-mentioned disasters, great exultation was excited on the arrival of dispatches from Halifax, announcing the capture of the *Chesapeake*, one of the American frigates, mounting 49 guns, and carrying 440

men, in sight of Boston, by the *Shannon*, nominally of 38 guns (but really carrying 44), commanded by Captain P. B. V. Broke, who had been anxiously watching for her coming out of port, and by frequently standing close into shore, had challenged her commander, Captain Lawrence, to the combat.\* She at length came out on the 1st June, when a close action commenced, which lasted but fifteen minutes, she being then carried by boarding. She had four Lieutenants killed in this desperate conflict, and the Captain died of his wounds a few days after. Her total loss consisted of about 70 killed and 100 wounded. The people of Boston, who were spectators of the fight, were sanguine in their expectation of a successful issue, and as the ship did not appear in the least disabled, they were thunderstruck when they discovered the English colours flying over their own. Captain Broke was severely wounded. C. D.

(To be continued.)

#### MEDALS OF THE ANCIENT KINGS OF BACTRIA.

MAJOR JAMES TODD, M. R. A. S. has lately communicated some interesting particulars to the Asiatic Society, arising from the discovery of Indian Medals, particularly two ancient ones of the Greek Kings of Bactria, Apollodotus and Menander. For the last twelve years of the Major's residence in India, amongst Mahrattas and Rajputs, the collecting of coins, as an auxiliary to history, was one of his pursuits; and in the rainy season he had a person employed at *Mat'hurd* and other old cities, to collect all that were brought to light by the action of the water, while tearing up old foundations, and levelling mouldering walls. In this manner he accumulated about 20,000 coins, of all denominations; among which there might not be above 100 calculated to excite interest, and perhaps not above one-third of that number to be considered of value; but among them there was an *APOLLODOTUS* and a *MENANDER*, besides some rare medals of a Parthian dy-

nasty, probably yet unknown to history. On the medal of Apollodotus, there was a figure of Apollo, armed with a dart or spear inverted, in the left hand; denoting clemency after victory. Towards his right hand, was a monogram, indicating the date, which would appear to be the Bactrian era, composed of the letters.—On the reverse was a figure which appeared to represent a portable sacrificial tripod, or altar, having around it an inscription in the ancient Zend, or Pehlavi character, as in the Sassanian medals of Sapor, and the inscriptions of Nakschi, Rustam, and Kermansha.—The medal of Menander bore the effigies of the prince, the head covered with a helmet. On the reverse was a winged figure of victory. Around was the same Zend character, as in that of Apollodotus.

The Zend characters, common to both these medals, afford some proof that these two princes held Bactria, or Balk'h, as the seat of empire; for, though the discovery of these coins gives validity to the reported extent of conquest of these princes, yet, had they held the seat of government within the Indus, they would have adopted the ancient *Nāgari* character on the reverse, not that of Parthia. By the acquisition of this coin of Apollodotus, Major Todd made a double discovery, namely, of the coin itself, and of an ancient capital city.

The following is a brief abstract of Major Todd's communication to the Asiatic Society.

Conversing with the principal disciple of a celebrated *Jasn*, priest of Gwalior, about ancient cities, he related to me an anecdote of a poor man, about thirty-five years ago, having discovered amidst the few fragments left of *Sūrapura*, on the *Yamund*, a bit of (what he deemed) glass; showing it to a silversmith, he sold it for one rupee, the purchaser carried his prize to Agra, and sold it for 5000, for it was a diamond. The finder naturally wished to have a portion of the profit, and, on refusal, waylaid and slew the silversmith. The assassin was carried to Agra to be tried, and thus the name of *Sūrapura* became known beyond its immediate vicinity. This was a sufficient inducement to me to dispatch one of my coin-hunters, and I was rewarded by Apollodotus and several Parthian coins.

The remains of *Sūrapura* are close to the sacred place of pilgrimage, called by us "*Betawar*," on the *Yamund*, between Agra and Etawah. Tradition tell us, that it was

\* The American Government complained of this, as being contrary to the strict rules of war, and Capt. Broke underwent some censure from the Admiralty.—He was created a baronet 10 Sept. following.



an ancient city, and most probably was founded by SURAS' KMA, the grandfather of CUSHNA, and consequently the capital of the Suraseni of the historians of Alexander, which name they very appropriately assigned to the kingdom of *Mat'hurd*. Arrian mentions two capital cities on the *Yamud*, "Methoras and Clisobaras." We easily recognize the first; yet, much as the Greeks disfigured proper names, we can hardly twist the latter into *Sûrapura*.—Amongst the ruins of ancient *Mat'hurd*, I obtained two other medals of Apollodotus, one of which, very indistinct, I gave to Major Miles, who, I believe, has since presented it to the Literary Society of Bombay.

At *Mat'hurd*, where I obtained a few good medals, after many years search, I found MENANDER.

Had not Apollodotus and Menander despised the narrow limits of the kingdom usurped by Theodotus, I should never have ventured west of the Indus, in search of the princes of Bactria; but as both of them contemned the Indus as the boundary of their sovereignty, and invaded the sons of PURU in *Saurashtra*, on the Indian shore, and on the *Yamud*, where they left these memorials of their conquests, they placed themselves within the sphere of my pursuits.

It was from a passage in Dr. Vincent's "Translation of the Periplus of the Erythrian Sea," that I discovered Apollodotus appertained to the Bactrian dynasty. Moreover, Sainte Croix, in his "Examen Critique des Historiens d'Alexander," p. 726, takes notice of the conquests of Menander; from both I had references to other authorities, which I had no access to in India.

"Our author (Arrian)," says Dr. Vincent, "redeems his error, by the preservation of a circumstance which fell under his own observation, which is, that coins with the Greek inscriptions of Menander and Apollodotus, who reigned in this country after Alexander, were still current in *Baru-gaza*."

This Apollodotus is hard to discover, even by the scrutinizing accuracy of the learned Bayer; but Menander he has introduced into the catalogue of his Bactrian Kings, and with a most peculiar distinction, that he had extended his sovereignty down the Indus, and over the Delta of the *Patālone*.

It is somewhat singular, that, while there is an abundance of medals of the first Arsacids, we should have so few of the Bactrian princes, and none of the founders; and that of two so conspicuous as Apollodotus and Menander, those under our consideration, the only memorials of them should have been found under the *Yamud*, which is a decided proof of the extent of their conquests, and influence.

The names of nine Princes have been, by various authorities, brought forward as ap-

pertaining to Bactria; but not only is the order of their succession liable to doubt, but some are asserted, by good authority, never to have reigned in Bactria at all, but to have belonged to a collateral dynasty within the Indus; and of these, Bayer pronounces Apollodotus to be one.

The claim of Menander to participate in the honours of Indian sovereignty, has been also questioned; and his career confined to the States dependant on the "mother of cities;"\* while the obscurity in which the name of Apollodotus was enveloped, originated in an error of Trogu Pompeius, which was adopted by Justin and Strabo. These writers confound the King Apollodotus with Apollodorus the historian of Bactria. The mistake would not have been cleared up, but for the incidental mention of Apollodotus by Arrian.

To the learned Bayer the merit must be ascribed of having discovered and rectified this error. He observes,† "The preface of Trogu Pompeius, where reference is made to Eucratides, the Bactrian, thus says: *To India also are added the exploits carried on by the Kings Apollodorus and Menander*. Johannes Valens is offended with these words, remarking, that it is a most erroneous passage, for Apollodorus was not a King of the Bactrians, but an historian who had committed to writing, according to Strabo, the exploits of the Parthians, Bactrians, and Indians."

Wilford, quoting most respectable native authority, says, that there are the ruins of a most extensive city, which he supposes to be *Sangala*, to the westward of Lahore.‡ This was the last city which the Macedonian conqueror sacrificed to his ambition, in his career towards the plain of Hindusthan. Good fortune saved the cities on the *Yamud* and *Ganges* from sharing the doom of *Sangala*, which was itself levelled to the ground, after a massacre of 17,000 of its people, and the captivity of 70,000.

After Alexander's departure it seems to have sprung up again from its ruins, but only to become the possession of another Greek. But if we suppose Menander to have been this Grecian, which can hardly be doubted, though he also was master of Bactria, it is gratifying to humanity to think that the beneficence of his character may have obliterated from the remembrance of the Hindu the barbarous deeds of Alexander.

A more honourable testimony of regard was never paid to departed royalty, than that which Menander received from his subjects. Bayer, quoting Plutarch, thus describes it: "A certain King, Menander, who had

\* Balk'h or Bactria.

† Hist. Reg. Græc. Bact. sec. xxxiii. page 77.

‡ As. Res.



reigned with justice over the Bactrians, having died in camp, the cities in common had the care of his funeral rites, but afterwards contended for his ashes, they at last divided his remains equally amongst them, and agreed that monuments to him should be raised among them all."

There are many important objects yet left to be ascertained, but above all, a rich harvest might be expected in the countries radiating from the sources of the Oxus and Jaxartes, in Bactria and Sogdiana. The enterprising and intelligent traveller might wait himself of caravans of horse merchants in his journey.

In the cave temples of Banian, inscriptions might be met with, and were but the single fact established, that the colossal figures in the temple were Bud'hists, it would be worth a journey; perhaps no spot in the world is more curious than this region.

The field is ample, and much yet remains to reward patience and industry; nor is there a more fertile or less explored domain for the antiquary, or for the exercise of the pencil, both in architectural and natural scenery, than within the shores of Peninsular Saurashtra.

MR URBAN,

August 7.

A DISCUSSION having lately taken place in Parliament, respecting the abuses practised in the Ecclesiastical Courts, it may not be ill-timed to send you an extract from a pamphlet in my possession, published about the year 1744, entitled, "A Dialogue concerning Bishops," between a learned Layman and a Welsh Curate, wherein the evils fostered in those Courts are particularly noticed and exposed.

*Layman.*—What is meant by "duly administering the godly discipline of God's Word," as mentioned in the prayer of consecration of Bishops?

*Curate.*—That expression relates chiefly to the censures of the Church, those dreadful and terrible weapons that God has committed into the hands of Bishops, to punish and cut off notorious offenders that cannot otherwise be reclaimed, to shut them out of the pale of God's fold, and to deliver them over to Satan, until by their penitence and submission they are qualified to be readmitted, and to be restored to the common privileges of the Christian Church.

*Layman.*—Is that "godly discipline" administered at this time according to the original design of its institution?

*Curate.*—I hope so, the offender, I suppose, is cited before the Bishop, who sits in Consistory with his Presbyters about him,

and takes immediate cognizance of the cause himself; there the sinner is examined, re-proved, admonished, threatened, and upon his continued obstinacy cast out of the church. The matter is not turned over to chancellors, commissioners, officials, and a parcel of hungry, unhallowed, lay officers, (who can pretend to no relation to the commission of Christ and his Apostles,) to persecute and squeeze the poor wretch, to torment him with cruel, tedious, and expensive processes, and when they have racked him to death and ruined him in his fortune, then at last to excommunicate him, and for any little failure in the form of their enslaving proceedings, to throw him out of all spiritual and civil commerce and society, to banish him as a vagabond like Cain, and make him infamous to all about him; and as if this were not enough, to call for help upon the temporal sword, to clap him up in a goal, and let him rot in a dungeon. This would be setting up an inquisition with a vengeance; from which and all other popish crafts and cruelties, good Lord deliver us. Do you think this was the manner of binding and loosing intended by the commission delivered by Christ to his Apostles, and by them to the Bishops their successors in the Church? Can you imagine that the sentence of such judges is ratified in Heaven? That God will ever sign such dead warrants as these? Can this be the design of that petition offered up by the Archbishop in the office of consecration,—"*Grant, we beseech thee, to this thy servant such grace that he may use the authority given him, not to destruction but to salvation, not to hurt but to help?*"

*Layman.*—If the Bishop himself was to sit in judgment, and to execute the censures according to the design of his Lord and Master, the sentence no doubt would be dreadful and of fatal effect; but when so many excommunications are thundered out, and published in a ludicrous and unedifying manner for the most trifling occasions, which the Bishop knows nothing of, when he never hears nor sees the offender, nor takes the least care of the happiness of his soul, but leaves that entirely to his officers to be saved or damned, as the subtle unrighteous forms of their unscriptural proceedings (first invented for the support of papal power, and spun out into a sort of trade by canon lawyers, the spawn of popery) shall think fit to pronounce; to consign a poor creature to eternal flames for some pitiful matter, to enjoin him penances perhaps, and then for a little money to loose him, and let him go, if this be the "due administering of godly discipline," according to this excellent prayer, let the consciences of those declare to whom it belongs. What a horrid profaneness and muckery of God it is to give it solemnly in

charge to a Bishop elect when he is consecrated to exercise "godly discipline, to be so merciful that he is not too remiss, and to minister discipline that he forget not mercy," when at the same time he never knows any thing of the offender, nor of the cause. I could say much more, but it has been often said to no purpose. This has been a continual subject of complaint from the Reformation to this day; it remains still unredressed, and is a grievance of so high a nature, it is such a perversion, such a burlesque of the most solemn and tremendous act of Church authority, that it hangs like a millstone upon the neck of episcopacy, which I am afraid will one time or other sink it to the bottom, never to rise more."

By inserting the above-written in your valuable Miscellany, you will oblige a constant reader, and furnish the public with an insight into the proceedings of the Spiritual Courts, which may tend to a reformation in them, or produce a total abolition,—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

PROPOSITOR.

MR. URBAN,

Aug 2.

**I**N reply to the letter of Mr. Faulkner, page 7 of your Magazine for July, I can only say I was actuated by no other motive in what I wrote respecting A. R. Bowes than a love of truth; and what I stated I know to be true. I also know that many of the charges of barbarity made against Bowes were false, though, as Mr. Faulkner observes, the daily papers teemed with recitals of his infamous conduct; but it is well known how the press can be enlisted in any cause. As to Mr. Jesse Foot's character of A. R. Bowes, those who know him and his writings will not place much value on his assertions. What can be thought of a man who was in the weekly, and sometimes daily habit of frequenting Mr. Bowes's table, while he could afford to keep a good one; and afterwards bringing in a heavy charge against him as a surgeon, and because it was resisted, libelling the memory of a man to whom he once bowed and cringed?

Mr. Faulkner seems to have forgotten that this veracious biographer has represented Lady Strathmore in colours almost as dark as her husband; that in the advertisement of his intended Life of Bowes, he announced the publication of Lady Strathmore's *confessions*, which are recorded among

the proceedings in the suit in Doctors' Commons, and that he was only deterred from publishing them by the threat of a prosecution. I am no apologist for Mr. Bowes's misconduct, for which upwards of 22 years imprisonment was a tolerable punishment, if not an atonement. I am not related to Mr. Bowes or any of his family; I was never under any obligation to him or them; but on the contrary I have been a heavy sufferer by him. Hence I trust I shall be believed when I say that I wrote my letter merely and solely as

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 1.

**A** FEW days ago I had the honour to fall into company with the venerable Judge Day, late of the Irish Court of King's Bench, who, though above eighty years old, is in full health and vigour of body and mind. When at the Temple, which he entered in the year 1769, he frequented the Grecian Coffee-house, in Devereux Court, where he was in the habit of meeting Arthur Murphy, Charles Johnston, the Author of *Chrysal*, Pepper Arden, Mr. Baldwin, and many others now departed this life. Among the rest he mentioned Mr. commonly called Doctor Chamberlaine, uncle to R. B. Sheridan. Having seen in your entertaining Miscellany a few months back a notice of Mr. Chamberlaine,\* I asked some questions about him, to which the Judge answered that he was a very pleasant little man, had a good deal of anecdote, and was a determined punster, "of which," said the Judge, "I will give you an instance that now occurs to me. Passing one evening through the Strand, in his way to the Grecian, he turned into an auction shop (such as we now daily see in different places) and bought a small tea caddy, which he brought in his hand. It had a little plate on it for a cypher or name, and the Doctor observed that coming along he thought of an inscription for the plate, which was this, 'Tu doces.'—'Why how does that apply, Doctor?' asked somebody.—'Nothing plainer,' said he; 'Thou tea-chest,' pointing to it with his finger: which produced a hearty laugh.†

A REMEMBRANCER.

\* See our number for last Sept. p. 199.

† This has been usually appropriated to Dr. Johnson.—EDIT.

A 10x10 grid of dots forming a stylized letter 'A'. The 'A' is composed of black dots on a white background. The top part of the 'A' is a triangle of dots, and the bottom part is a horizontal bar. The dots are arranged in a way that the 'A' is centered and occupies most of the grid.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840.



*Gent. Mag. Aug. 1826,  
Pl. II. p. 119.*



**CUP PRESENTED TO JAMES I. AT COVENTRY.**

CUP PRESENTED TO KING JAMES I.  
AT COVENTRY.

THE annexed engraving (*Plate II.*) represents an elegant Cup of Gold which was presented by the Corporation of Coventry to King James the First, on his passage through that city, when returning from his visit to Scotland in 1617. It is copied from an original drawing still preserved in the Treasury at Coventry; and which, being of the same size as the cup, has been reduced one half by the engraver. It is here extracted, with the following description, from a long and curious account of the festive occasion contained in Mr. Nichols's "Progresses of King James the First."

"There was given to his Majesty at that time a Cup of pure gold weighing 45 ounces with 100*l.* in it. The Cup cost 160*l.* for which he gave them thanks. The foot of the Cup was chased with the King's arms, the two supporters, and garter; next to that was a collet with three lions, supporting the poikin or handle; in middle of the poikin, in cast work of gold, two thistles and two roses standing out, with three escutcheons with the King's arms curiously wrought; next were three antiques in form of three men back to back to bear up the bowl; the bowl was raised and graven about the lip. On the cover was the form of an imperial crown richly wrought; then a coronet to which the crown was fastened, with the crown was the cover of the Cup, with two heights and a pyramid above. On the top of the crown was a scroll or wreath turned about, which was graven, 'EJUS CORONA CRESCAT IN ORBEM'; on the top of that a globe of the world, and over the globe a little pyramid. In the bottom of the Cup was the City arms with this inscription, 'City of Coventry' The case was of crimson velvet lined with crimson taffeta. The King said that 'wheresoever he went, he would drink in his Coventry Cup,' and did cause it to be put with the Royal plate, to be kept with the rest of the plate for the heirs of the Crown for ever."

The sum of 160*l.* above stated, was the estimated price, but the actual cost of the present, as is recorded by original documents preserved in the Treasury of Coventry, was:

GENT. MAG. August, 1828.

3

|   |       |    |   |
|---|-------|----|---|
| " The Cup, 45 oz. - -                                 | 148   | 0  | 0 |
| Making and graving the arms at 10 <i>s.</i> per oz. - | 22    | 10 | 0 |
| The Case - - - -                                      | 1     | 10 | 0 |
|   | <hr/> |    |   |
|   | £.172 | 0  | 0 |

## COVENTRY CUPS, &amp;c.

It was customary formerly for the citizens of Coventry to present to their Sovereigns, or branches of their families, on their arrival in Coventry, *Gold or Silver Cups*. The following instances, &c. are extracted from the MS. Annals of the City.

In 1420, 100*l.* and a gold Cup, value 10*l.* were given to King Henry V. on his return from France. A similar present was given to his Queen 1433. A gilt silver Cup, which cost 10 marks, and containing 100*l.* was presented to Henry VI.

1455. A gilt Cup was given to Queen Margaret, and a similar one reserved for the coming of the Prince: the two cost 10*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* The cups weighed 44 oz. a quarter and half, at 4*s.* 8*d.* per oz.; and 3*s.* were paid for gilding the bottom within.

1460. 100*l.* and a Cup were given to Edward Earl of March, on his return to this city from the North.

1474. 100*l.* and a gilt Cup of 15 oz. with 100 marks, were given to Prince Edward, son of Edward IV. The Prince was only three years of age, and was brought here by his mother.

1485. Henry VII. returned to Coventry with his army, after the battle of Bosworth Field, and lodged at the Mayor's house. The Mayor presented to him a Cup, and 100*l.* The King in return knighted the Mayor.

1497. Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. aged 12; a gilt cup, value 10 marks, with 100 marks of gold therein, was given to him by the Mayor.

In 1565, a purse, with 100 angels in it, was given to Queen Elizabeth when at Coventry.

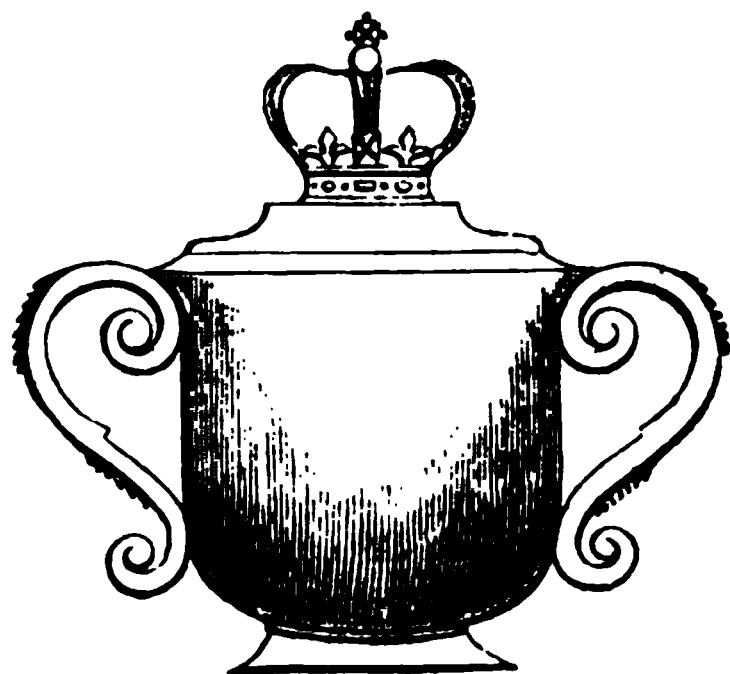
On Tuesday, April 3, 1603, the Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I. came to Coventry from Combe Abbey, with Lord Harington, with whom she was on a visit. She was met on the road by the Mayor, Aldermen, and City Companies, who took her to St. Michael's Church, where a sermon was preached. She then dined at St. Mary's Hall, and afterwards the

Mayor presented to her a double-gilt silver Cup, three quarters of a yard high, which cost the City 29*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Lord Harington helped the Princess to receive it, the Cup being too heavy for her to hold. The Princess then returned to Combe Abbey. Two fat oxen were also given to the Princess, which cost 18*l.* It was at this mansion that the Gunpowder Plot conspirators proposed to seize her in the following year. Her brother Henry, with a train of nobility, came to Coventry in 1611, and were entertained at St. Mary's Hall; 50*l.* were given to him.

1617, Sept. 2, a gold cup was given to James I. (as described before). The charter by which the Mayor and Corporation of Coventry now act, was granted by James I. in 1621; but he refused to do so, until he was certified by the Bishop of the diocese of the conformity of the inhabitants of Coventry to the rules of the Church, viz. kneeling at the Sacrament; about which, at that time, there was a dispute. This King also gave directions for the establishment of a military garden in Coventry. There is a half-length painting of this Monarch in St. Mary's Hall.

1640. It was intended to have given Charles I. a purse with 200 pieces, and the Prince a purse with 100 pieces, if they came to Coventry. The money was collected, but afterwards returned, by order of the Committee of Sequestrators.

1660. The Corporation sent to Charles II. a silver bason and ewer, with 50 pieces of gold.



*Cup presented to James II.*

On Sept. 1, 1687, James II. came to Coventry, and was met by the Mayor, &c. He was presented with a

Cup and cover of massy gold, weighing about 3*lb.* which cost 17*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* On one side were engraved the King's Arms; and on the other, the Elephant and Castle, (the arms of the City of Coventry). On the top of the cover was a Royal crown. The King received it, and then gave it to Lord Dartmouth, the Master of the Horse, saying, "I would have your Lordship receive this Cup and Cover, as a mark of the City of Coventry's concern for your father." During the time of the civil wars, it appears that Col. W. Legge (his Lordship's father) was confined in Coventry Gaol, after being taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, but from whence he finally escaped. The King went to St. Michael's Church, where he touched nearly 300 people for the evil, and then retired to St. Mary's Hall to dinner, where he was entertained with sea and river fish, and sweetmeats, it being Friday. The King, it seems, was highly diverted at the accidental fall of one of the tables, which mingled the fish and sweetmeats together among the company! The King then left the City, and pursued his journey towards Banbury.

From this time the Corporation discontinued the practice of giving away Cups. Other Cups of less value, sums of money, &c. were given to noblemen, &c. at various periods, but which are unnecessary here to particularize.

W. READER.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 8.  
**B**EING lately on an excursion into Devonshire, to view some of the numerous natural beauties with which that county (almost above all others) abounds, I was attracted to the parish of Holne, on the verge of Dartmoor, as that parish is resorted to by all tourists, from its romantic and highly picturesque scenery, the river Dart, which rises only a few miles above it in the mountainous moor, beautifully meandering in its serpentine course among the woods and rocks with which it abounds.

As is my general custom, I visited the parish church, which I found extremely neat, and in good order, paved with large blocks of granite, here termed, from their natural bed, moor-stone. I was more particularly struck with the rare enrichments of its antient pulpit, of which I send you a sketch. It

is beautifully carved, gilt, and highly ornamented, and around it are various cuts of arms.\*

This is one of the few antient and enriched wooden pulpits in the county of Devon, which are particularized by Mr. Lysons in his *Magna Britannia*.

Holne, or (as it is sometimes written) Holme, takes its name, according to Mr. Polwhele, from the abundance of large holly or holm trees, which grow in the chace, and not elsewhere.

The manor, and almost the whole of the parish, is the property of Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart.; and the late baronet a few years since erected a moderately sized villa, situated in a most delightful spot in the park, on the banks of the Dart. The principal seat of the family is at Tawstock near Barnstaple, where is a mansion-house, on the banks of the river Taw, surpassed by few (if any) in the county, surrounded by richly varied ground, and ornamented with stately and magnificent trees.

The manor of Holne and Holne Chace were formerly part of the barony of Barnstaple, and passed (with Tawstock) successively to the Audleys and the Bouchiers (Lords Fitzwarren and Earls of Bath), from whom they descended to the present possessor.

"Here (says Riddon) Edulph antiently, then Othelme, inherited half a hide of land. After him, William Bozon, since Nicholas de la Yeo."

It appears from an inquisition that the manor was possessed by Henry Earl of Bath in the year 1644.

The Wreys are not only among the most ancient and respectable families in the county of Devon, but can boast even of Royal blood, being descended from King Edward the Third.

The Church of Holne was appropriated to the neighbouring rich Abbey of Buckfast, and the impropriation, as well as the patronage of the vicarage, are now vested in the Rev. Samuel Lane, M.A. the present Vicar. It came to him by descent from the Nosworthys, whose ancestor obtained it by marriage with the heiress of Hunt.

I cannot finish this letter to you without mentioning an important fact, which it may be interesting and be-

neficial to the public to know. It relates to the exemption of the inhabitants of Dartmoor and its vicinage from pulmonary complaints. It is said that in the parishes bordering upon Dartmoor, particularly in the south-east quarter, viz. the parishes of Holne, Buckland, Wildcombe, &c. &c. that dreadful malady, the consumption, which, like a canker-worm, silently and gradually undermines youth and beauty, is there wholly unknown; and there has not been an instance, in the memory of the oldest persons living, of its originating in the pure air of that district.

It is well known that great numbers of consumptive patients are sent every year from all parts of the kingdom to certain towns on the sea coast, both in Devon and Cornwall, but it is not perhaps duly considered how small the proportion is of those who return to their homes benefited, and how many are left corpses in the church or church-yard of the place where they have sojourned.

It is not intended to suggest that, after the terrible disorder has been well rooted, a removal to the air of Dartmoor would effect a cure; but that, in its incipient state, that tone and vigour might be imparted to the constitution, which would stop the progress of the malady. It might be preventive, but not remedial. *Veni-enti occurrere morbo.*

This communication is made to you, Sir, in the hope that it may attract the notice and attention of some medical gentleman, who may be induced to make further inquiry, and ascertain the facts stated. Dr. Jenner's acute mind was first led to Vaccination by an accidental observation.

Yours, &c.

VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Cork, July 30.

THE very imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in which the ancient Coinage of Scotland has been illustrated, must often have been matter of surprise to those who take an interest in this study, particularly when it is considered that Scotland abounds with literary talent, and has at least its proportion of eminent antiquaries. The limited extent of this series of coins, which only commences in the 12th century, may render it perhaps not so interesting as those of many other countries, and the imperfect and confused Acts of Parliament on this sub-

\* We are sorry that in the sketch sent by our Correspondent, the coats are not sufficiently made out. We shall be glad to receive a more particular account before the engraving is published. EDIT.



ject must deter many from a closer investigation. The series, however, considering its extent, is undoubtedly a most interesting one, embracing a great variety of coins and places of mintage; and that it has met with so little attention, has been matter of regret to many of our intelligent writers. The works of Anderson, Snelling, and Cardonnel, are all of them very imperfect; and even taken together, would not present us with any thing near the information which might be afforded; for, even in Ireland, I have met with a number of specimens, not noticed by any of these writers; and we may well suppose that a still greater number must exist in Scotland. I cannot hope that the few observations I have been able to make, will remove many of the difficulties with which this branch of our national antiquities seems embarrassed; but they may be of some use to those who shall undertake what is so much wanting, a detailed and circumstantial account of the Scottish Coinage.

Whether any coins have been discovered of earlier date than those of William the Lion, seems very questionable; those published by Anderson and Snelling, bearing mullets on the reverse, all probably belong to Alexander II. both from the mullets which do not occur on the first coins of William; and the form of the cross, and the type of the heads, which strongly resemble the later coins of William, and the early ones of Alexander II.; nor have I seen any coin, or engraving of one, which had any appearance of being earlier than William, except those published by Snelling, p. 41, Nos. 3, 4, 5, as coins of the Isle of Man, the last of which is also published by Pinkerton, vol. II. pl. 1, No. 10; these have been supposed, and I think with much probability, to be Scottish, from their resemblance to the first coinage of William. The letters DOM appear legible on the obverse of No. 5, and I should be inclined to appropriate it to Donald or Domnald, who reigned in 1093-94, did not the types appear rather of the time of Stephen or Henry II. There was also a King of the Isle of Man named Donald, who reigned about the same time as the Scottish Donald; but the same objection would prevent our assigning it to him; it is indeed possible that the above letters may have

been intended for *Dominus*, and that it may have been struck by John, when *Dominus Hybernæ*, as the reverse of this coin is very like that of the halfpence inscribed "*Johannes Dom.*;" but I am certainly more inclined to attribute it to Scotland.—No. 2, published by Snelling, in the same plate, is probably an ill-struck coin of William.

#### WILLIAM THE LION.

The coins of this prince are very numerous, and present us with many varieties of type, some of which are given by Snelling, and some by Cardonnel; the first fifteen numbers published by the latter had not been discovered when Snelling wrote his account of the Scottish coinage; but it seems rather extraordinary, that many of those published by Snelling are not noticed by Cardonnel, particularly those having heads regarding the left; the latter writer even says, that this King's profile invariably regards the right: and although he may have intended to apply this observation only to his first coinage, he has, in speaking of the second coinage, noticed those only on which the head regards the right; there can be no doubt, however, that some of this King's coins bear the head to the left. I have, indeed, in my own collection one different from those published by any of the writers on this subject; it bears on the obverse, the King's head to the left, *without any sceptre*, and has on the head a crown of five pearls, surmounted by a cross of four, and the legend ✠ LEI REI : WILAM; and on the reverse, a short double cross, and four hexagonal mullets, similar to Nos. 16, 17, Cardonnel, and the legend ✠ RAVL : ON : ROCLEBV; it is in fine preservation, and weighs 22½ grs. On the first 15 numbers of Cardonnel, nearly the same type appears, and on most the legend LEI REI WILAM. That this was his first coinage, or at least that it was earlier than that of any of his other coins which have been discovered, is almost certain, not only from the reasons assigned by Cardonnel, viz. that this money was probably struck by foreign artificers sent over during the King's imprisonment in Normandy, which event occurred at an early period of his reign, to coin the large sum of 40,000 marks for the King's ransom, and that four of the

places where this money was minted, were the castles of Roxburgh, Berwick, Edinburgh, and Stirling, which were delivered up to England, until this sum was paid, but also from the type of the obverse, which resembles that of many of Henry I. and Stephen's coins, and from the circumstance that the mullets which occur on the coins of Alexander II. and all his successors until Robert III. are found on the other coins of William, but not on these. His next money was probably that bearing mullets on the reverse, and on the obverse a head regarding the right, in which particular it resembles the former, and his last coinage, that on which the head regards the left, as those coins of Alexander II. which bear the short cross on the reverse, and appear the most ancient, have also the head regarding the left. The legends *LEI REI WILAM* or *WILAME REX*, are most common on his first coinage, and *WILLELMVS REX* on those subsequent, but no general rule can be established on this point, as the first and third, which are the most common of these three legends, are to be found on all the various types. It is probable, however, that the French legend was not used until the period of the King's imprisonment, and that if any money was struck by him before that time, it bore the inscription *WILAM REX*. The moneyers seem not to have belonged to any particular town, but probably accompanied the King in his visit to different places, and struck money in them. I have met with only six names of the moneyers of this reign, of which *Adam* occurs on the coins of Edinburgh, Stirling, Roxburgh, and Berwick, *Hue* on those of Edinburgh and Roxburgh, *Raul* on those of Roxburgh and Stirling, *Walter* on those of Edinburgh, Perth, and Stirling, *Folpold* on those of Perth, and *Wilam* on those of Berwick. The name *Hue* or *Walter* without the name of the place of mintage, is also found on a great many of the later coins of this prince, which are supposed to have been struck at Edinburgh. *HVEI WALEID*, according to Cardonnel, appears on some; and in Mr. Leybourn's collection is one which bears *WALTERID*.

In a future letter I purpose continuing these remarks on the coins of Scotland.

JOHN LINDEAY.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 2.

IT was with much interest I perused in p. 490 of Part i. the answer of my friend Mr. Bowles to my objections against his theories on Celtic antiquities. With every wish to avoid repetition, I shall be as brief as possible in my rejoinder.

With regard to the Wansdyke, I beg permission to refer your readers to my essay on that interesting antiquity in the *Gent. Mag.* for July 1827, p. 23. I there advance by a series of strong arguments, the opinion that it is truly the Fosse road, one of the four greater highways named in the laws of Edward the Confessor, and again reverted to in those of William the First. In that dissertation it has been my object to prove that the real Fosse road connected the estuary of the Severn with the shores of Kent, and that it received its name from the peculiar conformation in its passage across the Wiltshire downs, of that portion of it which is now known as the Wansdyke. The jocose argument of my friend, that the base of the Fosse would hardly afford room for the passage "of two wheelbarrows," has no weight with me; he must not suppose in those early days the use of such broad and capacious vehicles as we now every day meet, and he must also call to mind, that, during the revolution of 1800 or 2000 years, the base of the Fosse must have become considerably narrowed by the mere increment of vegetable mould. I will further add, that its sinuous course is no argument against my hypothesis, as this is a characteristic of similar roads in those early ages. The British villages on the neighbouring plains are connected, as I can ocularly demonstrate to my friend, by similar though minor Fosse roads, decidedly Fosse roads, but with sinuosities as great and as unaccountable as those of the Wansdyke. Mr. Bowles must also bear in mind, that the sinuous line, where no impeding obstacle intervenes, is as inapplicable to a rampart as a road. He asserts it to be a rampart of the Belgæ against the Celis; but these strong arguments militate against this supposition, that there is no certainty as to their alleged wars, and that the vallum is on the wrong side of the Fosse, since it borders next on the precipitous scarp of a range of hills.

With regard to Tan Hill, Mr.

in the hands of Mercury (who, as a planet, was considered, according to the Egyptian system of astronomy, to be the nearest satellite of the Sun), as a symbol of the power and authority of the one, and as a guide to credence in the other.

EDW. DUKE.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 7.

**A**LLOW me, in taking a friendly and good-humoured leave of my opponent Mr. Miles (part i. p. 493), to ask him, what is the nominative case to the verb "colunt," in his quotation from Cæsar, viz. "Deum maximè Mercurium colunt?" His answer must be, not *Britanni*, but *Galli*. And therefore this quotation, on which he places so much reliance, as to urge it repeatedly, avails nothing to his purpose, but rather militates against it; for the subject of our dispute is not a Gallic, but a British custom.

Equally extraordinary is his mode of inferring the great skill in navigation, and the great extent of commerce, which the early Britons possessed, because Cæsar has charged them with having assisted the *Veneti* in his warfare with that people. Is Mr. Miles not aware that Cæsar's excuse for invading Britain is similar to the pretext which every ambitious conqueror, from the days of Ninus to those of Buonaparte inclusively, has made for the extending of his conquests? A few coracles, containing each a single person, which composed the whole navy of early Britain, were a sorry fleet to transport to a distant shore a formidable body of British auxiliaries.

Thus much for the logical inferences of Mr. Miles, who, foreseeing the unavoidable issue of the contest, has prudently declined the further prosecution of it, and left the decision to myself and Cæsar. Come forward, then, thou unprincipled subverter of thy country's liberties, and first convince me of the justness of thy pretensions to the character of an impartial and accurate historian. Hast thou strictly adhered to truth in every narrative of thy Commentaries? Dost thou not stand convicted of partiality, misrepresentation, and falsehood, in thy relation of thy military encounters with the Britons? Didst thou not show thy back to them, and fly with disgrace from their shores? Why then dost thou boast of victories which thou never gainedst? And why thy flatterers order a supplication

of 20 days for conquests, which thou didst not dare to secure by garrisoning a single fortress, or leaving behind thee a single soldier in the island? If thou hast imposed on the credulity of thy readers in one instance, mayest thou not impose also in another, and in another, &c. *ad infinitum*. Away with thee. I respect and admire the pure Latinity of thy style, but I deny thee the praise of being a correct and accurate historian. For from what source didst thou collect thy materials? Didst thou ever hold a personal conversation with a British Druid? If not, thy information came from hearsay testimony, a suspicious source, and liable to mistakes. Thy Commentaries have been cited as evidence to prove the polytheism of the primæval Britons. Now have the goodness to inform me in what page, and in what section, didst thou hazard this assertion? Thou hast indeed asserted that the Druids were wont to discourse on the nature and power of the immortal gods;—*discourse*, thou didst not use the word *believe*. And we have reason to suspect that thou didst prefer the plural number more in conformity to the prejudices of thy countrymen, than to the dictates of truth. The British Chroniclers, whose testimony on a British subject is surely as respectable as thine, unanimously concur in affirming that the British Druids acknowledged the existence of one Supreme God, under the symbolical representation of the solar orb, and elementary fire. And here I cannot but remark the difference that lies between these writers and thee, between the characteristic nationality that distinguishes thy assertions, and that which distinguishes theirs. Thou writest in the plural number *Deorum*, because thou art a Roman and a polytheist: they write in the singular, *Duw*, because they are Britons and monotheists. Thou, to please and humour the vulgar part of thy countrymen: they to please and obey their conscience. Thou art describing the Gallic, they the British Druids; the former in their state of corruption and degeneracy, occasioned by a commixture first with the Phocæan colony of Marseilles, next of Roman intruders; the latter in their original and unadulterated purity and perfection, preserved by a strict and severe prohibition of foreign intercourse. Seeing then, that



nothing can be gathered from thy Commentaries that favours the hypothesis of Messrs. Bowles and Miles, I conjure thee to exercise the power with which as an author thou art invested, and interdict the perversion of thy writings, whereby thou hast been often made to say, as in the present instance, what thou didst not say, and brought to prove what in fair interpretation thou canst not prove.

Mr Miles has made a philological discovery, for which I give him credit. He has found that there is not only an affinity, but also a strict identity, between the ancient languages of Phœnicia and Britain, and that the primitive names of this island are to be derived, not from a British, but from a Phœnician root. This is a discovery of great importance, which I doubt not will be duly appreciated by future antiquaries.

Yours, &amp;c.

MERLINUS.

Mr. URBAN,

July 18.

**Y**OUR Magazine has lately been enriched with epitaphs written by Dr. Routh, the President of Magdalen College Oxford

There remains one epitaph, often much admired for its simplicity, elegant conciseness, and felicity of expression. A tablet of white marble, one foot seven inches high, and two feet four inches wide, was erected some years ago by Dr. Routh on the western wall of the antechapel at Magdalen College, near the spot where the President Oliver was buried; it bears the following inscription:—



CORPVS . HIC . SITVM . EST  
IOANNIS . OLIVARI . S.T.P.  
PRÆSIDIS . OPTIMI . ET . DOCTISSIMI  
SVÆ . SPONTE . FAVORIS  
VIX . ANN . LXI  
QVI . CVM . AD . DOMVM . FORTVNÆSQ . SVÆ  
CAROLI . CAUSA . AMISSAS . REDIISSET  
POST . PAVLO . HOMINIBVS . EXEMPTVS . EST  
HÆC . ANIMA . EGREGIA . FORSITAN . ET  
HVIC . SALCVLO . EXEMPIO . FVTVRA

The earliest notices which we meet with of Dr. Oliver inform us that he was a native of Kent, and originally of Merion College, and that subsequently he became Demy and Fellow of Magdalen College. He had the good fortune to have for his pupil Edward Hyde, afterwards the celebrated Lord

GENT. MAG. August, 1829.

Chancellor Clarendon, who was "entered a student of Magdalen Hall under the tuition of Mr. Joh. Oliver of Magdalen College in Lent Term, 1622." See Bliss's Athen. Oxon. vol. iii. p. 1020. On Sept. 21, 1638, Oliver was installed a prebendary of Winchester, he had been early patronized, as it appears from Kennet and Wood, by Abp. Laud, who appointed him his domestic chaplain. Among the MSS. of the learned Henry Wharton, will be found the Archbishop's letter to the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlain, recommending Dr. Oliver to be the King's chaplain, 1640." Dr. Oliver was a contemporary and friend of the excellent Hammond, at Magdalen College, and his companion in retirement at the commencement of the factions and dissensions in 1643, in which year we find them both taking refuge with their old tutor, Dr. Thomas Buckner, and subsequently journeying together to Magdalen College, on the occasion of Dr. Oliver having been fixed on to fill the vacancy in the presidentship of that society, by the death of Bishop Frewen. See Fell's Life of Hammond, pp. 27—33. He was formally elected to this situation in 1644, after he had lost all the preferments which he before enjoyed. In 1647 he was ejected from his situation by the Commissioners for the reformation of the University, and in 1648, by the Visitors in their own persons.

"Afterwards living in obscurity and in great hardships, he wanted the charities which he before bestowed on the poor and the public." In February 1660, according to Kennet, he was made Rural Dean of Stamford in Lincolnshire, by Bishop Sanderson; and in May in the same year he was reinstated in his presidentship, "being the first of all loyal heads that was restored to what they had lost in the University." In this year also he was promoted, through the interest of the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, to the Deanery of Worcester. His enjoyment of these dignities was of short duration; for he died on the 27th of October 1661, and was buried October 30, in Magdalen College, "in the outer chapel near the north door," (Guich), and, as Kennet tells us, "with great solemnity, the whole University attending his corpse, with



great expression of sorrow for so unvaluable a loss; whose memory is precious to all who knew him, either in his academical exercises and offices, or when Domestic Chaplain to that renowned martyr, William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, or since all along these last worst times." "This most learned, meek, and pious person, was strangely desirous to leave this world, though few alive had such temptations to stay in it. The little which he had got since his Majesty's return he gave to pious uses, either to the poor, or reparation of churches, viz. St. Paul's, Winchester, Worcester, and to his College."

See *A. Wood's Athen. Oxon.* by Bliss, vol. iv. p. 300.—*Kennet's Register and Chron.* pp. 152, 552, 375.—*Gale's Antiq. of Winchester*, p. 123.—*Green's Hist. and Antiq. of Worcester*, vol. ii. p. 225.—*Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 122.

#### ON ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY.

*Abridged from the preface to Mr. Hunter's Deanery of Doncaster.*

(Concluded from p. 16.)

**I** PASS to the sources of information respecting the Ecclesiastical department.

In the early ages of society the rights of the possessors and cultivators of the soil were correlative with a right inherent in ecclesiastical personages to a certain portion of the produce, to be employed in purposes connected with religion, and perhaps also with charity. This portion was rendered to the officiating minister in some edifice raised for the convenient performance of the rites of Christianity, containing a font, an altar, and surrounded by a burying-ground, with convenient space within the walls for the assemblage of the people inhabiting its vicinity, either for the solemnization of rites of a more personal nature, or of those in which all had a common interest. A church, a presbyter, and a certain district, the tithe of which belonged to the presbyter for the use of his office, constituted a parish. But the presbyter had usually a manse and certain portions of land beside the revenue that he derived under the denomination of tithe, or from oblations at particular seasons, or on account of particular services. The distribution of tithes into particular parishes

took place at so early a period that it is not to be illustrated by documentary evidence, and the progress of that distribution (for it is manifest to all who have looked intimately into the subject, that all inquiries into the time when England was divided into parishes are completely nugatory, for that this distribution was going on for several centuries, as the lords of manors became rich enough or devout enough to think of erecting a church for the use of their tenants,) is only to be learned, if it can be learned at all, from a comprehensive survey of the state of the country. We learn for the most part who were the founders of the churches, that is of the parishes, by observing in whom the patronage was vested in the earliest times to which we can ascend, who was usually the possessor of the principal or sub lay fee; or by grants, many of which now remain in the chartularies of monastic institutions, which some early patron made of the church to some religious foundation. Of the parishes and parish churches within the deanery of Doncaster, there is only one of which we have any direct and positive evidence respecting its foundation,—the church of Doncaster itself; of which Bede distinctly relates that it was founded by King Edwin, under the auspices of Paulinus. Of many other of our churches, however, we have indirect evidence of their foundation almost equally decisive.

Where the constitution of a church in a presbyter, person, or rector, has remained undisturbed on its primitive basis, there is little for the historian to do but to collect, in the best manner he is able, an account of the descent of the right to nominate the rector; and, secondly, to show who in succession have held that highly important office in a parish. Moduses are private agreements between a rector and his parishioners respecting the collection of his tithe, and these are far too dangerous things to be meddled with by the topographical historian. But it has happened in many parishes that the original constitution has been subverted; the rector has disappeared, and a new character has been introduced, the vicar, vicarius, the vicergerent of the rector, or of the community or lay person who came to represent the rector. The origin of this

was the affection of the patrons to the monastic establishments in the first instance, and in the second, the leaning of the diocesan to the interests of those communities. A patron, while he kept the manor, would give the church, that is, the right of nominating the person, to some monastic foundation. A bishop would allow that foundation not only to possess this right of nomination, but to participate with the person nominated in the profits of the benefice. In other words, the monastic body became the person, and took in the first instance the profits of the living, while the parochial duty was performed by a clerk nominated by them as their vicar or deputy. But the diocesans were not so inattentive to the rights of the secular clergy as to allow the monastic institutions to make what bargain they pleased with their deputy; they usually interfered between the monastic body and the vicar, appointing what portion of the profits of the living should be set apart for the maintenance of the vicar, and what should remain to the monastery. This is what is meant by the ordination of a vicarage. In some of the parishes within the deanery of Doncaster no vicarage was ever ordained; but in general we find that vicars were appointed, and in speaking of such parishes it becomes the duty of the topographer, first, to show what portion of the profits were severed from the rectory and settled upon the vicar, and secondly who, under the denomination of vicar, have supplied to the parish the loss of its resident rector.

At the dissolution of monasteries the rights which they had possessed in the benefices passed to the crown, and were in most instances granted out at an early period to private persons, who thus became the personæ or rectors of the parishes. Of these grants some useful information is to be obtained from the Augmentation Office; and we should trace the course which these interests took, especially when, as was sometimes the case, the right of appointing the vicar accompanied the possession of what was reserved by the rector.

We have two valuable surveys of the benefices throughout the kingdom. The first is that which is usually called Pope Nicholas' Taxatio, having been made at the instance of Pope

Nicholas IV. about 1291. The other, which is far more full of information, is the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII. made in 1535. Both these have been published under the Record Commission, and are thus of easy access. There is another survey, of less value than either of these, but still containing some useful information, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, and published by Stevens in his *Monasticon*, from the communication of Thoresby.

It is not quite clear when the system of creating new parishes whenever a lord of a manor chose to erect a church was put an end to; but it seems to have been about the latter end of the reign of Henry I. After that time whatever edifices arose devoted to the purposes of religion, the minister placed in them was not allowed to appropriate to himself tithe or even offering which had been accustomed to accrue to the rector of the parish in which the edifice arose. Hence the chapels, often, but erroneously, called parochial, which are to be found in all the northern parts of the kingdom. These chapels were erected for the convenience of particular portions of the community, forming in their collective character the body of parish oners; and usually in consequence of representations to the ordinary that their dwellings were at inconvenient distances from the parish church. But being erected for the convenience of particular portions of the parish, it was reasonable that that portion should provide the maintenance of the officiating minister, and this was accordingly usually done, but often poorly enough, by setting apart some portion of common ground for his use, or by actual donations by some well-disposed persons of houses and land. Often these chapels were made seats of peculiar and personal services, and it was the priest's duty to perform certain masses for the souls of the founders and their families, who in return settled upon him portions of land. All this was sometimes done without any entry being made of it in the registers of the see, though the concurrence of the archbishop must have been obtained wherever the right of baptism, the nuptial benediction, and sepulture, was obtained for these chapels. It is, however, a certain fact, that the registers of the see con-

tain very little information respecting these minor ecclesiastical foundations. I have endeavoured to retrieve the origin of all.

Some of the chapels in which the rites of baptism, marriage, and burial were not performed, fell at the reformation; but most of those to which the privilege of administering those rites had been extended, continue to the present day, and have had a succession of regular incumbents.

The chantries, which were private foundations for the purpose of securing the performance of masses for the souls of particular persons, were sometimes connected with these minor edifices, by which the lord of a manor secured the double object of masses for himself and family, and the residence of a priest amidst his tenantry. But they were more frequently placed in the parish churches. In the church of Doncaster there were five. Additions were sometimes made to the churches for the convenient performance of these private services, and much of the painted glass with which the windows were decorated, many beautiful fragments of which still remain, were introduced into the churches at the time of the foundation of these chantries. A knowledge of them is therefore essentially necessary to every one who would describe with proper discrimination the churches as they at present appear, the church being often the only object within the whole compass of a parish which requires or deserves any particular description.

Of these private services we have two lists. One, which is usually called Archbishop Holgate's return, is printed in Stevens' Monasticon, from a copy in the ninety-second volume of Dodsworth's collections. Another makes part of the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII. 1535. The former of these (which is, in fact, the latest by a few years in its date,) contains more information respecting the founders; but the latter is more abundant in showing the sources of the revenue by which they were maintained. From the latter we collect the name of the incumbent of each, who in most cases would be the last, as the chantries, and every service of a like nature, all swept away by a statute of Edward VI. In a few instances we are enabled to give a de-

tailed account of the particular objects contemplated in some of the foundations, and the particular duties required of the incumbent.

In describing the parish churches I have had the benefit of notes taken two centuries ago. These notes have been of singular service. Much painted glass, now imperfect or wholly destroyed, was then entire; brasses, now removed, were still attached to tombs; inscriptions, now defaced, or the stones entirely removed, were legible; arms, not now to be found, were then to be seen carved on the stalls, roof, or walls, or glowing in the windows. On the whole, one of the most pleasant parts of my labours has been comparing what the churches now are with what at that time they were. The heralds have left us a few church notes taken on their visitations.

We are greatly indebted to testamentary burials. It has been usual in all ages for persons to give directions in their wills respecting the places in which their bodies shall be interred. The clauses relating to the place of interment of the testator sometimes enable us to appropriate the uninscribed tomb, or that from which the inscription has disappeared.

From our ecclesiastical antiquities the transition is easy to our Monastic. Here we refer to chartularies, several of which exist in our public libraries, and others are in the possession of the present possessors of the estates, or in private libraries.

In the selection of subjects for the engraver I have been guided rather by what had not hitherto been engraved than by the claims in respect of beauty of the objects themselves. The ruins of Coningsborough are admirably represented in my friend Mr. Britton's "Architectural Antiquities," and have been engraved, over and over again, in general views and in the features of minute detail. This is also the case with the remains of the Abbey of Roche, the churches of Doncaster, Tickhill, and Rotherham. It appeared to be a waste of labour to employ an artist again on what had been so well represented; and especially as my work asks not so much to be received as an ornament of the drawing-room, as to be admitted into the studies of the curious.

It may be said that the natural history of the district should be in-



cluded, but it is not indispensable, as natural history is a subject entirely distinct from a history of the operations of man.

Bath, April 1828.

#### DISINTERMENT OF HAMPDEN.

THE following narrative of the disinterment of the body of John Hampden, commonly called "the Patriot," which took place on the 21st of last July, at Hampden Church, Buckinghamshire, has been compiled either by, or under the direction of Lord Nugent.\*

THE object of the disinterment was to ascertain the cause of the Patriot's death; some historians supposing that he was wounded in the shoulder by a shot from the enemy at the battle of Chalgrove-field (June 1643), others supposing that he was killed by the bursting of his own pistol, with which his son-in-law, Sir Robert Pye, had presented him. Present on the occasion—The Right Hon. Lord Nugent, Counsellor at Law, the Rev. Mr. Brookes, Mr. Heron, Mr. Grace (steward to the Earl of Buckinghamshire), George Coventry, six other young gentlemen, with whose names I was not acquainted, twelve grave diggers and assistants, with the clerk of the parish.

The manner in which Mr. Hampden met his death had long been a disputed point in history.

Lord Clarendon, Rushworth, Ludlow, Noble, and others, severally state that at the battle of Chalgrove-field he was mortally wounded in the shoulder by a musket-ball, that he lingered for several days, and expired in great agony.

Lord Clarendon says, that Hampden "being shot into the shoulder with a brace of bullets, which broke the bone, within three weeks after died with extraordinary pain, to as great a consternation of all that party as if their own army had been defeated or cut off."

Sir Philip Warwick states that "Mr. Hampden received a hurt in his shoulder, whereof he died in three or four days after; for his blood in his temper was acrimonious, as the scurf commonly on his face shewed." In another place he observes, "One of the prisoners taken in the action said that he was confident Mr. Hampden was hurt, for he saw him, contrary to his usual custom, ride off the field before the action was finished, his head hanging down, and his hands leaning on his horse's neck."

What reliance can we place upon historians when we see such contradictory state-

\* His Lordship has been for some time occupied on a Life of Hampden, for which he is making extensive collections.

ments? Lord Clarendon says he lingered nearly three weeks.—Sir P. Warwick that he died in three or four days, the former, that two bullets broke the shoulder-bone—the latter that he was only hurt in the shoulder. But the following is the most contradictory statement of all, equally worthy of credit, perhaps more so, as it was related by Sir R. Pye, who married Hampden's eldest daughter—

"Two of the Harleys, and one of the Foleys, being at supper with Sir Robert Pye, at Farringdon-house, Berks, in their way to Herefordshire, Sir Robert Pye related the account of Hampden's death as follows—

"That at the action of Chalgrove-field his pistol burst, and shattered his hand in a terrible manner. He, however, rode off, and he got to his quarters, but finding the wound mortal he sent for Sir Robert Pye, then a Colonel in the Parliament army, and who had married his eldest daughter, and told him that he looked on him in some degree accessory to his death, as the pistols were a present from him. Sir Robert assured him that he bought them in Paris, of an eminent maker, and had proved them himself. It appeared, on examining the other pistol, that it was loaded to the muzzle with several supernumerary charges, owing to the carelessness of a servant, who was ordered to see that the pistols were loaded every morning, which he did without drawing the former charge."—From Lord Oxford's Papers.

In order to ascertain the real facts,† application was made by Lord Nugent to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, (to whom the family estates have descended) that the coffin might be opened and the body examined. The Earl, after due consideration, gave his consent, which was confirmed by the rector, who politely tendered his assistance to further the inquiry.

It is remarkable that so distinguished and opulent a family as that of Hampden should never have possessed a private vault for the

\* The battle of Chalgrove-field was fought on the 19th of June, 1643. Hampden died on the 21st, and was buried on the 23rd, as stated in the parish register. Sir W. Dugdale mentions several instances where persons of rank were interred the day after their decease.

† There is still another account of Hampden's death, not mentioned above. It was written in the same year in which he died, by Edward Clough, who was probably his chaplain, and was first printed in our Magazine for May 1815, p. 595. It relates rather to his spiritual than his corporal state, but his wound is described as occasioned by "two carbines shot in his arm, which broke the bone."—EDIT.



interment of the respective branches of the family; such, however, is not the case; they have, from a very early period, been buried in the chancel of the church, about four feet deep. On the morning of the 21st of July we all assembled in the church and commenced the operation of opening the ground. After examining the initials and dates on several leaden coffins, we came to the one in question, the plate of which was so corroded that it crumbled and broke into small pieces on touching it. It was therefore impossible to ascertain the name of the individual it contained.

The coffin had originally been enclosed in wood, covered with velvet, a small portion only of which was apparent near the bottom at the left side, which was not the case with those of a later date, where the initials were very distinct, and the lead more perfect and fresher in appearance. The register stated that Hampden was interred on the 25th day of June, 1643; an old document, still in existence, gives a curious and full account of the grand procession on the occasion, we were, therefore, pretty confident that this must be the one in question, having carefully examined all the others in succession.

It was lying under the western window, near the tablet erected by him, when living, to the memory of his beloved wife, whose virtues he extols in the most affectionate language. Without positive proof, it was reasonable to suppose that he would be interred near his adored partner, and this being found at her feet, it was unanimously agreed that the lid should be cut open to ascertain the fact, which proved afterwards that we were not mistaken.

The parish plumber descended, and commenced cutting across the coffin, then longitudinally, until the whole was sufficiently loosened to roll back, in order to lift off the wooden lid beneath, which was found in such good preservation that it came off nearly entire. Beneath this was another lid of the same material, which was raised without materially giving way. The coffin had originally been filled up with saw-dust, which was found undisturbed, except the centre, where the abdomen had fallen in. The saw-dust was then removed, and the process of examination commenced. Silence reigned. Not a whisper or breath was heard. Each stood on the tiptoe of expectation, awaiting the result as to what appearance the face would present when divested of its covering.

Lord Nugent descended into the grave, and first removed the outer cloth, which was firmly wrapped round the body—then the second, and a third—such care having been extended to preserve the body from the worm of corruption. Here a very singular scene presented itself. No regular features

apparent, although the face retained a

death-like whiteness, and showed the various windings of the blood-vessels beneath the skin. The upper row of teeth were perfect, and those that remained in the under jaw, on being taken out and examined, were quite sound. A little beard remained on the lower part of the chin, and the whiskers were strong, and somewhat lighter than his hair, which was a full auburn brown. The upper part of the bridge of the nose was still elevated; the remainder had given way to the pressure of the cloths, which had been firmly bound round the head. The eyes were but slightly sunk in, and were covered with the same white film which characterised the general appearance of the face.

Finding a difference of opinion existed as to the indentation in the left shoulder, where it was supposed he had been wounded, it was unanimously agreed upon to raise up the coffin altogether, and place it in the centre of the church, where a more accurate examination might take place. The coffin was extremely heavy, but by elevating one end with a crow-bar, two strong ropes were adjusted under either end, and thus drawn up by twelve men, in the most careful manner possible. Being placed on a trestle, the first operation was to examine the arms, which nearly retained their original size, and presented a very muscular appearance. On lifting up the right arm, we found that it was dispossessed of its hand. We might, therefore, naturally conjecture that it had been amputated, as the bone presented a perfectly flat appearance, as if sawn off by some sharp instrument. On searching under the cloths, to our no small astonishment, we found the hand, or rather a number of small bones, inclosed in a separate cloth. For about six inches up the arm the flesh had wasted away, being evidently smaller than the lower part of the left arm, to which the hand was firmly united, and which presented no symptoms of decay, further than the two bones of the fore finger loose. Even the nails remained entire, of which we saw no appearance in the cloth containing the remains of the right hand.

At this process of the investigation, we were perfectly satisfied that, independently of the result of any further examination, such a striking coincidence as the loss of the right hand would justify our belief in Sir Robert Pye's statement to the Farleys, that his presentation pistol was the innocent cause of a wound, which afterwards proved mortal. It was, however, possible that at the same moment, in the heat of the action of Chalgrave, when Colonel Hampden discharged his pistol at his adversary, that his adversary's ball might wound him in the shoulder; for he was soon after observed, as stated by Sir Philip Warwick, "with his head hanging down, and his hands leaning upon his horse's neck."

In order to corroborate or disprove the different statements relative to his having been wounded in the shoulder, a close examination of each took place. The clavicle of the right shoulder was firmly united to the scapula, nor did there appear any contusion or indentation that evinced symptoms of any wound ever having been inflicted.—The left shoulder, on the contrary, was smaller and sunken in, as if the clavicle had been displaced. To remove all doubts, it was adjudged necessary to remove the arms, which were amputated with a penknife. The socket of the right arm was perfectly white and healthy, and the clavicle firmly united to the scapula, nor was there the least appearance of contusion or wound. The socket on the left shoulder, on the contrary, was of a brownish coat, and the clavicle being found quite loose and disunited from the scapula, proved that dislocation had taken place. The bones, however, were quite perfect. Such dislocation, therefore, must have arisen either from the force of a ball, or from Colonel Hampden having fallen from his horse, when he lost the power of holding the reins by reason of his hand having been so dreadfully shattered. The latter, in all probability, was the case, as it would be barely possible for a ball to pass through the shoulder without some fracture, either of the clavicle or scapula.

In order to examine the head and hair, the body was raised up and supported with a shovel; on removing the cloths which adhered firmly to the back of the head, we found the hair in a complete state of preservation. It was a dark auburn colour, and according to the custom of the times was very long—from five to six inches. It was drawn up and tied round at the top of the head with black thread or silk. The ends had the appearance of having been cut off. On taking hold of the top-knot it soon gave way, and came off like a wig. Here a singular scene presented itself. The worm of corruption was busily employed, the skull in some places being perfectly bare, whilst in others the skin remained nearly entire, upon which we discovered a number of maggots and small red worms on the feed with great activity. This was the only spot where any symptom of life was apparent, as if the brain contained a vital principle within it, which engendered its own destruction; otherwise, how can we account, after a lapse of near two centuries, in finding living creatures preying upon the seat of intellect, when they were no where else to be found in any other part of the body. He was five feet nine inches in height, apparently of great muscular strength, of a vigorous and robust frame, forehead broad and high; the skull altogether well formed, such a one as the imagination would conceive capable of great exploits.

Here I close the narrative—one of singu-

lar interest to those who were eye-witnesses of the examination, which presented a scene so novel, so ghastly, but at the same time so full of moment, that it will ever prove a memorable event in the short æra of our lives. We recalled to mind the virtuous actions of the deceased; his manly defence against the tyranny of the Star Chamber; his abandonment of every social and domestic tie for the glorious cause of freedom; and whilst we gazed upon his remains, remembered that that voice which was once raised on behalf of his country, had contributed in no small measure to pave the way for the blessings of liberty which, but for his warning, might to this day have been withheld from an enlightened people.

### On Ancient Tragedy and Comedy.

(Continued from Part i. p. 411.)

THE lines quoted from Horace censuring the partiality of the Roman audiences in his time to scenic shows and magnificent pageantry, in preference to the more chaste and legitimate subjects of the drama, may be well applied to the modern taste for similar entertainments, especially since the frequent introduction of animals upon the stage in triumphal processions, combats, and the like, and the increasing predilection for splendid scenery, rich costume, and stage effect. It is to be lamented that these frivolous objects should have become more popular and attractive to almost every class of visitors of our theatres, than the less pompous and striking, but more solid and instructive, works of dramatic literature; for the representation of which the Stage was originally instituted, according to the beautiful and well-known description of Pope:

“To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,  
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart,  
To make mankind in conscious virtue bold,  
Live o’er each scene, and be what they behold,

For this the tragic Muse first trod the Stage,  
Commanding tears to flow, through every  
age.”—*Prologue to Addison’s Cato.*

To the attentive observer of human nature, and to the philanthropist who desires the improvement of his fellow-creatures, it must be a subject of painful reflection that an institution intended to correct and cultivate the moral principle, to enlarge the understanding, and amend the heart, should thus be converted into a mere vehicle of transient amusement and unproductive gratification. It is, however, sincerely



to be hoped that this frivolous disposition and attachment to mere exterior show may soon be repressed, and that the drama may once more be conducted according to its primitive and legitimate design. But this desirable object we cannot reasonably expect to be effected, whilst there exists the prevailing proneness in dramatic authors and publishers to encourage popular errors, to pamper a vicious and corrupted taste, and to be influenced by motives of self-interest and personal advantage with regard to their productions.

The following quotation from Horace, describing the tumultuous reception of a favourite actor on the Roman Stage, appears to be in some measure applicable to the mode in which the illiterate portion of a modern audience, for want of proper judgment and discrimination, and an ability to estimate the real merits of a superior performer, blindly bestow their clamorous commendation—not on his just conception and accurate representation of character, and his forcible delineation of the passions—but on the less important particulars of his attitudes, dress, or manner of reciting any well-known and striking passages ;—

“————— Nam quæ pervincere voces  
Evaluere sonum, referunt quem nostra thea-  
tra ?

Gargantum mugire putes nemus, aut mare  
Tuscum.

Tanto cum strepitu ludi spectantur, et artes,  
Divitiæque peregrinæ ; quibus oblitus actor  
Cum stetit in scenâ, concurrunt dextera lævæ.  
Dixit adhuc aliquid ? Nil sanè. — Quid placet  
ergò ?

*Lana Tarentino molas imitata veneno.*”

Epist. I. b. ii. 200—207.

Thus translated in the quaint but faithful and expressive, version of Creech :

“ For who can judge, or who can hear the  
wit, [pit ?  
When noise and strange confusion fill the  
As when the winds dash waves against the  
shore, [roar.  
Or lash the woods, and all the monsters  
So great the shout, when rich and strangely  
drest,  
The player comes, they clasp his gaudy vest.  
Well ! hath the actor spoken ? — Not a line !  
Why then d’ye clap ? Oh ! Sir, his clothes  
are fine.”

Sterno, in his *Life of Tristram Shandy*, has humorously and severely satirized the custom above described,

and the illiberal and partial mode of criticism which prevailed in his time. The witty, laconic, and caustic style of this satire can scarcely be exceeded. (See vol. II. chap. XXI.) It would be highly desirable if a similar mode of correction could be found to repress the too prevalent practice in the present times.

I shall conclude the foregoing observations on Ancient and Modern Tragedy and Comedy, with the following extract from Dr. Johnson’s admirable Preface to Shakspeare, as to the propriety of rejecting or observing the dramatic unities, and the sanction afforded by that illustrious poet to succeeding authors for adopting the former course :

“ Whether Shakspeare knew the unities and rejected them by design, or deviated from them by happy ignorance, it is impossible to decide, and useless to inquire. We may reasonably suppose that when he rose to notice, he did not want the counsels and admonitions of critics, and that he at last deliberately persisted in a practice which he might have begun by chance. As nothing is essential to the fable but unity of action, and as the unities of time and place arise evidently from false assumptions, and by circumscribing the extent of the drama, lessen its variety, I cannot think it much to be lamented that they were not known by Shakspeare, or not observed ; nor if such another poet could arise, should I very vehemently reproach him, that his first act passed at Venice, and his next at Cyprus. Such violations of rules merely positive, become the comprehensive genius of Shakspeare, and such censures are suitable to the minute and slender criticism of Voltaire.”

Pope also, in his *Essay on Criticism*, has sanctioned an occasional deviation from the established rules of art, and inculcated a noble disdain of correction in exalted genius, for sometimes disregarding or infringing the strict laws of criticism ;—

“ Great wits may sometimes gloriously offend,  
And rise to faults true critics dare not mend ;  
From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,  
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.”

The frequent transgression of established rules should, however, only be allowed to superior talent, whose energies cannot, without unnatural restraint or violence, be confined within the usual limits.

August 14.

L. R. F.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*The Praxy-purse Expences of King Henry the Eighth, from November MDXXIX. to December MDXXVII. with introductory Remarks and illustrative Notes. By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. 8vo. pp 325. Pickering.*

**H**ENRY led a migratory life, probably to ease the country in regard to procurations for the Court; such being the reason assigned for the wandering habits of our earlier Monarchs. In his progresses, he was always attended by a smith, with locks and bolts for his chamber doors, a necessary precaution at that time, because an article in the Northumberland Household Book shows that it was quite common for doors to be without such fastenings. Whenever great persons travelled, they took with them purses of money to distribute by the way, and in like manner a footman was commissioned by the King to perform such acts of charity. The King was generally followed by his fools, jesters, minions, and other favourites.

Of Henry's "out of door" amusements, shooting at the rounds (a kind of target), hunting, hawking, fishing, horse-racing, bowls, and tennis, were the chief; and in his palaces, many hours were daily passed at "the tables" or back-gammon, shovel-board, dice, and cards; wagers on races run against dogs, or at shooting or hunting; payments to people for making dogs perform tricks, gratuities to persons for different feats, as eating a buck, riding two horses at once, and others of a singular description. Fools and jesters were among his principal associates, and, like a woman, he was passionately fond of jewellery. By the patronage of music, architecture, painting, and literature, he exhibited more elevation of mind; nay, where his pride or safety, or lust or revenge, were not in question, he was (says Mr Nicolas) compassionate and charitable.

In those times it was usual for persons, though of the inferior classes of society, to make presents to the Sovereign, possibly on account of the rewards given in return. Among these

petty presents we find fishing-rods and whistles, &c.

Certain items show, in our opinion, the great depreciation of the value of labour in our day, and in consequence the great increase of pauperism. The pay of a labourer was 8d. a day, or, deducting the Sundays, only 10*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* per annum; but in those days there were numerous holidays and festivals besides. Notwithstanding, if, as Browne Willis states, the farmer of Ravenston charged only 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the Vicar's diet during the whole year, and 5*l.* per annum would maintain any one in great honour and credit, and was a sufficient sum for a bachelor gentleman,—then it is evident, that eight pence a day, if it be estimated at the value of ten times its modern worth, as to command of commodities, is equivalent to six shillings and eight pence *per diem*, or 2*l.* per week.

As to the value of land, only 2*l.* an acre was given for some meadow. Hay was 5*s.* 6*d.* a load; oats one year, 6*s.* 6*d.* a load, in another year, 9*s.* Land has therefore increased to thirty, and even forty times its ancient value; 80*l.* an acre being not an uncommon price for meadow; and hay cannot be bought for ten times 5*s.* 6*d.* viz. 2*l.* 15*s.* The comparison, however, between the prices of land and those of its produce, shows plainly that the former has greatly augmented beyond the latter.

Some articles of manufacture were far dearer than they are now. We find 26*s.* 8*d.* paid for a shalme (a kind of shoe), which sum multiplied by ten makes 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Briefs for churches were hawked about by women, for we have, "paied to divers women that gadered for the church of Sainet Laurence of Upton, vs." p. 36.

It seems that the King played at games of chance, even with his fools and jesters; for we have, "paied to Domingo [a Lombard, one of Henry's diverting vagabonds], for so moche money loste at game, xxiii*li.* in angells." (p. 36.) This fellow won of the King in cards and dice in less than three years, 620*l.* P. 316.



In p. 17 we have, as a January payment, one for hey and *cots* for the dere in Greenwich Park. Mr. Nicolas, p. 312, says that *cots* must certainly be a mistake for *oats*. We do not see why there might not be *cots* for housing the deer in night and bad weather, as there were for sheep, viz. sheep-cotes.

In pp. 20, 82, 93, 109, we have payments made for a *bridge* at York-place. We have before observed, that *bridge* was a term then used for stairs and a projecting landing-place on the bank of a river. That at Palace-yard was anciently called the Bridge at Westminster. In p. 364, we have a note about wood-knives. Dr. Meyrick says,

“Query, if a *wood-knife* was that short sharp *hanger* (couteau de chasse) used in hunting, and with which Sir Tristrem, and other scientific sportsmen, dissected their sport with anatomical precision.”

We are happy to confirm the Doctor's opinion, that it was a kind of *hanger*, by adducing the following passage from Cotgrave: “*Malcus*, a faultchion; *hangar*, woodknife.” v. *Malcus*.

We can attach no blame to the publication of documents of this kind, *seriatim*, from the text. We know, however, that a much clearer illustration of ancient manners would be furnished by a selection of the articles according to their respective characters, and classing them under one head or chapter.

We have made this observation; and to exemplify it shall soon state the table fruit and esculent vegetables mentioned among the presents, because it is a subject with the histories of which we are by no means satisfied. It is certain, that in the ancient computuses (we decline the Latinism of words naturalized as English), there is no mention of table-vegetables or deserts, merely of meat and salted or pickled fish (both being only *sometimes* fresh), yet we find circumstances which lead us to think that they cannot have been unused or unknown to the extent supposed. Nothing of novelty can be presumed from the presents named, because *shirts* are among the presents to the King, and they were certainly ancient. All, by the way, and in digression, that stares us in the face upon this subject of donations, is, that, except in embroidery and jewellery, articles of manufactured convenience were very rare. *Inter alia*, an item is added of two shillings being paid for

a pair of snuffers, for the use of the King (p. 4), and a pair which cost 4s. is mentioned in p. 89, as well as six pair for ijs. and that was certainly the customary price of inferior sorts, for in p. 108, we have, “paid to Mr. Walshe for xii snoffer for candilles, iiijjs.”

This (as we think) novel, at least not universal use of snuffers, may explain Charles the Fifth's remark, “of snuffing a candle with the fingers.”

Now for the vegetable list of presents.—Pyes made of oranges (p. 32); apples (36); herbs, (37, 39, &c. &c.); cherries (56, 57, &c. &c.); lettuces (58); pears, and damsons (65); filberts (66); fruit, kinds not specified (66); oranges and lemons (71); artichokes and cucumbers (72, 77); old apples (78); oranges and citrons (80); *sweet* oranges and *sweet* lemons (92, 93); pomegranates (95); *roots*, not specified, and herbs (96); wardenes (pears), 105; pears (106); pippins (109); figs, raisins (109); peascods (it is well known that peas and beans were eaten in the cods) (136); strawberries (141, 146); roses (148); quinces (171); salet herbes (176); pears and medlars (176); flowers (178); dates (203); garden beans (218); peaches (253); grapes (254); barberies (258).

In pp. 347, 371, Mr. Nicolas finds great difficulty in the exposition of the phrase “*take their Rights*,” used in the following item :

“Paied to marke and to the ij guillams ayenst Easter for to take their Rights, iiij*l*.” [sic, qu. iij*l*d.] P. 121.

The money was advanced for offerings; and the term “take their rights,” [rites] was applied to persons old enough to take the sacrament, &c. Payment of Easter dues is now due only from persons of sixteen years of age. That such was the real meaning is evident, from the following passages in the Northumberland Household Book (page 334), which have escaped Mr. Nicolas.

“Item. My Lordis offeringe accustomed yerely upon Ester-evyn, when his Lordshipp takyth his Rights, iiij*l*d.

“Item. My Lorde usith and accustomed yerly to caus to be delyverid to his Lordschippis childeren, that be of aige to take their Rights, for them to offer upon Ester's even after, iij*l*d. to every of them.” (384.)

Now 2*d*. a head for every person in a family above sixteen is still the customary payment. See Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, v. *Offerings*.

Easter dues, it is to be recollected,

are customary payments made by persons above a certain age, who are presumed to have taken the sacrament upon Easter day, of course in the morning. To *take their rights*, was equivalent with taking the Sacrament, for the extracts quoted say, that his Lordship made his donations to such of his children "as were of aige, to *take their rights*, for them to offer upon Easter's even after [i. e. after communicating in the day], ijd. [the still usual payment.]

That there is a profusion of curious things in this book, and that Mr. Nicolas has edited it well, and *secundum artem*, need not be said.

*The Regulations and Establishment of the Household of Henry Algernon Percy, the fifth Earl of Northumberland, at his Castles of Wressle and Lekefield in Yorkshire. Begun anno Domini MDVII. 8vo. pp. 164. Reprinted 1828. Pickering.*

THE *Northumberland Household Book* is well known to be a most valuable record, illustrative of ancient domestic economy. But it has some peculiarities. For instance, there is no mention of cheese, and various articles which occur in other works of a similar kind.

For the entertainment of our readers, we shall cursorily survey some of the leading contents. We begin with

"Breakfast for my lorde and my lady.—First, a loif of brede in Frenchon, ij manchett, a quart of bere, a quart of wyne, ij peccys of saltfish, vj bacoun'd herryng, iij white herryng, or a dysche of sproits." p. 78.

This was the meal for Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in Lent, the children only being then allowed breakfast every day. A pint of beer, another of wine, wash down and relish a whole loaf; and two rolls and a lot of salt-fish would now form a stout dish for two ploughmen; but field sports and outdoor exercises rendered the stomachs of our ancestors keen and hardy; and it is to be remembered that there were to be "reversions," as they were called, i. e. leavings for the attendants. Upon flesh days, instead of the salt fish, was given out boiled mutton or beef. No wine was allowed to any other person than my lord and lady.

For the children were dispensed bread, rolls, beer, butter, salt-fish, sproits, and herrings (in Lent), a

chicken, or mutton bones boiled (on flesh days). On what were called breakfasts of fish upon the Saturdays, out of Lent, we find a dish of buttered eggs or salt-fish. P. 78.

Among the upper servants bread, beer, and salt-fish, formed the ingredients on fasting days; upon other times boiled beef instead of the fish. The lower servants in the stable and porter's lodge had not the honour of *breakfasting*, their meals being denominated *drynkynge*, and consisting only of bread and beer, no meat or fish.

Butter appears to have been limited to the family, and head officers of the household.

Upon the scamlyng dayes in Lent (Mondays and Saturdays), when no regular meals were provided, we find a variation of turbot baked, or fried smelts, and fresh ling, cod, or other fish.

In the order of "lyverays of breid, bere, wyne, white lights and wax," daily for a certain part of the year, we find wine allowed "to my lord and lady, my lady's gentyllwomen, my lord's brother, and the hede officers and counsaill, viz. the chamberlain, the steward, the treasurer, the controller, and the counsaill," but withheld from the children. pp. 96, 97.

One would suppose that the feelings of heat and cold were applicable to all stations of life; yet it is plain that seasonable warmth was considered a luxury due only to rank. It is evident, from the regulations and the habits of students in the universities, that they were obliged to make themselves warm how they could. What Gibbon calls "a companionable fire," that which in cold rainy days preserves good humour, and is in reality "a transcendent comfort," was not more considered to be a necessary than change of diet, *perdrax, toujours perdrax*. Like the fare on ship-board, always the same fare, salt-fish, beer, mutton, and pork; but for the firing my lord and his lady, from Allhallow tide to Lady-day, had an ample proportion of fuel, and so had my Lord Percy; but the younger children, "the nurcy, if my lorde's children be lyneth, ij pecks." Thus were the poor infants of this exalted house exposed to the torture of cold and chilblains, from a fashion of the day (the only motive which could influence the house of

science, and the pernicious dogmas of the alchymist or astrologer. And it remains to be shewn why the same reverence, at least, is not due to the man who performs a more perilous service, with the hope of exhibiting religion apart from superstition; and that because the latter is regarded as the source of whatever can degrade his species, and the former as having the nearest connexion with the best discipline both of the understanding and the heart.

"Such has been the character of the most distinguished reformers of the Christian religion, and such, in a peculiar degree, was the culture of the mind which led the way to the English reformation. Wycliffe's acquaintance with the composition of devout men, and especially with the writings of inspired teachers, had contributed to place human nature before him in all the deformity and ruin of its lapsed condition, and had at the same time disclosed to him the moral loveliness of the state in which it first stood, and to which, by the influence of the Gospel, it may yet be restored. They are matters of this commanding character which constitute the Christian doctrine, and if true, it is plain that it possesses an importance, with relation to men, very far surpassing what may be attached to any other portion of truth, or indeed, to all other truth." i. 295.

However meritorious may be Mr. Vaughan's book, as a *Mosheimian* one, the subject, as referring to popery and the dark ages, is not that which can have the character of novelty; and from this cause we must apologize to the author for not making more extracts, and for using his book to the purpose of showing how much improved Christianity depends upon the intellectual state of the people; a truism we conceive, because it is evident that in society most virtues are to be found in the educated classes. To one thing only we object:—If, as Mr. Vaughan says, "nine-tenths of the terms used by Wicliffe are still current among us," (Preface xi.) then why were the extracts modernized? Could not an abstract have been given in the text: and the originals in notes. We do not think that the pure doctrinal character of the work, required any such literary hair-dressing, frizzing, and curling.



*Medical Ethics*, by the late T. Percival, M.D. &c.; with additions illustrative of the Past and Present State of the Profession in Great Britain. London, 1827. Jackson, pp. 360. 12mo.

SOME time since we derived considerable instruction and amusement from the *Mementos* of the Medici family, and Mr. Wadd's *Anecdotes*, to which this work, edited by another author, has added. It is to be regretted that the public so seldom read books of this class, however interesting and important. It would be very desirable to procure some practical operation of their contents upon society in the country, where quackery immensely abounds, and is only to be checked by the salutary exertions of the periodical press. Provincial newspapers being read by all classes of people, are the best vehicles. If the many ingenious young men in medicine, would write analyses of *those parts* of the works to which we have referred, that illustrate such medical abuses as occur in their own immediate neighbourhoods, accompanied with their own remarks in strong language, but in a legal and judicious form, they would promote the cause of respectable and honourable conduct in the profession, and render infinite service to society. Dr. Beddoes observes, that "all the tricks of the irregulars, even among the regulars, ought to be exposed, without which no scheme for the reform of medicine can be effectual. If some of the enormities daily committed by quacks were suppressed by authority, there would then be enough of quackery left *in the profession* to feed the credulity of the sick and their friends. It is ignorance that commits, encourages, and suffers from abuses." Railing against them in gossip has very little weight comparatively with the press, which places a statement before several thousand persons at once in a form calculated to multiply discussion, and make a much deeper impression than vague conversations. We are aware of obstacles to this mode of proceeding. Many of the provincial newspapers are so corrupt that they have a direct interest in winking at the grossest practices of humbug and artifice. We have known a country editor who acknowledged having been bribed at the rate of ten pounds per annum, to suppress all articles unfavourable to the Jew Conversion and British and Foreign Bible Societies; and others, who uphold quacks of every description, for the sake of their puffs and advertisements.



Also many provincial papers are so intimidated by the local influence of successful knaves and quacks, and the active malice of their friends, that they are obliged to avoid all free discussion of the subject. Upon this last principle there is a check to the measures of medical men themselves. We know that a wide difference exists between the public spirit, liberality, and rational opinions of the metropolis, and the illiberal prejudices and ignorant state of society in many of our country towns, and consequently between the freedom of action and opinion in these different situations. Those who denounce abuses in rural communities, whether in physic or any thing else, are often marked men, and subject to the persecution of the aristocracy of knaves and fools, who, if not even more numerous, are always more united and concentrated than the aristocracy of people of common sense and judgment. Hence, though as a free constitution, ours neither recognizes nor authorizes any such principle, there is nevertheless a system of private oppression in this country, which is fully equivalent to the most despotic laws of the most despotic states, proceeding from a strong sympathy with knaves, quacks, and hypocrites, and a spirit of hostility towards all who would bring their vile and abandoned conduct into disrepute. Interference is therefore not always politic, except on the part of independent men. Even many people of worth are often induced to join in the clamour of the base and interested against the exposure of abuses, though founded on facts and proper motives. But in the end, with time and reflection, they discover the reasonableness and necessity of such steps. Without the press there can be no discrimination of character, no means of knowing the deep pits of imposition, scheming, and villany, which, in the medical profession as much as any, are laid to ensnare the feet of the unwary and credulous. England has always been noted for encouragement of quackery. Indeed, as the profession of medicine is peculiarly constituted in this country, no security is afforded either to the public, or to the legitimate members of the profession themselves.

In the *Medical Ethics*, the manoeuvring Man. August, 1828.

vings and artifices to which certain individuals have recourse, are painted in their proper colours, and in a lively and pointed style, rendered more amusing by the professional anecdotes which abound throughout. The work is a complete monitor to those who frequent the watering places, and the scenes which it represents, it seems, are laid principally in Bath, Cheltenham, and Leamington.

We subjoin the following extract as a specimen.—

“According to Mr. Chamberlayne's statements in the *London Physical and Medical Journal*, 1801, South Britain returned £14,000 annually, in stamp duty, upon an augmenting sale of quack medicines, and other injurious compositions, exclusively of duty on advertisements; whilst North Britain returned not more than £50 per annum. This difference between North and South, is as the difference between good sense and education, and the want of them.

“The western boundaries of this island, however much throughout them the exterior luxuries and refinements of life may be diffused, are sacred to quackery and vulgar infatuation in medicine. Express delineations may have little weight in a part of the island hitherto so callous to ridicule and exposure, but to guide the reflecting part of society, it becomes a duty to add to the past descriptions of the more rank, some imitations of the less notorious features of the *astutia medica*. The larger watering places in this section of the kingdom, form the common centres which attract and extend all around the murky uses of empiricism, and it cannot be otherwise than judicious for strangers to discourage the petty artifices which shine forth vividly in these places. However reluctantly, a few examples may be given to put them on their guard. A gentleman sent for a young physician in Cheltenham: on the following day the wife of the latter called on the lady of the patient, in appearance, to make a visit of ceremony or friendship, but in reality, to enlarge on her husband's numerous engagements and superior abilities. This paltry species of manoeuvring, to which none of real acquirements condescend to have recourse, is nevertheless frequently successful where invalids resort for short periods of time. Here young physicians sometimes affect to be precipitated into redundant practice, and, languishing under its fatigues, make themselves appear in conspicuous assemblages, martyrs to breathless haste—

‘To hurrys to and fro, and signals of distress.’

“We have known one, who on returning

to an evening party, from which he had been hastily summoned, called surrounding attention to the golden trophies of his exertions, by holding up to view two sovereigns between his finger and thumb. This ridiculous part he has several times repeated, till it has led some to imagine that those identical coin, like the guineas given to the Vicar of Wakefield's daughters, were always to be shown but never to be changed. In other quarters, similar glittering apparitions are seen constantly to peep from the niche of a desk—

' Books and money placed for show,  
Like nest-eggs to make patients lay.'

HUDIBRAS.

and phials, with six varieties of golden-coloured fluids, are held out to patients to detect the nice shades of certain excretions, as if it did not follow, in every case, that calomel or blue pill was prescribed in a similar form and dose. The use of specimens is borrowed from the urine doctors, one of whom, in his red robes, in an old Dutch painting in the Louvre, is seen emphatically drawing a fatal prognostic from the water of an expiring patient. In some cases, the wives of physicians may be seen at evening parties, systematically seeking introductions to any strangers who may be present, or running after fresh arrivals to secure patients. Individuals who follow these practices live principally by sojourners, whose residence is generally too short to admit of their just discrimination of medical characters." Pp. 282—286.

*A Sermon preached at the Ordination of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, July 11, 1826. By the Rev. William Hett, M. A. of Jesus College, Cambridge. 4to. pp. 80. Rivingtons.*

TO think like a reasonable man upon religious subjects is now a dangerous thing; for certain of our clergy having introduced the habits and opinions of low life; it has become a fashion to adopt that false standard. In point of fact, society only derives good from *practical* Christianity,—morals, philanthropy, and the beautiful philosophy of godliness, with contentment and sublime patience under affliction, through hopes of eternal blessedness. But such truly apostolical efforts make no noise, confer no popularity, and do not raise the individuals above the hierarchy; but nevertheless, they are the very things which statesmen and philosophers desire of a clergyman. They do not want a nation stuffed, like Italy, Spain, and Portugal, with *vermin ecclésiastique* (as the French call them),

and silly devotees, because they know it is productive of nothing but faction; makes fraud a duty, and ignorance a political necessity; overawes legitimate authority, and extirpates the vital principles of national well-being. As, however, it is impossible to make well-informed people, in easy circumstances, confound austerity with moral worth, borrow their intellectual habits and tastes from cottages and kitchens, and lead a life of gloom and misery,—let us hope that revelation may be once more made conformable to reason, faith be exhibited by works, and the popular religion be that which history does not show to be foolish and mischievous.

We have been drawn into these preliminary remarks by Mr. Hett's observation in p. 9, that "Good was unquestionably produced by Whitfield and Wesley;" but that is a mistaken good which is at variance with political well-being and civil duties. Monkery, among the Anglo-Saxons, certainly softened ferocity and diminished sensual indulgence, but a groveling, passive character, is not qualified for patriotic exertions; and the Danes, finding the population composed of devotees, harassed them for centuries, and, as soldiers are not moral characters, introduced hard drinking, and more vices than the others tried to extirpate. In the same manner, had Whitfield and Wesley filled the country with devotees (as was certainly their object) we solemnly believe that England would have become a province of France, and the preponderance of French irreligion and immorality have been the fatal result. But what have Whitfield, &c. effected, only the creation of sects, who have introduced visionary doctrines, allied to insanity, and thus described by Dr. D'Oyly:—

"The Methodists make themselves invariably the favourites of Heaven; their work is the work of God; persons, however pious and moral, are not Christians, unless they partake of their views, feelings, and interests, and join in their connexion. In consequence, the interference of the Deity is never exerted against them, but always in their favour. But men of every sect and persuasion,—the Deist, the Heathen, the Mahometan, may all boast themselves to be the especial favourites of Heaven with as much truth and justice as they do, by interpreting declarations of the divine will,

from the passing occurrences of life."—*Sermons*, p. 422.

But we are happy to add a redeeming correction of Mr. Hett's lapse in his own words:

"We have beacons to warn us against these wanderings from truth, in the superstitious practices of the Romish Church, in the daring investigations of some writers of the German school, in the excesses into which many modern imitators of the Puritans have fallen, and in the still wilder extravagances of certain vulgar-minded enthusiasts of our own times. In all these cases we behold melancholy illustrations of the evils attending the absence of reason in matters of revealed truth, as well as of its perversion" p. 20

Furthermore, Mr. Hett, page 21, lays it down as an incontrovertible principle, "that God being the author of reason to man, equally as of revelation, there cannot be any contradiction between right reason and revelation correctly understood; but on the contrary, there must exist a harmony and correspondence between them."

Mr. Hett further shows the mischief of the fanatical ideas reprobated, by the effect it has had upon the composition of modern sermons, which, he tells the candidates for orders, are not worth perusal.

"In vain will you expect to find in their pages that deep piety, that varied learning, that profound acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures, those close and pathetic appeals to the consciences and hearts of the hearer, which occur in divines of an older date and a better age." p. 24.

We call it false liberality to qualify terms, when it is our duty not to compromise principle. We therefore do not think that Mr. Rose deserved the reprimand given in page 18. He had a right to accuse the parties censured, of "gross ignorance" (in religious matters), for either they erred from this, or worse motives.

Mr. Hett will not, we hope, think that we mean to depreciate his edifying discourse, because we differ from him in certain points. Much, very much, that is useful and good may be derived from it.

*The Art of invigorating Life, &c. or The Invalid's Oracle, containing Peptic Precepts, &c. to which is added the Pleasure of Making a Will. By William Kitchiner, M.D. 1828, G. B. Whittaker.*

WHAT a delightful task is the reading of Dr. Kitchiner's books. We enjoy them with the feelings of a gastronomist when despatching some of the dainties and curiosities which the good Doctor was accustomed to concoct and serve up for the gratification of men of great "eminence of appetite." Oh, what a loss to the gourmand was the Doctor's death! But it is not only with his comestibles that we have to do; but with the great art, the mysterious secret, of knowing how to parry off death; to dissipate—

"The thousand natural shocks  
That flesh is heir to;"

—and to reduce the economy of life to a system. And who more likely to furnish us with the true succedaneum for disease, than he, the business of whose life was how to preserve that life, and who was thrown into the medical profession to make the most of a delicate constitution; and one possessing so happy a temperament, so kind a soul, and such varied knowledge? This important book—an ocean of useful hints and witticisms—has now been before, we should rather say in, the world, so long, and so many thousand copies have been purchased and read, and learnt, and acted upon, that in telling our readers of its importance, its extensive knowledge, and motley dress, we shall only subject ourselves to the obloquy of being a retailer of old news; and we should have spared ourselves the easy task of telling every body what every body knows, had we not something to tell which every body does not, but which we are desirous they should know. Now know ye that a sixth edition of the *Art of Invigorating Life, with the Peptic Precepts, Pleasure of Making a Will, &c.* has just been published by the Doctor's son, amply enlarged, and seasoned with many wholesome spices, and new and varied ingredients, culled from his manuscripts, and amalgamated and blended, and frothed and mixed, in the genuine inimitable style of the *Oracle* himself. And having thus introduced the son to the favour of the friends of his father, we shall make our bow, and leave him to cultivate their good opinion in his own peculiar way.

\* Our fast readers can speak to the pleasure of having a will.



*South Yorkshire, The History and Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster, in the Diocese and County of York. By the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. London and Newcastle, &c. Vol. I. folio. pp. 406.*

TOPOGRAPHY, in one view, is only Biography, as it is connected with the proprietors of particular places; and, in another view, History of the places themselves. Concerning the first point, there are three several sources of information. The first, from the Conquest to the time of Edw. I. is comprised in Domesday Book, Abbey Registers, the Pipe Rolls (not printed, a sad desideratum,) at Somerset House, the Pleas (published), and Fines, both at the Chapter-house, and the Fines at the Tower. The second is, the Records in the Tower, particularly the Clause Rolls (not printed), and Inquisitions *post mortem*, of which the Calendars published are said to be very faulty. These Records descend to the time of Henry VII. The third is, the Records in the Rolls Chapel, similar to those of the Tower, but having the advantage of including all the grants of abbey lands, and thus elucidating a great change of property. These last records commence with the time of Henry the Seventh. Such are the main supplies; and a large mass of auxiliary information is to be obtained at the British Museum, and minor public offices; but as it is by no means in the power of all Topographers to command access, or to devote the time requisite for consulting these records in the originals, we beg to observe, that the largest collections of Abbey Registers are to be found in the British Museum and Bodleian Library; that there is an excellent abstract of the Pipe Rolls, and vast excerpts from other records, in Dodsworth's Manuscripts at Oxford, while Mr. Stacey Grimaldi's "*Origines Genealogicæ*" give a full catalogue of the manuscripts in the British Museum, which contain selections from every other species of record. This general outline we give, because it is a proper adjunct to that excellent essay on topographical research, which commences Mr. Hunter's book, and which we have reprinted in the Miscellaneous part of our Magazine.

We proceed therefore to the General History. Mr. Hunter remarks, concerning the British æra, that there are

few or no Celtic names of places.\* p. iii. In point of fact, there are scarcely any villages which were distinguished by name prior to the introduction of Christianity; for villages seem not to have been thus particularized before a church was erected. The frequency of the prefix *Llan*, or denomination from saints, in the Welch and Anglo-Welch counties, proves this opinion. Towns, if the term can be applied to British settlements, there certainly were, and many; but not all of these are denoted by Roman stations founded on or near them, or by the Catalogue of Ptolemy, or the Itineraries, so far as they extend. One of the latter, ascribed to Richard of Cirencester, is said by Bertram to have been a modern fabrication. That a man may make a plausible book out of ancient documents, we willingly admit, because those documents may confer authenticity upon such a forgery; but that he can *invent* a map of any country, and not be palpably and instantaneously detected, is impossible; nor is geographical incorrectness any evidence of supposititious character. Ancient geography is not only incorrect, but very often absurd. The chief evidence against Richard's Itinerary is, that Bertram could not produce any original or ancient copy; but if he only compiled it out of Antonine, the Peutinger Tables, Ptolemy, &c. the very circumstance of its being formed out of authentic materials, may give it a partial correctness, and the question then arises, did he interpolate any matters of pure invention? But we do not think (as to the case before us) the latency of any Roman road, leading to Chesterfield, a proof of fabrication; for we solemnly believe that the prefix of *Chester* was applied by the Saxons to no place where there were not certain remains. So complete has been obliteration at this very place, Chesterfield (co. Derby), that Mr. Pegge doubts the existence of a castle, actually mentioned by Matthew Paris, as extant in his time. (See Gough's Camden, ii. 309.) And we have further to observe, that *Cester* is a Roman word, and not affixed to any place not Roman. In proof we refer to Bishop Gibson's *Regulæ Generales de Nominibus Loco-*

\* Most of the Roman stations are Celtic names Latinized.—REV.

rum, annexed to the Saxon Chronicle, where is this paragraph:

"Caster, Ches et."

Vestigium ac post illum Somnerus opinatur *ceaster* non esse vocabulum pure Saxonum, et quo uti sunt Germani ante eorum in Angliam adventum, sed Romanæ originis, scilicet a *castrum*. Conjectura primo certe intus verisimilis, sed in qua me plane confirmavit Burtoni Itinerarium, ubi adnotatum est, *quædam solum loca adjecta esse terminationes CISTER, CEASTER, CASTER, &c. in quibus CASTRA Romani olim construxerant.*"

As to the obliteration of the road, it is certain that *Ariconium* was seated at the Bollatine near Ross, and that no Roman road to it is now to be traced, and that the same observation is true of other acknowledged stations.

We have made these remarks, because Mr. Hunter (p. vii.) has found in the real or pseudo Richard of Cirencester, an intermediate station called "Ad Fines," between *Legiohum* (Castleford), and *Derwentio* (Little Chester), omitted by Antoninus, which, if we correctly understand Mr. Hunter, may have been Chesterfield, and it is to be recollected that the route of the Itineraries does not imply the nearest way from place to place, but from station to station.

If, therefore, the lost station "Ad Fines" be Chesterfield (and we have seen nothing decisive to the contrary), then it is utterly improbable that Bertram could have Chattertonized it in its proper and real situation by conjecture only; and it is to be recollected that there were many more British and Roman-British settlements, roads, camps, castles, &c. than are now known. In one county only, viz. Gloucestershire, adjacent to Withington (where a tessellated pavement has been found), was a considerable town or Roman-British settlement, now called *Wiccombe*, a corruption of *Warcrescombe*, the Norman name of the hundred (see Mr. Fosbroke's *Cheltenham*, pp. 5, 6), only recently brought into notice by the work quoted. At Winchcombe and Hales were two castles, only made known through Abbey Registers quoted in that author's "Gloucestershire." At Ruerdean are the site and piece of wall of another castle, utterly unnoticed in any topographical work whatever.—In the same county, along the Gloucestershire banks of the Wye, it is

said that there is an ancient road communicating with Symon's Yat, a Roman camp, and adjacent remains. All these are in one county; and we mention them for the purpose of observing, that want of indication cannot be deemed sufficient to overthrow the authenticity of Richard of Cirencester's Itinerary.

We are inclined to think that there were many British and Roman British settlements or towns distinct from the military stations, not led to by Roman roads, but by what the Anglo-Saxons called the *Via Patriæ*, who gave that difference of appellation to them, that they might not be confounded with the Roman roads or *Vie Militares*. There still exist throughout England many, as they are now called, long lanes, running continuously for miles, which we think were originally these *via patriæ*. We remember, years ago, having fallen upon one of these lanes at Ilford in Essex, and having travelled along through Hornchurch, Upminster, Warley, &c. &c. for more than ten miles without any abrupt termination, or coming to the end of it. Such long lanes have the character of the British trackway engraved and traced for miles by Sir R. C. Hoare, and were, as we have presumed, the ancient *via patriæ*. In Mr. Seyer's *Memoirs of Bristol* (vol. i. 71, 72) is an account of such another *via patriæ*, which goes by the name of the Old Gloucester Lane or Road. The *fosse way* is thought by modern antiquaries to have been only a *via patriæ*.

The next object of our present inquiry is (as indirectly connected with Richard's Itinerary), the existence of towns or settlements, distinct from the stations on the *Vie Militares*. We might assume the fact at once from the discoveries of Sir R. C. Hoare, without fearing valid contradiction; but we shall keep nearer to the point immediately before us. We enumerate the several places, with the prefix of *Chester*, mentioned in Gough, &c.; we shall find that out of the following twelve, viz. *Chester*, *Chesterfield* (Derb.), *Chesterfield Wall* (Staff.), *Chesterford* (Essex), *Chester in the Wood* (Northumberland), *Chester Little* (Derby), *Chester on the Street* (Durham), *Chester Little* (Northumberland), *Chesters Little* (Cumberland), *Chesterton* (Huntingdon), *Chesterton* (Warwick), and *Chesterton under Lyme* (Staff.). There

are only three where no Roman indications have been found, viz. *Chesterfield* (co. Derb.), *Chesterlon under Lyme* (Staff.), and *Chester on the Street* (Durham), olim *Cuneceaster*, where the very term *on the street* implies Romanity. We therefore do not admit the want of indications to be sound evidence, because we do not believe that either the prefix or termination of *Chester* was ever applied to places which had not at one time or other the indications required. At Hales Owen, co. Salop, Nash says (Worcestershire, i. 521, &c.) that there was once a Roman station, and afterwards a castle, *though no vestiges of either exist*. He alludes to Clent Heath and Whichburg Hill adjoining, near which the infant King Kenelm was murdered, and of course had his residence in a palace or castle of some kind or other. The prefix *Burgh* among the Anglo-Saxons was a similar denotation of antiquity to *Cester*, although perhaps not so limited; for out of eight *Burghs*, viz. *Burgh* (Derb.), *Burgh* (Yorksh.), *Burgh on Sands* (Cumb.), *Burgh* (Westmorl.), *Burgh Castle*, or *Cnobersburg* (Suff.), *Burgh Hill* (Heref.), *Burgh Law* (Northumb.), *Burghsted Great* (Essex), there is but one which has not antiquities prior to the Saxon æra, and that is *Burgh* in Westmorland, where, however, Leland says (Collect. i. 287), was a Royal castle i. Hen. II. *Worth*, we conceive, was the termination usually given to mere seats of princes or great thanes.

If we are correct in these opinions, the prefixes or terminations of *Cester* and *Borough* especially denote antiquity (very often as to the latter term, we do not say wholly, as does *Cester*,) prior to the Anglo-Saxon æra. But the proof is impracticable, for in this very volume the Domesday names of places beginning or ending in *Borough* are nine, all situated in this district, viz. *Barnborough*, *Burgh Wallis*, *Coningsborough*, *Greasborough*, *Kexborough*, *Mexborough*, *Sprothorough*, *Stainborough*, and *Worsborough*. Five out of the nine, those in Italics, do not appear in this volume, at least as to any knowledge of their antiquities. *Coningsborough* and *Mexborough* have decided tokens. Of *Barnborough* and *Sprothorough*, there is nothing apparent, beyond the Anglo-Saxon æra.

The inference which we draw from

this previous discussion is, that the prefix or termination *Cester* does always imply an æra prior to the Anglo-Saxon, and *Burgh* or *Borough* very often the same; and that from the places denominated as above, we have a mode, with great presumptive though not infallible success, of determining what were Roman, and Roman British towns. If we add to these such stations as are known, and yet have neither of these denominations (as *Verulam*, *Daventry*, *Dunstable*, &c.) we shall find that such ancient places were far more numerous than supposed. But there is another mode. The hundred courts (says Spelman) were held in the ancient *Burghs*, and as the Saxon names of the hundreds in Domesday were apparently in some instances derived from the Roman names, as *Bleteslaw Hundred*, co. Glouc. from *Blestium*,—*Archenfield*, co. Heref. from *Ariconium*, &c. we may thus discover more ancient places:

Upon the whole, then, we form these conclusions, (1) that *Bertram* did not invent *Richard's Itinerary*, though he might have compiled it from some ancient documents, perhaps printed already; (2) that the antiquity of places is not to be absolutely rejected from want of existing indicia; and (3) that to limit all the ancient towns to the mere sites of Roman military stations, is disproved by circumstances.

(To be continued.)

*The Poetical Album, and Register of Modern Fugitive Poetry. Edited by Alaric A. Watts. Hurst, Chance, and Co.*

THIS is a volume of poetry, selected with much taste and judgment from the columns of magazines, newspapers, and other sources; having passed the ordeal of public opinion, and much of it having a place in the memory of lovers of elegant poesy, nothing remains for us but to recommend this cabinet of gems to general inspection. As a measure of economy, it is infinitely preferable to those elegant specimens of binding which contain a few quires of hot-pressed paper in blank, under the name of *Albums*; and as a question of taste, we cannot degrade it by a comparison with the same 'elegant specimens,' when enriched with the contributions of those whose imperfect memories murder the thoughts of others, or whose tricky



imaginations supply original poems, which set grammar and sense at defiance. Here is a volume which may lie on the drawing-room table, without kindling a blush in the reader for the folly of its possessor. An elegant taste and a cultivated mind have ranged the garden of poetry, and curling the bright and the beautiful of its flowers, have prepared a bouquet worthy the beaudoir of the fairest and the best.

Campbell and Croly, Scott, Byron, Hemans, have all contributed to this feast of the poets, and have enriched the volume with contributions worthy of their name and reputation. We cordially approve and strongly recommend it.

*Our Village—Country Stories, Scenes, Characters, &c. &c.* By Mary Russell Mitford. 8vo. Volume III. Whittaker.

IT would be enough to say of this volume, that it is worthy of the writer, and that it is an appropriate supplement to those which have preceded it. The same nice discrimination of character and fine tact in the development of feelings which beat in humbler bosoms—the same tone of lively exaggeration which takes every day occurrences out of the common place, and gives an interest to subjects in themselves insignificant,—all that in fact distinguishes Miss Mitford as the female Tennyson of English village life, we have in this volume fresh and unimpaired. Nor has 'custom staled her infinite variety.' We know the British artist as we know the Flemish painter. There is a sameness, perhaps, in the features and in the costume, but the groupings are new and dissimilar, and the minuteness of the detail is a strong evidence that the subject is from life.

We have often had occasion to remark, that the most lively spirits are generally those that are the soonest and the deepest saddened; and there are scenes in this volume which convince us that she who has the nicest perception of the humorous, has also a quicker sense of the pathetic, that true pathos which consists not in sorrow, elaborated to the highest point of suffering, but in those quiet and natural touches, of which every feeling heart recognizes the beauty and the truth. It is in such scenes that Miss Mitford

is exquisitely skilled, while in descriptive and humorous sketching she is unrivalled.

#### Burton's *Diary*.

(Continued from Part i. p. 615.)

WE have heard persons of considerable reading and intellectual pretensions say, that they hated all history of the reign of Charles I.—they were so disgusted. We think that their opinions are in excellent taste, for in every view is the subject painful. There is a foolish axiom, that "all physical power lies in the people," as in the horse that draws the cart, wherefore the horse ought to have no driver, but drive himself; and such was the principle adopted by the Commonwealth men. A successful General formed an army out of them, and established a Sovereignty which did not, and could not, last longer than his own life. All the rest of the story consists of what was preached in Meeting-house A, or Meeting-house B, and he was the ablest and best man who professed to know most of what no man can possibly know any thing at all. Every thing amiable, every thing calculated to make life happy, was sinful. The perfection of it was assimilation to a funeral assembly. The delightful piety which sees benevolence in the Almighty, and happiness in existence, was criminality. Such was the Religion of the period in question.

As to Politics, every thing which was unsettled was wise, and those governments the best, which lasted only as long as a new coat. Deference paid to constituted authority was infringement of liberty; and patriots who began by resisting a lawful King, became parasites of an Usurper. All the great were purely, as such, enemies of the State, and business was not conducted by reason, but by fanaticism; and so inconsistent was that, that one madman Naylor was whipped and branded, and another madman Hugh Peters lauded to the skies. Such was the state of things which grew out of the circulation of the Bible, without note or comment, and the production of religious enthusiasm, which Madame de Staël says, and every philosopher knows, excites the low and ignorant to insult their betters, and create disorder. Ambition has made as many saints as Popery.

imprisoned in Triballis; Ralph de Diceto (X. Script. 668), 'in Trivallis. Hoveden says, that search was made for him in Germany by English ambassadors, but that he could not be found.

We have only to observe further, that Mr. Planche has given in his work not only the history of places, but many curious legends, which to a certain extent account for the *diablerie* of modern German literature. Whoever pursues the courses of rivers with high banks, will be sure to find good scenery, and such tours are the best.

*Ideas and Realities, or Thoughts on various Subjects.* By William Danby, Esq. of Swinton Park, Yorkshire. 8vo. pp. 468.

WE really think that Mr. Danby has, in numerous places, given us very valuable *ideas*, properly so called; for it is to be observed that good writing consists not in setting down thoughts as they arise, but only good ideas, just but not obvious. It is by the pre-eminence of these thoughts that the works of superior genius are characterized.

In Poetry we expect beauties of picturesque effect and elegant sentiment; in Prose those of high reason and latent truth.

We select the following, as conferring, we think, honour upon Mr. Danby.

*Opposition to Government.* To be released from the power of others, and to be in possession of that power themselves, is the great aim of those who dissent from the principles of the Government of the country in which they live. They preach liberty, and have despotism in view. They may disavow these designs, and may even be unconscious of them themselves; not being aware that one mode of Government cannot be abolished without another, and that more violent and oppressive in proportion to the difficulty of overturning the established one, being substituted in its stead. P. 120.

*Zeal.* If we always attempt to do all the good that we imagine we can do, we shall often be likely to do a great deal of harm.

*Deism, Unitarianism.* The Deist's idea of the Supreme Being seems to be, that he is too great to be good; the Unitarian limits his goodness as the Deist excludes it. Is there a reasonable humility in either?

Many passages are equally good; and the principles upon which all of them are written, are superior and irre-

proachable. To be harassed with plebeian thinking and low taste is the curse of the day.

*The Valedictory Address delivered June 13, 1827, by Christopher Lord Bishop of Gloucester, on behalf of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, to John Thomas Lord Bishop of Calcutta, previous to his Lordship's Departure for India, with the Bishop of Calcutta's Reply.* 8vo. pp. 16.

ONE Bishop in India is one spring of water in the deserts of Arabia; but at present it is deemed an affair of experiment. We have, however, the consolation of knowing that wherever a Bishop is the directing power, things will be conducted with temper and reason. We cannot, notwithstanding, afford room in our scanty pages for compliments made and returned. We mean no disrespect to either of their Lordships; but we must come to figures, and are happy to make the following extract:

"In these [the native] schools the Scriptures are read as a book of elementary inspection, without opposition from the natives, or any appearance of dislike. Here, it would seem, *a great door and effectual*, is opened to the preaching and reception of the Gospel. For it may reasonably be hoped that many whose minds have been thus seasoned in early life with the words of truth and soberness, will see, when they grow up to manhood, the folly and wickedness of their popular creed and superstitions, will listen with gladness to those messengers of Christ who propound to them the truths, and ply them with the lessons of godliness to which they had been accustomed in their childhood; will renounce the errors and idols of their forefathers, and become sincere and willing converts to our pure and holy religion." P. 9.

Let us hope so too; for a physical and material religion (such as are idolatry, and its ramifications) is nonsense.

*Mechanics' Magazine.* Vol. VIII.

GOD said "Let there be light, and there was light;" and when he made man in his own image, that is, intellectually, he gave him a similar though limited authority over matter. Such a power shows that man was intended for civilization. But we are not going to write essays upon the means thus afforded to man, of converting inanimate matter, we risk the Hiber-

nicism, into living servants or domestic animals.

The vast mass of intelligence in this Magazine does honour to the skill of the nation in useful arts and it may be very advantageous, not only in aiding and prompting new inventions, but in checking dubious and ruinous projects.

Out of such a multifarious collection we can give but little; and that little shall refer to a subject of public interest, viz the Thames Tunnel.

We find first, that want of depth has been the radical error in Mr. Brunel's case, as in most others of the same kind. There should be a thickness of forty or fifty feet between the Tunnel and bed of the river, at least in the middle or deepest part of the latter: instead of which, in the Thames Tunnel it was only fourteen. The excavation underneath must, of course, have weakened the power of the stratum to support the superincumbent water, perhaps have diminished the adhesion of its parts. Add to this that the bed of the river has deep holes one, nine feet deep, stopped the drift-way in 1809; that of May last was seventeen feet deep.—The editors of this work therefore say, that one desideratum is, *some sort of artificial shield, that shall secure the works from inundation throughout the whole of their progress, whatever may be the nature of the soil cut through.* Another error has been neglect of pre-examining the state and soil of the bed of the river. As to insufficient depth, it is defended by opinions, that a double depth of earth above the crown of the arch, would not, in all probability, have made the supporting power doubly strong, while the drainage from land-springs would have been increased, the Tunnel would have been considerably longer, and the whole work much more expensive and much less convenient (443). However this be, we are satisfied (with Mr. Deakin in p. 442), that forty or fifty feet of earth over head offered a far better chance of success. One person, who was in a great rage at the late accidents, has declared that the bottom of the river ought to have been covered with sheet iron (p. 444). This is a life and death concern, and therefore, says the Editor, considerations of delicacy are least of all to be regarded.

Concerning steam carriages, the Public is cautioned against accrediting any statement short of the actual establishment of stage-coaches propelled by steam.—p. 428.

*Memoir of the Life and Character of Mr. Robert Spence of York. 12mo, pp. 208.*

THERE is not a market town in England where there are not, or have not been, men of various creeds who have risen from nothing, and been good, charitable, and rich men, because, according to Goldsmith, "Prudence is the ascent of temporal prosperity." Such a man, and a very worthy one, was Mr. Robert Spence; but, as if Hume and Voltaire, and hundreds of others who had no religion at all, were not successful in life, the object of this work is to employ the biography of Mr. Spence, in proof that Methodism exempts a man from the tooth-ache, and all the calamities incident to human existence, and that Providence visits its enemies with heavy judgments. As long as the sun shines upon the just and the unjust, we shall consider such doctrines only as pious frauds, and refer our readers to the exposure of them contained in Dr. D'Oyly's Sermons, p. 415, seq. and partially quoted in our review of Mr. Hett's Sermon.\* At the same time, though society is injured by the propagation of false reasoning, Methodism is in principle an excellent thing, spoiled by ignorance, jargon, low taste, and misconception of the nature of piety and the intention of God. The excellent thing to which we allude is the love of God, which ennobles and purifies our nature, and which, by aiding reason, makes us wiser and better: wiser, because it teaches us to rely upon prudence for temporal prosperity, and better, because we strive to imitate what we love. If a Methodist were a philosopher, every wise man would be a Methodist, but mixed up as it is with utter ignorance of Providence, biblical phraseology profanely applied, and other matters offensive to common sense, and favourable to superstition, it is only piety perverted.

\* See p. 138.



*Memoirs of the Duke of Rovigo. Vol. I.  
Part i.**(Continued from Part i. p. 605.)*

IN resuming our notice of this interesting work, we shall further accompany the author in his military movements in Egypt. It is not at all surprising that complaints should have continued throughout the whole of this campaign. Men, mere mechanical men, cannot fail of expressing their dissatisfaction at being withdrawn from genial climates, and fertile lands, and luxuriant enjoyments, and plunged into the midst of deserts and ruins, to effect the ambitious designs of another. They have no ambition; they cannot feel its influence, and therefore are destitute of any stimulus or any recompence. To them how refreshing is the sight of a verdant tree, and pleasant green fields; but it is mere animal enjoyment that they consider. Another incentive to dissatisfaction was the express prohibiting of plunder. Frauds and deceptions were accordingly resorted to; and a most cunning trick with the white buttons is noticed in our last part. With all these complaints, and with the sickness and deplorable inconvenience to which they were at times reduced, the French soldiers in cases of danger were so obedient that the exercise of discipline was wholly uncalled for. Before the action at Sediman, so impressed were they with the reality of the danger, that the troops would, of their own accord, have punished any one amongst them guilty of a neglect calculated to compromise the safety of them all. At the battle of the Pyramids, we are told that the imposing sight of ten thousand Mamelukes, mounted upon splendid chargers, richly caparisoned with gold and silver trappings, covered with draperies of all colours, and waving scarfs, bearing down upon them at full gallop, and rending the air with their cries, filled the breasts of the soldiers with a sentiment to which, M. Savary says, they had hitherto been strangers, and made them so attentive to the word of command, that the orders were executed with a quickness and precision far exceeding what is exhibited in an exercise, or upon parade. Buonaparte's kindness to the privates, if we believed the writer's statements, is highly creditable to his political capacities and his humane

feelings. His conduct to them when afflicted with the plague does him immortal honour. He visited them, inspired them by his observations, and to convince them that the plague was not of that dreadful character they imagined, pressed one of the tumours with his own hand.

"This act of heroism restored confidence to the sick, who no longer thought their case desperate. Each one recruited his remaining strength, and prepared to quit a place which, but a moment before, he had expected never to leave. A grenadier upon whom the plague had made greater ravages, could hardly raise himself from his bed. The General perceiving this, addressed to him a few encouraging words:—"You are right, General," replied the warrior; "your grenadiers are not made to die in an hospital." Affected at the courage displayed by these unfortunate men, who were exhausted by uneasiness of mind no less than by the complaint, General Bonaparte would not quit them until he saw them all placed upon the camels, and the other means of transport at the disposal of the army. These, however, being found inadequate, he made a requisition for the officers' horses, delivered up his own, and finding one of them missing, he sent for the groom who was keeping it for his master, and hesitated to give it up. The General growing impatient at this excess of zeal, darted a threatening look; the whole stud was placed at the disposal of the sick; and yet it is this very act of magnanimity which the perverseness of human nature has delighted in distorting. I feel ashamed to advert to so atrocious a calumny; but the man whose simple assertion was found sufficient to give it currency, has not been able to stifle it by his subsequent disavowal. I must therefore descend to the task of proving the absurdity of the charge. I do not wish to urge, as an argument, the absolute want of medicines to which the army was reduced by the rapacity of an apothecary; nor the indignation felt by General Bonaparte, when he learnt that this wretch, instead of employing his camels to transport pharmaceutic preparations, had loaded them with provisions upon which he expected to derive a profit. The necessity to which we were driven, of using roots as a substitute for opium, is a fact known to the whole army. Supposing, however, that opium had been as plentiful as it was scarce, and that General Bonaparte could have contemplated the expedient attributed to him, where could there be found a man sufficiently determined in mind, or so lost to the feelings of human nature, as to force open the jaws of fifty wretched men, on the point of death, and thrust a deadly preparation down their throats? The most in-

trepid soldier turned pale at the sight of an infected person, the warmest heart did not relieve a friend afflicted with the plague, and is it to be credited that brutal ferocity could execute what the noblest feelings recoiled at? or that there should have been a creature mad or savage enough to sacrifice his own life, in order to enjoy the satisfaction of hastening the death of fifty dying men, wholly unknown to him, and against whom he had no complaint to make? The supposition is truly absurd, and only worthy of those who bring it forward in spite of the disavowal of its author."

We see by this extract how anxious M. Savary is to vindicate his General from the reproach of having poisoned the sick: a circumstance so horrible to contemplate, as almost to amount to an impossibility. But he nevertheless, with that spirit of partiality which exists throughout, and which in too many cases produces more dreadful effects on the mental vision than the opthalmitis did on the corporeal, very coolly asserts that the English sailors, than whom there is not a more generous or feeling body of men in the whole creation, had the inhumanity to fire upon the Turkish soldiers, their allies, who were obliged to throw themselves into the sea to reach their ships two leagues off, in their escape from the French at Aboukir. Party bickerings ought now to be laid aside; things should be viewed historically, and the great end should be the elucidation of facts.

The two small galleys of General Dessaix were manned by galley-slaves, who were always in a sitting attitude, and fixed by chains and padlocks to their benches of hard labour, from the first manning of the vessel until they are landed. If by any accident the vessel should sink, they must inevitably perish. Buonaparte's policy ordered the chains to be broken, and the men to be set at liberty.—P. 54.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the first vessel which, in attempting to pass between the French ships and the island of Aboukir, ran aground, was the identical *Bellerophon* which received Buonaparte aboard sixteen years after. This vessel pursued him through all his career.

Amongst the natives of Egypt, near Lake Mæris, when a village has excited displeasure, the floodgate of its canal is closed, and it is deprived of water until the orders signified to it

have been complied with. No other means of coercion could be so easily adopted, requiring the aid of only one man to open or close them,—or be productive of so prompt and effectual a result.—P. 74.

In p. 81, it appears that Roman copper coins were discovered, in some places, in such quantities that they might have been put again into circulation.

The following anecdote of that great scholar and antiquary, Denon, will be interesting. Would that England now possessed many men of such enthusiasm and learning. Her Learned Societies would not then, even by the captious, be held in reproach.

"The zeal he displayed in examining monuments, and searching after medals and other articles of antiquity, was a constant subject of astonishment to our soldiers; especially when they beheld him braving fatigue, the heat of the sun, and occasionally dangers, in order to sketch hieroglyphics or remains of architecture; for I do not believe that a single stone escaped his vigilant eye. I often accompanied him in his excursions. He carried across his shoulders a portfolio full of papers and pencils, and had a bag suspended to his neck, containing an inkstand and some provisions. He kept us all at work, measuring the distances and dimensions of monuments, whilst he was sketching them off. In drawings of every kind he had wherewith to load a camel, at the time of his return to Cairo, whence he accompanied General Buonaparte back to France."

A conversation with one of the Native princes, the King of Darfour, appears to have impressed the French with an opinion that there was greater philanthropy in permitting than forbidding the Slave Trade! M. Savary is an advocate for the Slave Trade being conducted by the respective governments. Were the obnoxious traffic necessary, such a system would certainly be preferable to the one on which it is at present conducted;—but the idea is degrading and unholy. The piercing cries of an emaciated, untutored child of nature, will appeal loudly against the refined hearts and Christian souls of their tormentors, and the voice of anguish and despair unmerited will be heard and avenged. The Slave Trade, however conducted, is a gross evil, and ought by no means to be encouraged; but we are certainly not advocates for an unqualified emancipation of those already

reduced to bondage; though they may not, generally speaking, be happier in their state of slavery, than in their own wild freedom, or rather slavish subjection to their chief. We would oppose an unconditional emancipation of slaves at the present moment as strongly as we would that of the illiterate Irish Papists. They are both similarly situated. Education must clear the way and remove the thorns from the roadsides. Men, while they have no controul over their passions, cannot be reasoned with; nothing but brute force will ever make them sensible of an error. It is this bridle on their unruly dispositions, this curb to their vicious propensities, that education must place upon both the Blacks and the Irish Catholics. Once get the people to think correctly and act cautiously, and the march towards the fitness for emancipation will be rapid and successful.

The character of Hassan Bey, one of the gallant leaders of the Mamelukes, exhibits such a mixture of bravery, strength, ingenuity, generosity, noble-mindedness, and desperation, that we shall quote the whole.

“Hassan had at one time been a mamluke of Ali Bey, who held sway over the country previously to Ibrahim and Mourad, and who was put to death by the latter, after having been dangerously wounded in one of the affrays so common amongst those petty tyrants. Ali Bey was in reality a man possessed of humane feelings, and of natural talents; he is the only Bey whose memory appeared to be cherished by the Egyptians. Mourad Bey seized upon the sovereignty vacated by his death. Hassan, who had been created a Bey by Ali his master, was a formidable warrior; true to his benefactor, he swore to avenge him.

“Having been defeated by Mourad in an engagement near Cairo, he was so hotly pursued, that he was driven to the necessity of seeking refuge in Mourad’s seraglio, and soliciting an asylum from his favourite sultana. In eastern countries, the laws of hospitality are held sacred; the sultana received the fugitive, wrote to apprise Mourad of what she had done, and to forbid his approaching the seraglio until he had promised to spare Hassan’s life. Mourad Bey instantly replied, that he could only allow Hassan a delay of two days to provide for his safety, after which he would infallibly attack the seraglio. Hassan was wholly unmoved upon receiving this notice, though well aware that his death was inevitable. Already through the blinds of the seraglio he could distinguish Mourad’s mamlukes

on the watch. One of them was stationed at a wicket gate looking upon a narrow by-street; over this gate was a small wooden balcony, surrounded with blinds in the oriental style, and below the balcony was seen the head of the mamluke who was on guard at this gate. Hassan removed the blinds of the balcony, and, armed from head to foot, he gently crept into it, and watched his opportunity so well, that by a single effort he forced his way through the slight balcony, and fell, dagger in hand, upon the mamluke, whom he instantly despatched, whose horse he then mounted, and fled in full speed to the desert by the road leading to Suez, taking some Arabs on his way as his guides, who escorted him to that port. He was no sooner arrived than he went on board a caravel belonging to Mourad Bey, wrote from thence to inform him of his being at Suez, and requested to be allowed this caravel to convey him to Mecca, to which place he alleged his intention of retreating.

“Mourad, in reply, consented to his having the use of the caravel, though for that occasion only, and wished him success; but he gave, at the same time, secret orders to the master of the caravel, a native of Greece, to strangle Hassan at a certain distance from the land, and throw the body overboard.

“Hassan, though suspecting the treachery, assumed a calm countenance. On the morning after his departure from Suez, he summoned the master of the caravel to his cabin, and desired him to produce the secret order which had been received by him. Thus taken by surprise, the latter fancied himself betrayed, confessed every thing, and, on his knees, begged hard for his life. ‘I would have pardoned thee,’ replied Hassan unmoved, ‘if thou hadst immediately confessed Mourad’s perfidy; but thou hadst kept the secret for two days, and it was thy intention to have obeyed the order;’ so saying, he dispatched him as well as his mate. The pilot, seeing what kind of man he had to deal with, hastened to convey him to the sacred city.

“The intrepid Hassan levied a heavy contribution upon the scherif and merchants of Mecca, by means of which he secured to himself a few followers, embarked on board the same caravel, and landed at Cosseir. From this place he sent word to such of his mamlukes as had effected their escape to come and join him: he also desired the merchants with whom he was in correspondence to send him a fresh supply of mamlukes ready armed and equipped. He repaired in person to Esme on the banks of the Nile, for the purpose of meeting them, and was shortly at the head of two hundred mamlukes: he then wrote to Mourad, reproaching him with his perfidy, challenging him to fight, and demanding at the same time the restitution of the patrimony which



had been wrested from him. Mourad, taken by surprise, was glad to enter into a compromise with him; and as, in reality, Hassan was not over anxious to approach Cairo, he accepted Mourad Bey's proposal to acknowledge him as the rightful owner of all Upper Egypt, from the cataracts of the Nile to a little above Eaze, where he resided at the period of our coming to Egypt.

"Such was the rival whose protection Mourad Bey unhesitatingly hastened to solicit; and from the impulse of a generous feeling, of which the history of European monarchs affords perhaps no example, Hassan welcomed his guest to his dominions, and forbearing to raise the voice of reproach, consoled with him on his misfortunes, and cheered him with the promise of taking part in his affliction. It was in his power to have gratified his revenge, and claimed credit with the French for so doing; but the thought never dwelt for a moment on the mind of that extraordinary man. he immediately united his mamelukes to the few still remaining under Mourad's orders, and they advanced together to meet us."

At Sienna the French were struck with the singular construction of the rafts, being composed of earthen pots, of uniform size, ingeniously ranged close to one another, and bound together with the opening downwards; in this manner were placed as many rows, one above another, as the depth of the water would admit of. The pilots fixed a helm to these rafts, strewed a few mats, and took their station upon them. Another species of raft, used by the fellahs, consisted of a couple of bundles of rushes bound together. The fellahs who thus transport themselves, sit down in the Turkish fashion with a pipe, a few dates, a lance to defend himself against the crocodiles, and a small oar to assist in steering.

Amongst the native Egyptians it was a point of consideration to resist the demand for taxes. The first summons is always disregarded, and the payment is never made till the military approach to enforce it. This they abundantly consider a mark of attention, and are accordingly grateful for it! This speaks for itself.

The capture of the fleet dispatched to St. John d Acre is attributed to the "extremely limited capacity" of the officer who had the command of it. The French officer, it appears, had too much fear of the Turks, whom he imagined at the port of Caïpha; and too little knowledge of the near existence of the English!

M. Savary furnishes us with numerous instances of the failures of the naval enterprises of the French, owing to the cowardice of their Admirals. None of them could be brought willingly to hazard an encounter with the British, whose power on an element they have made their own was feared by every one. They would have sooner met a navy of his Satanic than his Britannic Majesty. The expedition from Brest destined for Egypt, after reaching Cape Bon, tacked about and returned to Toulon, under the fear that they should have had to encounter a powerful naval force on the coast of Africa. The same feeling induced a French Admiral with 15 ships to run away from an English one of only 9, and less heavily mounted.

In the minds of his followers, Buonaparte could not commit an error. If he was unfortunately baffled in an enterprise by the address of his opponent, and he was compelled to retreat, such men as Savary account for it by the occurrence of circumstances which called for his presence in another quarter. He was not blessed with ubiquity. The obloquy of a defeat or a repulse is thus spared. These observations arise from his conduct at St. Jean d'Arc, where he had to encounter the daring and inventive mind of Sir Sydney Smith, whose endeavours soon procured for him the hatred of the French General; a convincing proof that he had been too instrumental in opposing his designs. The acuteness of Buonaparte, however, prevented any of the deep laid stratagems of the British seaman from taking the effect intended. On the starting of the great master mind for France, and the appointment of General Kleber to succeed him, every thing appears to have gone contrary. His desire to evacuate Egypt caused him to fall an easy victim, in the opinion of his countrymen, to the machinations and penetration of Sir S. Smith. The Turks found the French lulled into security with the prospect of a return to their homes, or at least to their own country, and availed themselves of the assistance of Sir Sydney, who was the *primum mobile* of the business, to gain many advantages. Buonaparte found it his interest to conciliate the Porte. Kleber was careless; tired of being where he was, he longed for recall, which it was his fortune never to

ed, and a volume produced honourable to the Master and the Pupil, worthy of him who "loves," as he has expressed it, in the language of Boswell, "to exhibit sketches of his illustrious friend by various eminent hands." Strange contrast! and "eminent" indeed are the authorities! One third of the volume is made up of accounts of Dr. Parr copied from Magazines and Biographical works, published during his life and since his decease, with all the errors and necessary repetitions with which such accounts are pregnant.—Is the *Spectator* so rare a work, or the *Adventurer* so scarce, that a whole number of the first, and three numbers of the latter must be reprinted, for the sake of illustration? Why are we again to be deluged with the *Confessions of Ireland*? Or need we the refreshment of the *Diary of Mr. Green*? We repeat that the volume is a sad book-making affair, and that every thing interesting about it is overlaid with rubbish and confusion.

Mr. Newnham Collingwood, and Mr. Symmons (and perhaps Mr. Dyer and Mr. Stewart), are enabled to comprehend the literary character of Dr. Parr; and we regret, with an unfeigned sorrow, that names so deservedly high as scholars, and so respectable as gentlemen, should be mixed up with this publication—a publication as full of inaccuracies in its details, as it would be injudicious, were it veracious or just. The idle twaddle which Mr. Barker has inserted, is less degrading to the venerable name to which it is joined, than to the minds and memories in which it could be retained; and he must indeed have measured the intellect of the reading portion of mankind by a low standard, who could have ventured to palm such a volume as *Parriana* upon public attention, where every thing that could be gathered, good, bad, and indifferent, has been retained, and apparently put into the hands of the printer as it was collected and received. On what Mr. Barker *could* have effected, it were now vain to attempt a speculation—he is within the horns of this dilemma, either that he has sacrificed his literary character to an avaricious spirit of book-making, or he has betrayed the secret of his unfitness for the work he has undertaken, by his total want of judgment and of taste.

Having thus freely and fearlessly de-

livered our opinion on this publication, we are in no humour to select from its pages the really interesting matter it may contain. That it can seriously injure the fame of Dr. Parr, we will not deem it of such importance as to suppose. The memoirs by Dr. Johnstone, to which our last number bore such deserved commendation, has placed the real character of this accomplished Scholar beyond the reach of party animosity or of injudicious friendship. Mr. Barker has enough upon his hands to occupy his time honourably and usefully to himself and the community of letters, and we would entreat him not to step aside from the path that may lead him to virtuous fame, for the vulgar wages to be obtained by another such volume of "*Parriana*" as this. If the subject be not now exhausted, we know of no better method of bringing contempt and ridicule upon the contributors to such an *Olla Podrida* as an attempt to extend this publication. From such an infliction, from such trials of our temper, and from such unprofitable expenditure of our time, may we be delivered.

It is due to Mr. Fearn to state, that, irrelevant as is the greater part of his contribution to the present volume, his papers are interesting in themselves, and he has made out his case ably and temperately; but we cannot approve the language adopted by Mr. Barker, when he says, that many of the friends of the late eminent Dugald Stewart "will rejoice that death had relieved him from the necessity of answering the statements of Mr. Fearn." This, to say the least of it, is indecent, and is a gratuitous insult to the memory of that lamented individual.

Why the "lamentable occurrence of Professor Stewart's death" suggested the propriety of the "instant publication of Mr. Barker's *Parriana*," is a mystery beyond our comprehension. Happy indeed for the volume had it been, that the delay which he at first contemplated had been observed, and that it had been employed in digesting the materials placed at his disposal, and in separating the dross from the ore—but we have done. What we have written has been wrung from us in the bitterness of our disappointment. We shall gladly seize the first opportunity afforded us of doing justice to the learning and the talents of Mr.

Barker, in their legitimate use and application, but we hope to hear no more of his veneration for the memory of Dr. Parr.

*Sermons* preached before a Village Congregation, by the Rev. JOSEPH JOWETT, Rector of St. Willoughby, are in the Evangelical style, and we much doubt the wisdom of checking any effort to repent, by placing so many nice distinctions in the way of it, as to produce despair. We should throw out every inducement to repentance, and then, by meek and mild exhortation and instruction, guide the penitent to the proper feeling of the subject. How can a poor uninformed rustic, who perhaps cannot read, be made able to split hairs. He might as well be expected to understand a counsellor, arguing a nice point of law. So contracted however is the Evangelical doctrine, as to the terms of Salvation, that the Athanasian Creed is mercy to it; and to obtain salvation under the strict limitations of that Evangelical doctrine, we affirm to be physically impossible, and, therefore, never within the meaning of the most benevolent of beings. An eminent Theologian has observed, that under its notions, Christianity is the greatest curse which has been ever inflicted upon mankind; that not one happy moment can be enjoyed in existence, that it is more fitted to make enemies by desperation, than friends by attraction, and that it is not the intention of Christ, because the yoke is not easy, nor the burden light. Upon points of principle only, however, do we differ from Mr. Jowett. His sermons on the Resurrection and Disregard of the Gospel (i. 309. 348.) are excellent, and all (under the stern doctrine) are highly meritorious.

Mr. PICKERING of Chancery-lane has published a little volume entitled *The Carcanet*, which is, in its own words, a literary album, containing select passages from the most distinguished English writers. The selection is made with judgment and taste, and the book is elegantly printed, but we may be allowed to remark, that the gleaner has executed his task in rather a careless way. Many references are omitted, while others are erroneous, as Ben Jonson for Dr. Johnson, and Sir W. Jones for Mr. J. D. Carlyle. Why *Anna* is substituted for *Leila* in a Bacchanalian piece from the Arabic, we cannot tell. The epitaph by Cowper in Ryde Church was written for Mr. Hamilton of Newport Pagnel. But these are minor blemishes, and if we are particular in noticing them, it is because we feel, that no man has a right to expose his common-place book to the public without a due regard to accuracy. Some of the anonymous pieces may probably be from the gleaner's pen, and if so, they are creditable to it.

Dr. BRETSCHNEIDER's *Reply to Mr. Rose's work on Protestantism in Germany*, (reviewed in Part I. of the present vol. p. 617) is founded on the assumption, that Protestantism, by taking the Bible only for its standard, rejects submission to any jurisdiction whatever, in matters of belief (see Pref. v.) and therefore, Protestant theologians have a right to rationalize and philosophize Christianity *ad libitum*, so that the essence of it may at last be distilled into Deum. Of this tendency Mr. Rose complained. The Translator contends, that many German divines are sound Christians. We are glad to hear it, for we have read of the mischief done, by devils transforming themselves into angels of light, in St. Paul's account of the Fall.

We by no means deny the poetical merit of *Three Days at Killarney*, and other Poems, nor of feelings of piety, (briefly expressed,) which ought to result, through raising from Nature to Nature's God, but *est modus in rebus*, and who would like in excursions to beautiful scenery, to hear preaching all the way? It is a miserable unseasonable interruption of that silent piety, which, according to Paley, makes perpetual worshippers of every admirer of nature.

The *Holy Week* is a good Sunday book; and a very fit companion for the period to which it refers.

Mr. SHEPPARD's *Revised Prayers*, is an excellent selection. A man may never travel to a place, who does not find an easy and cheap road to it; nor a student undertake a research for which he has not a good elementary work.

Mr. FORSYTH's *First Lines of Chemistry*, is an excellent book of the kind, and particularly encyclopedic and copious. We warn Mr. F. against such a corruption, as *Æriform* for *Aeriform*.

Mr. John Johnstone's *Specimens of the Lyrical, Descriptive, and Narrative Poets of Great Britain*, from Chaucer to the present day, are on a similar plan to Mr. Lyle's "Ancient Ballads and Songs," noticed in vol. xcvi. ii. p. 618. These specimens are accompanied by an interesting history of the earliest times of poetry, illustrated by some fine sentiments, though uncouthly clothed. Among those selected from the effusions of the voluminous George Wethers is one entitled the *Shepherd's Resolution*, an inferior imitation of Sir Walter Raleigh's "Shall I like a Hermit dwell." This collection is the more valuable, as containing a choice selection from the modern Poets.



## FINE ARTS.

## BRITISH INSTITUTION.

How different are the feelings which arise on an examination of the works of the Old Masters, to those which result from a similar contemplation of the modern productions. Who does not feel greater and more genuine pleasure in walking round the gallery of the British Institution than in parading the rooms of the Royal Academy? The glare and glitter of the latter destroys every delightful association; tires the eye; and renders one's situation altogether painful. Besides the want of that charm of antiquity which so forcibly seizes the mind in the other case, and carries with it such a multitude of recollections as to give a more than double interest to the subjects. The schools, how different! Every thing is now frittered away to such a state of refinement, that truth and nature are disregarded, and the only aim of the artist is to blend a great variety of colours, to produce a gorgeous, brilliant, and warm picture. We have no painter who can equal such men as Salvator Rosa, Murillo, Vandyke, Rembrandt, or Raphael, and a host of other names, the bare mention of whom is calculated to sink to the ground the countless productions of modern mediocrity. But we do not make these observations with a view to excite a neglect of native talent. Far from it: the object of our publication in this department is to uphold the character of the British artist; to call the taste of the nobility to his productions of merit and worth; and to stimulate him to nobler and purer efforts. And this cannot be done without a strict adherence to truth; and, however painful it may be to our national feelings, we cannot but complain of the inferiority of the English School; which is capable of better things, and which ought to be without equals, and own no superiors. On our first visit to this Institution we were struck with the number and value of the Salvators, works which we are justly proud to find in our country. They are the boldest and the most rugged children art ever produced: their wild character, partaking so largely of that Master's life, possesses such attractions for the heroic mind, that all endowed with a depth of sentiment or vividness of imagination must dwell on them with a never dying admiration. In his historical pieces he gives all the deformities, which are likely to have attended his subject: every horror that the human mind is capable of enduring in such situations is seized upon by him, and stamped with an immortal pencil on the canvas. They are Nature's wildest passions, and strongest feelings personified. His "*Job*" displays all the dreadful ulcerations and distress that he must have felt. It

is not a highly finished delicate figure, of the greatest placidity, whose only symptom of distress is the dunghill; but a mass of living putrefaction heightened by every species of torture that the human mind is capable of inflicting. Another powerfully wrought picture is the "*Death of Regulus*," which it is impossible to look at without feeling the piercings of the spikes, and hearing the half-stifled groans of the agonized and heroic Roman, appealing to his country for vengeance on his exulting persecutors. Nor are his landscapes less attractive or less powerfully painted: the same wild tone and character pervades the whole. Though he was most ambitious of being considered an historical painter, his greatest excellencies lay in his landscapes, which are inimitably grand. The bandit artist delighted in desolation, solitude, and danger. Caverns, and stricken trees, the unfortunates of nature, were peculiarly his favourites; but every object that was grand, solemn, vast, or impressive, was sure to be handled by him with the greatest truth. And his human figures every way accorded and were in perfect harmony with their situations. Of his Landscapes there are here "*Mercury and the Woodman*," generally allowed to be amongst the best of his productions, and No. 19, a "*Landscape and Traveller*," which for picturesque appearance stands unrivalled.

No. 73 is a fine "*Head of a Youth*," by F. Bol, the most successful pupil of Rembrandt. This is an excellent specimen of his powers. Another beautiful production of this master is his personification of *Winter*, now in the possession of Mr. S. Gans, of Southampton-street, Strand; a fine old figure, delighting in the trifling warmth which his fingers imbibe from a little pot of coals, and impart to his almost frozen blood.

Turning our attention to the works of Murillo, we find a very numerous collection of the choicest specimens of this admirable artist. To say any thing of the general character of his productions would be superfluous. They are the most known and among the most appreciated of the Spanish School, a school which we hesitate not to say, though we know it will subject us to the sneers and ridicule of many professed connoisseurs and collectors, possesses more real merit than that of any other. "*The Spanish Courtesan*" is a striking instance of his faithful and accurate attention to nature. What could be more clever than that stifled laugh in the courtesan; the display of a modesty which is not natural; and the easy impudence of the girl lolling out of window with her attractive eyes and arms, the colouring and finish of which is exquisite? The *Beggar Boys* have been brought from

the Dalwich gallery, and are every way equal to the one we have just noticed. The boy on the ground is the triumph of painting itself. It is one of those miraculous figures which a man sketches but once in his life. He has stolen the boy from the streets of Madrid, and imprisoned him grinning with arch roguery on his canvas. The other boy, standing up with the pitcher in his hand, and a crust of bread in his mouth, is hardly less wonderful. It is the opposite of the one lying down; exhibiting as much of the sally vapoury humour as the other does of animal spirits. The companion to this picture is also very fine, but it is placed in a bad situation. The black with the pitcher is scarcely perceptible, but we who know the picture long before can speak of its charming simplicity and truth. The "*St Francis with the infant Christ*" is a sweet little thing. What a heavenly affection beams on the countenance of the holy man whilst he contemplates the playfulness of the little Christ! Beautiful as they are, his Saints, and Angels, and Virgins, are not such favourites as his rustics and his beggars. Here we have his *Saint Rufus* and *St Justin*, charming specimens of his clear and finished colouring, and of that tenderness and suavity which distinguished his later historical paintings.

Then too of the same school we have Velasquez, whose earlier efforts were distinguished like those of Murillo—whom he patronised and encouraged—by a faithful and striking representation of the manners and characters of the lower orders of the people. The *Water Seller*, No. 46, is one of extraordinary power and truth, and only second to his celebrated one in the palace at Madrid, the *Water Carrier of Seville*. What a fine old head tanned by age and sun is that of the water seller; and what a conflict of feelings are visible in the head of the boy who wants a glass of water. Haggling with the man about the payment, he keeps hold of the glass, but cannot find it in his heart—to put his pocket—to give the man his price, who, jealous lest he should lose both water and money, forgets not to retain his hold of the vessel. The pitchers are purely stone with all its roughness; and indeed his necessities are always designed and painted with unusual fidelity and spirit. His success as a portrait painter is no less equal. Will any of the modern efforts come up to that boldness of outline, that freedom of pencilling, and force of expression, which his portraits of *Pope Innocent* and a *Spanish Gentleman* exhibit? Certainly not, and we know of none among the ancients which can equal them, except indeed a head by Raphael—we do not recollect of whom—and the *Governor of Vandyck*, in the National Gallery, which must be allowed even to excel him.

Our room will not allow us to notice the remainder of the Collection in the same full manner, but we must enumerate some

of the best. Of Rubens there are some excellent pieces. His *Sketches*, Nos. 159, 160, 161, 162, are of the most spirited kind, particularly the *battle between Constantine and Maxentius*, which requires much examination to become acquainted with all its excellencies. His *Boys blowing bubbles*, luxuriant in colouring, are too flabby for children. They are not such children as we admire. Ruysdael's *Waterfall*, No. 67, and the *Vander Neers* are also attractive and masterly productions. Of the captivating landscapes of Hobbema, the humorous scenes in life of Teniers, the battle pieces of Wouvermanns, there are several excellent examples; and there is an astonishingly rich and luxuriant interior, with figures boisterous in their mirth and laughing in their sport, by the unfortunate Jan Steen. There are also some excellent Cuyps, Potters, Titmcs, Raphaels, Claudes, Guercinos, and Spagnolettos. One of the latter is the strangest compound of the wild and horrible we ever remember. It is an *Incantation*, and was designed by Raphael. Guercino's *Magdalen* is the most sorrowful head we ever saw: it is the only *Magdalen* that ever approached our ideas of the character, or that conveys that humility, mournful repentance, and sad regret, which must have agitated the lovely penitent.

#### DEATH OF VIRGINIA.

A large picture thus designated, and painted by Mons Le Thiere, is now exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. We should not have recognized the noble virtue of Virginius in sacrificing his daughter to save her from the lust of a tyrant, from the figures in this composition, which besides are stiff, and ungraceful and destitute of great force of expression. The father of the unfortunate victim, and the careless idiotic looking slave, are amongst the most successful figures, as figures, but their connection with the story is not evident enough. We were glad to turn from this to the

#### ENAMELS, BY MADAME JAQUOTOT,

which are hung in the little ante room. They are six in number, and are amongst the largest and finest specimens of this pleasing and gay branch of the arts; besides being splendid instances of female talent. Three of them are copied from pictures by Raphael, and represent the Holy Family; and two different illustrations of his way of treating the Virgin and Child. The head of Anne of Cleves, from Holbein, is a noble example of the excellencies of the art; the tones of the flesh are beautiful and chaste, and the draperies and decorations rich and magnificent. The head of Buonaparte is an original production, in which, at the request of the Emperor himself, Madame Jaquotot has softened the natural sternness of the monarch's

features into a more pleasing character than they ever possessed. The Danæ, from Girardot, is exquisitely voluptuous. The divine seducer is not descending in a shower of gold, according to the vulgar tale, but intrudes himself in the shape of a spear head from a poppy plant,—a very Gallican emblem certainly; and the lovely inspirer of a deity is surrounded with a profusion of flowers and intoxicating enjoyments produced by the golden shower. The head of the little urchin who holds a mirror to the beautiful Danæ is wonderful. The light playfully wantons through his tresses with a gaiety happily in unison.

#### *Monumental Effigies.*

Mrs. Bray (late Mrs. C. Stothard) has published No. XI. of "*the Monumental Effigies of Great Britain, drawn by the late C. A. Stothard.*" This number consists of a Montfort, from Hitchendon Church; Sir J. Peche, from Lillingstone Church; Bp. Northwold at Ely, a most singular specimen; Ralph Neville, in Staindrop Church; Eleanor Queen of Henry II.; Sir John Crosby and Lady, from St. Helen's, London; Sir E. de Thorpe and Lady, at Ashwelthorpe; a Lady and Child at Scarcliff, very curious; and Sir Robert Shurland (the figure caricatured by Hogarth, in his "Tour by Land and Water.") These plates were all etched by that modest artist the late Mr. B. Howlett (whose death we noticed in our present volume, part I. p. 277); and do credit to his needle. The last plate in this number is a very fine one, the Earl and Countess of Arundel. This is etched with great effect by Mr. C. J. Smith, and this deserving young artist is likely soon to bring this beautiful volume to a close, by engraving the plates for one more number. This will, we are glad to hear, be accompanied by descriptive letter-press from the pen of Mrs. Bray's brother, A. J. Kempe, Esq. F. S. A. the intimate friend and companion of the late excellent draftsman and author of this work.

#### *The Parting Hour.* Ackermann.

This beautiful illustration of the separation of parties whom relationship and love have rendered kindred souls, is from the admired pencil of H. Corbould. How powerfully expressive are his figures. The feelings which he portrays are of the deepest tone and character: they shew that extent of mental suffering and anguish which none can feel like the amiable and lovely, and which lays hold on all our sympathies. The distress of the mother and father, who have gone to the extreme verge of the beach, is strictly parental: it is powerful enough to drive them to seek relief in tears. But Judith, alas! her feelings are of a higher character: they are so intense that sorrow's fountain cannot aid them; and she is loth to

persuade herself that he is gone—that he could go. It is that grief which has all the abstraction of madness, and which delights to feed upon itself. This head is divine in the ardour of its feelings, and beautiful in its symmetry. There are one or two defects in the composition, but we have no wish to weaken the intimacy of the acquaintance with the poor Judith by naming them. We only regret that so angelic a being had not been blessed with a lovelier foot.

#### *The faithful Companion.* Dickinson.

This pleasing little picture of an interesting child patting the head of a stern mastiff, is lithographed by W. Sharp, from a drawing by De la Cour. It is additionally interesting from the ages of the dog and the child being exactly the same. Mr. Dickinson deserves great credit for his steady patronage of the lithographic art, of which he has published numerous beautiful specimens. Some of them we noticed in our June number; and in addition to them we would enumerate one published some years ago, as an instance of what Mr. Dickinson's patronage had then produced. The attack of *Hippolyte, Queen of the Amazons*, by a lion, is a bold and extremely pretty little thing, highly deserving of notice.

#### *Mademoiselle Sontag.*

Of this interesting blonde, who has charmed alike with her beauty and her song;—who has been elevated by injudicious friends and admirers into an angel, and degraded by peevish critics and unimaginative souls into a coarse peasant girl, or even a jungfrau—there are numerous portraits. Ackermann, we believe, imported among us the stone from which the enthusiastic young German students were supplied with portraits of their charming inspirer, and soon paved the way for a multiplicity of others, among whom we might reckon as the best, those published by Bulcock in the Strand, and Dickinson of Bond-street. Mr. Marshall of Holborn has lithographed a very pleasing portrait of her as the Lady of the Lake, a character in which she appeared at Paris. If a fair face not too large nor too round; rich blue and feeling eyes, and light hair, have no charms: then indeed is she deficient, but we think they have, and are by no means singular.

#### *Disturbed by the Nightmare.* Bulcock.

In a former number we mentioned Mr. Lane's clever picture under this title in the Royal Academy Exhibition of the present year. That talented young man, unfortunately cut off when his productions were rising in public estimation, and he began to look forward to property and fame, we believe painted two copies of this subject, one of which has been purchased by Mr. Bulcock of the Strand, who has had it beauti-



fully mezzotinted by Mr. Henry Dawe. The execution of the subject is spirited and humorous, and the effect is cleverly managed. We can recommend it as one of the most happy caricatures of a common malady.

*Fanny's Favorite.*

We have been favoured with a sight of a very prettily mezzotinted copy of Sir Joshua Reynolds' *Fanny's Favorite*, executed on steel, by Mr. J. E. Coombe, a young man of great ingenuity and taste. We believe his knowledge of mezzotint engraving is self-acquired, and that this is his first attempt. If so he has produced a specimen which would not disgrace the talents of Bromley, Dawe, or Lupton, and we may therefore look forward to some very highly finished and larger productions.

**NEW MUSIC.**

*The Merry Ghost*, by T. Williams, is a very far bacchanalian song; but the melody is not spiritual enough.

The music of the "Bottle Imp," an opera composed by Mr. Rodwell, is clever and exceedingly pretty. Several of the airs have been published by Goulding, D'Al-

maine, and Co. and are the most popular music of the day. "*They mourn me dead in my father's Hall*," sung by Mr. Wood, is so decided a favourite that we have heard its repetition called for three times. His opening serenade "*Ye bright and glittering palaces*," is a charming thing, and was sung with much feeling. Mr. Wood sings with great power and taste, and we had him as an ornament of the operatic corps. *Ah no! 'tis promised me*," sung by Miss H. Cawc, is very sweet, and we have heard it with delight. The poetry, we should mention, is by Edward Fitz-Ball.

Mayseder's three grand duets concertantes, arranged by Jean Sedlatzek, of Vienna, for the Piano forte and Flute. Weswell and Stodart, Frith-street, Soho. Mayseder's music is deservedly popular, and he is spoken of as having no rival in his own particular style. We are much indebted to J. Sedlatzek for his arrangement of the music of this great violinist, which is executed with taste and skill.

*Lust, Hermit, Lust!* Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co. A beautiful answer to Bishop's admitted ballad of the Pilgrim of Love, the words by R. Ryan, and the music by E. Solis.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

*Ready for Publication.*

A defence of the Scripture Doctrine respecting the Second Advent of Christ, from the erroneous representations of Modern Millenarians. By the Rev. Dr. HAMILTON, of Strathblane.

Two Letters in reply to the Bishop of Salisbury on 1 John, v. 7. By the Rev. J. ORRILL, Curate of Stonegrave.

Sermons. By the Rev. CHARLES B. TAYLER, M.A.

A Supplement to the Analysis of the Constitution of the East India Company, embracing the important Laws as to Criminal Justice and Insolvent Debtors, passed last Session. By PETER ALDER, Esq. Assistant Secretary to the Court of Directors.

Medical Essays on Fever, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Heart, &c. By JOSEPH BROWN, M.D. of the Royal College of Physicians, &c.

The Last Number of the Tenth Volume of NEALE'S Views of Seats, containing two Views of Arundel Castle.

*Preparing for Publication.*

An Inquiry into the popular Notion of an unoriginated, infinite, and eternal Prescience, for the purpose of ascertaining whether that doctrine be supported by the dictates of Reason, and the Writings of the Old and New Testament. By the Rev. JAMES JONES.

A Universal Prayer, a poem; Death; a Vision of Heaven, a Vision of Hell. By ROBERT MONTGOMERY, author of "The Omnipresence of the Deity."

The Literary Souvenir will make its appearance in an improved form. The plates have been engraved by Robinson, Rolls, Pye, Goodall, Edwards, Goodyear, Porthury, Greatbatch, and Bacon. The subjects are twelve in number, and comprise original paintings by Leslie, Turner, Hilton, Chalon, Northcote, Westall, Danby, Stepanoff, Leahy, Farrier, J. Stepanoff, and Green.

The New Year's Gift, and Juvenile Souvenir (an Annual for Children, under the superintendence of Mrs. ALARIC WATTS), will contain, independently of numerous wood cuts by Cruikshanks and others, a variety of highly finished line engravings on steel, by Messrs. Edwards, Engleheart, Greatbatch, Baker, &c. after designs by Messrs. Northcote, Howard, Gull, Wood, Hamilton, Green, Good, &c. The literary contents of the volume have been supplied by a great number of eminent authors—principally those who have been distinguished as writers for the juvenile classes.

The Progress of Learning in England, from William the Conqueror to the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. By the Rev. SAMUEL BURGESS, A. M.

Leisure Hours; in prose and verse. By the same author.

Historical Memoir on the Foreign Policy

of anatomy, Blenheim-street; Mr. Robins was the auctioneer. This collection occupied the proprietor thirty years in making. It comprised models and casts, accurately painted from nature, of nearly every case of natural and preternatural parturient presentation that has occurred, with a multitude of casts of foetal monstrosities of every species, almost ad infinitum, either actually modelled or moulded from recent unfortunate individuals, chiefly under Mr. Brooks's eye. Some of the specimens connected with surgery, were taken from morbid limbs which had been subjected to amputation on account of incurable maladies. The first and second day's sale consisted of models and casts of the gravid uterus, foetal monstrosities, a multitude of fac-similes of pathological subjects, a series of accurate dissections of the human brain, &c. The third day's sale was the anatomy and pathology of the horse, zebra, quagga, ass, and kangaroo. — The fourth was the anatomy and pathology of the human bladder, kidneys, and contiguous viscera, &c. — Fifth, order Pterodonta, Colugo, and Bats: order Insectivora, Eximicivora, Marsupialia, Prædacea. — Sixth. Lion, tiger, dog, bear, whale, seal, merse, &c. — Seventh. Wet preparations, consisting of the anatomy and pathology of the male organs of generation, the larynx, pharynx, tongue, lungs, &c. — Eighth. Zoology. Apes, baboons, monkeys, beavers, rats, &c. — Ninth. Anatomical and pathological preparations in spirits. — Tenth. Zoology. The order ruminantia. — Eleventh, Anatomy. — Twelfth. Zoology. The elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, goat, sheep, &c. On the 8th of August, being the 20th day, the Sale was postponed till further notice, owing to the length of time it was expected to occupy. Mr. Robins stated, that at least a third part of the choicest specimens remained unsold.

#### LIBRARY AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

The University Library at St. Petersburg contains at the present time about 60,000 volumes, and the library at Moscow about 34,000 volumes, which have been collected since the destruction of the city in 1815. The rich anatomical museum of Professor Lodor has recently been purchased for the University of Moscow for 10,000 roubles. An economical society, and a school for agriculture, have lately been established there by Prince Gallitzin; the latter has professors of chemistry, statistics, mineralogy, geography, languages, and architecture, botany, gardening, planting, mechanics, book-keeping, and the veterinary art. The museum contains mineral specimens from the Brazils. The chemical laboratory at Moscow is, perhaps, the richest in all Europe. The botanical garden at St. Petersburg contains 40,000 plants.

#### THE COMET.

A comet may now be seen with a common telescope in the constellation Aries, and daily traced towards the equinoctial point, where it will be nearly on the night of the 20th of October, but at a declination of 28 deg. 9 min. The constellation Aries (the Ram) is now seen rising in the E. N. E. about nine.

The following is a table shewing the right ascension and declination of the Comet. The first column shews the day of the month, the second the right ascens. in time, the third the north declination. By these elements, the place of the Comet may be easily found, and whenever the sky be clear it may be viewed through a telescope from St. Bartholomew tide till Candlemas; but whether in our atmosphere it can be seen distinctly without a glass, is at present a matter of doubt.

|               | R.A. |    |    | Decl. N. |    |
|---------------|------|----|----|----------|----|
|               | H.   | M. | S. | DEG.     | M. |
| Aug. 31. .... | 1    | 46 | 12 | 23       | 57 |
| Sept. 4. .... | 1    | 44 | 40 | 24       | 34 |
| 8. ....       | 1    | 42 | 16 | 25       | 10 |
| 16. ....      | 1    | 35 | 44 | 26       | 24 |
| 24. ....      | 1    | 22 | 36 | 27       | 30 |
| 30. ....      | 1    | 9  | 48 | 28       | 12 |
| Oct. 2. ....  | 1    | 4  | 48 | 28       | 23 |
| 18. ....      | 0    | 9  | 0  | 28       | 22 |
| 20. ....      | 0    | 0  | 16 | 28       | 9  |
| 24. ....      | 23   | 43 | 52 | 27       | 25 |
| 26. ....      | 23   | 32 | 24 | 26       | 56 |
| 28. ....      | 23   | 13 | 0  | 25       | 44 |
| Nov. 1. ....  | 23   | 3  | 12 | 25       | 4  |
| 13. ....      | 22   | 6  | 48 | 19       | 29 |
| 21. ....      | 21   | 33 | 16 | 15       | 5  |
| Dec. 1. ....  | 20   | 54 | 44 | 9        | 14 |
| 11. ....      | 20   | 14 | 40 | 2        | 42 |
| 25. ....      | 19   | 2  | 48 | 9        | 28 |

The above table is calculated from M. Professor Encke's observations, recorded in Professor Schumacher's "Astronomische Nachrichten," No. 123, and reduced to time instead of space, as affording the more easy method of observing. It may be observed that from a journal of natural phenomena of sixty years standing, it appears that a dry autumn has followed an autumnal Comet, and generally hot and dry weather has accompanied Comets first seen in summer. This was remarkably the case in 1811, when a splendid Comet appeared in September, also in 1819 a dry summer and autumn accompanying the Comet of July in that year. In 1825 the Comet of October brought a dry and fair autumn, and not a wet summer. Again the Comet of the winter 1799 was followed by the dry and warm summer of 1800. In 1816 there was not even a small telescopic Comet seen in the year, and it was one of the wettest summers in the memory of man, while a small Comet of 1822 was followed by the heat of June and July of that year.

### ESSEX HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A very extensive Horticultural Society has been established at Chelmsford, for the purpose of giving encouragement to the growers of the productions of the garden. Dr. Forster has been elected President, Sir John Tyrrell is the patron, and the principal gentry of the county are members, among which we may mention Lord Petre. Honorary Members, Patrick King, of Bromfield, esq. Michael Mason, of Stork, esq. T. Harsey, of Baddow, esq. and T. Western, esq. M. P. for Essex.

### CALCULATING MACHINERY.

The following extracts from a letter addressed to the Editor of the Times, give a satisfactory report of the progress of one of the interesting discoveries of modern times.

"Having been requested by Mr. Babbage to superintend, in his absence, the progress of his important invention of a machine for calculating and printing mathematical tables, and having been in consequence an eye-witness, for many months, of the work actually executing, as well as having been intrusted by him at the same time with the disbursement of the current expenses, I am enabled to state from certain knowledge, that the whole amount of the sum originally advanced by Government, has been *bona fide* expended on the object of its destination. It has, however, proved very far from sufficient to cover the expenses of the undertaking, the deficit having been supplied from the private purse of the inventor. To those conversant with mechanism, and who are aware of the multitude of tools to be invented and constructed where machinery of a nature entirely new is to be executed on a large scale, and with perfect precision, this will not appear extraordinary; nor that an expenditure of time, talent, and money, much beyond what was originally contemplated, may take place without affording room for any well-grounded charge of profusion. The work, meanwhile, continues in active and steady progress, but such is its extent, such the variety of mechanical movements to be contrived and executed, and such the elaborate perfection of workmanship which it has been found necessary to bestow on all its parts, to afford a moral security for its successful action when put together, that a very long time must yet elapse, and a very heavy further expense be incurred, before it can be completed but no suspicion of a failure has yet arisen. On the contrary, every mechanical difficulty has been completely overcome, nor has any obstacle occurred in the slightest degree calculated to raise a doubt as to its ultimate success.

Slough, Aug. 15. J. F. W. HERSCHTEL.

Report from the Select Committee on the Office of Works and Public Buildings.

(Continued from p. 70.)

Upon the site of Carlton House, the

several houses which are erecting for individuals must be conformable to a general design for the exterior, but the proprietors are at liberty to select their own architects or builders; and the annual rents which will accrue to the Crown from these new houses are calculated at 6,452*l.*, the particulars of which will be found exactly detailed in the evidence of Mr. Arbuthnot.

It was imagined by Mr. Nash, that a large sum would at once be raised by a sale of the greater part of these annual ground-rents to the proprietors of the houses at 20 years' purchase (the freehold being still retained by the Crown), but that expectation having not hitherto been realized, no present pecuniary advantage of that sort having accrued to the Crown in aid of this undertaking, but on the contrary, a considerable and immediate charge having been incurred in forming the ground, making a large sewer, purchasing the land-tax, and other incidental outgoings, before any part of the annual rents has been received.

It is, however, stated in Mr. Arbuthnot's evidence, that although the proprietors themselves may not choose to buy up their rents, it would be in the power of the Government to sell to any other individuals such a proportion of them as might be thought fit to dispose of. By the Act 7 Geo. IV., c. 77, the Crown is authorised to take fines from the lessees for any portion of their rent, which is a deviation from the usual practice with regard to other new buildings; nor is it the practice to alienate new buildings in fee, to which rule it appears expedient to adhere.

The expenditure upon the alterations in St. James's Park, which are in some measure connected with these new houses, amounts to 16,053*l.*, including the iron railing; but exclusive of the planting within the railing.

It is proposed to erect a fountain, estimated to cost 8,000*l.*, with the addition of a large annual charge for a constant supply of water, in the centre of the continuation of Waterloo-place, towards the Mall, as will be seen in the evidence of Mr. Nash; which being the first instance of a fountain surrounded by columns, with a dome or covering over it, gave occasion to some questions from your Committee, which appear in the evidence of Mr. Nash, together with his answers; and they cannot but here observe, that this fountain, if it is to be encircled by a peristyle, and covered by a cap or dome, is not likely in itself to be an ornamental object, and that it would obstruct the opening, and the view of the Park from Regent-street and Waterloo-place.

A spacious and handsome flight of steps in the centre of that terrace, leading into the Mall, would form an ornamental and commodious communication between Regent-street and the Park, and would afford to the public a very general accommodation, and



an appropriate termination of that fine opening. Your Committee are informed that the central division of St. James's Park, newly inclosed by iron rails, is intended to be open to the public in the same way with the other parts of that park.

Your Committee find, upon inquiry, that no sanction has hitherto been given by the Commissioners of the Treasury to the extension of the plan engraved in the Journals of 7th June, 1827, towards Marlborough-house and St. James's Palace; and they cannot consider such an extension, nor any further encroachment upon the Park, as fit to be recommended.

The fraudulent and scandalous manner in which the foundation of the new *Custom-house*, was laid, occasioned, by its total failure in 1825, a charge of no less than 170,000*l.*, or 180,000*l.*, in addition to the original expenditure of 255,000*l.*; but no part of this blame affects the Office of Works, nor the architects attached to it. This great structure was unfortunately placed under the conduct of Mr. Laing, the person who happened, in the year 1813, to be surveyor of buildings in that department,—a course which your Committee conceive to be exceedingly objectionable, being of opinion that all works of this description should be carried on under the direction and management of the office specially appointed for the execution of such works; and they would animadvert more strongly on this point if they were not informed that the Treasury have already put a stop to the practice, and have now under their consideration some new regulations upon the subject. It is also to be observed, that no estimate was laid before the House, nor any sanction given by a vote, either before the undertaking or during the progress, the expense having been defrayed out of the revenue of the Customs. This mode of proceeding, although in conformity with the practice which has hitherto existed with respect to buildings occupied by the Revenue Departments, appears to be at variance with the general principles by which the public expenditure is governed, and to be open to much objection. They recommend therefore, that in future no new buildings for any of these departments should be undertaken except under the authority of a grant of Parliament, upon an estimate to be laid before the House for that purpose, as in the case of any other object of miscellaneous expenditure.

No department should be allowed to order any thing beyond mere incidental repairs, without referring to and receiving directions from the Office of Works. The enormous expense of the new Mint, and its excess beyond the estimate, which was noticed in 1810 by the Committee on Public Income and Expenditure, in their seventh Report; and the more recent example of the

Custom-house, render this regulation and the strictest adherence to it indispensable.

The *New Mews*, fronting the north side of Westminster Abbey, has been erected at the expense of 85,264*l.*, and the annual rents payable to the use of the public, as part of the land revenue, will amount only to about 3*l.* per cent. upon that sum. The reasons for making the exterior more ornamental and costly than the uses to which it is allotted require, are assigned in the evidence of Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Burton.

The *Regent's Park* presents a much better and more productive instance of management under the same department; and it must afford to the House great satisfaction to know that the laying out and planting of that extensive ground, together with the buildings upon it, which do so much credit to the taste and judgment of Mr. Nash, will also soon become a very profitable addition to the Land Revenue, the annual rent being 15,000*l.* and the remaining excess of expenditure beyond receipt being reduced to 70,000*l.*

The improvements at and near Charing-cross and the Strand, under the statute 7 Geo. IV. c. 77, are in progress, and by much the greatest portion of the property required for the purposes of that Act has been obtained. A considerable number of the old houses near St. Martin's Church has already been taken down, and new buildings will almost immediately be commenced in that neighbourhood; but some further purchases remain to be effected.

The defects of the present system, under the Act of 1814, appear to be,—1st. Want of responsibility. 2d. Want of competency to decide. 3d. Want of choice and competition; from which three causes proceed the erection of buildings unsightly and unsatisfactory, much confusion and variation both in the planning and executing of them, and the expenditure of larger sums than are necessary.

1st. The Surveyor-General, according to the present constitution of that office, is solely the channel of communication between the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and the architect: he exercises no judgment nor control, nor gives any opinion as to the work to be done, or the mode of doing it; confining himself to fixing prices, and making contracts accordingly, and examining and checking the accounts after they have been made out by the Clerks of the Works, and the measurers belonging to the office.

2d. The Surveyor-General having no duty to perform in judging of the propriety or sufficiency of the design or plan, that important business is imposed upon the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, who may not always be competent to decide upon such matters; and although it may happen frequently that there are among them

persons eminently conversant with works of art, it may also happen that a very efficient Board of Treasury for all other and more important purposes may be unfit for this; and in such a case the architect of the district, without any real control or useful supervision, may plan and execute whatever is to be done, according to his own pleasure and discretion.

3d. No sufficient choice is afforded to the Board of Treasury, who are to judge and decide, for they have not even taken advantage of having three architects attached to the office and paid by it; nor does it appear that they have hitherto at all encouraged the competition of other professional men, or called for any variety of designs.

The Committee venture to suggest, that a considerable improvement may be effected in the existing system, without overturning, or re-modelling, or even disturbing it to any great extent; and their recommendation

upon the whole matter is this:—That no public buildings should be hereafter erected, nor any considerable alterations in the structure of any of the existing buildings be adopted, except upon directions given by the Lords of the Treasury, and founded upon Minutes of that Board; and that the plans and estimates for all such new buildings, should be signed by at least three Lords of the Treasury, and be preserved in the records of that office.

That a commission, consisting of five persons, two of whom at least should be Privy Councillors, and holding some responsible offices, should be appointed by His Majesty to act as a council without salary, to advise the Board of Treasury upon all designs and plans for the erection or considerable alteration of public buildings. The opinions and recommendations of this Council to be laid before the Board, and annexed to the plans and estimates approved by the Treasury.

## SELECT POETRY.

To SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq.

On his Poem entitled "Italy." Part the Second. By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

IN youth I met thee 'mid a social Train\*,  
Adorn'd with taste and genius, yet not vain.

Where Bacchus rais'd an animating fire,  
While Prudence guarded thy melodious lyre.  
Then MEMORY'S Pleasures were recall'd to view,

And AURORA'S Muse appear'd to sing anew;  
In sylvan peace to wander o'er the plain,  
And her DESERTED VILLAGE thrive again!  
The seats of Innocence to spread around,  
Infants to sport along the verdant ground;  
The Milk-maid blithe to carol with her pail,  
And sturdy Industry to wield his flail,  
Rapt in the tranquil joys of rural life,  
Secure from all the cares of civic strife.

To ITALY thy Muse then wing'd her flight,  
Beheld its ancient wonders with delight;  
The splendid monuments of matchless skill,  
Beauteous in ruin, and majestic still.  
Long-honour'd worthies seem again to rise,  
And in the cause of Freedom shake the skies.  
Tully himself the Forum seems to grace,  
Thund'ring his scorn on ROME's degen'rate race;

TULLY, the Patriot, Orator, and Sage,  
Enroll'd by History on her fairest page;  
And CATO, high o'er ev'ry sordid end,  
Who for Rome's glory stabb'd his dearest friend.

Hence POW'rs, contented with superior state,  
Should learn to shun th' excess of public hate,

\* Keep-the-line Club.

And by the happiness its deeds impart,  
Fix its firm throne upon the public heart.  
Rous'd by thy Muse those mighty Shades appear,

Those whom remotest ages will revere;  
Thy Muse, who free from the controul of rhyme,

Mov'd o'er the classic soil in march sub-  
While Contemplation, not to sight confin'd,  
Inspir'd reflections, moral, sage, and kind;  
Such as, where'er her devious steps might roam,

Augment the value and the love of Home.

Again to ITALY she bends her way,  
And marks her progress with an equal lay;  
Her pure devotion pays at MARO's tomb,  
And hails his laurels of eternal bloom;  
Recording in a strain of sacred awe,  
What hoary Time in full perfection saw.  
And yet in part he spares, as if to shew,  
The transitory state of things below;  
And thus with sure, though slow, decay deride

The lofty hopes of Man's presumptuous  
To teach him not on earthly toys to trust,  
But humbly wait his change to parent dust.  
Such is the Muse, whose pow'rs so nobly blend,

Bard, Moralist, Philosopher, and Friend.

THAMES, envy not the TIBER fam'd of yore,  
Since kindred Poets grace thy honour'd  
Thy SHAKESPEARE, MILTON, and a num'rous band,

The letter'd glories of our favour'd land;  
And ROGERS, who has join'd the laurell'd choir,

With melting pathos and poetic fire.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

A Memorial has appeared in some of the French Journals, addressed to the King, by the French Bishops, against the measure for suppressing the establishments of the Jesuits, and the secondary ecclesiastical seminaries. (See Part i. p. 555.) These schools were formed at the time Buonaparte established the Bishoprics at 1,000*l.* a year, and the parish livings at 40*l.*; and were intended solely for the gratuitous education of the poorer class, intended for the Church. However, day-pupils of a different class were admitted, who were not destined for holy orders, and thus the regulation was infringed. The object of the ordinances is to restore these schools to their original form, which has roused the resistance of the Clergy.

The first division of the expedition to the Morea has sailed from Toulon. A commission, composed of men of science, in imitation of Buonaparte's Egyptian expedition, accompanies it; and the materials for publishing a French Journal are prepared.

By the Report of the Bureaux de Charité, published in 1823, we learn, that the whole population of Paris amounted to 713,966. This Report states, that 61,500 paupers were entirely supported in hospitals and other charitable institutions, and 64,000 at their own homes. It adds, that it is impossible to ascertain the amount of private charities distributed during the year; and the authors close the Report by stating, that they are under the painful necessity of terminating "their account of the relief given to the indigent of the capital by the observation, that *her streets, her quays, and all her public places, are filled with mendicants.*"

## PORTUGAL.

The Island of Madeira is the scene of civil war. The Governor, Valdez, has declared for Don Pedro, and he drove off a frigate sent with a new Governor, by Don Miguel. The priests of the island, however, declared in favour of Miguel, and contrived to raise an insurrectionary body of about 600 men, who were dispersed by Valdez, with some loss. Don Miguel has prepared an expedition to blockade the port.

In the Island of Terceira a provisional government has been formed, to maintain the legitimate rights of Don Pedro, and to defend the island against any attack that might be attempted upon it by the Usurper. Every means of fortifying it were adopting with vigour.

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The war between Russia and Turkey as-

sumes every day a more important aspect. Much blood has already been spilt on both sides. The Russians have been advancing; the Turks fight desperately, but still give way. Some severe actions appear to have taken place towards the latter end of June, in the vicinity of Varna, after which the body of the army, commanded by the Emperor, marched to Shumla. It is admitted that the Turks vigorously defended the eminences near Shumla, yet they were driven back to their entrenchments. The Emperor had thought it necessary to issue an order of the day, strictly enjoining the troops to behave with humanity to the enemy, because the men were extremely indignant at the Turks having, according to their custom, cut off the heads of the Russians who were slain.—The division of the Russian army under General Paskevitch, on the 15th of July, took possession of the important fortress of Kars, one of the principal fortresses of Asia. It was carried by storm, though defended by a garrison of 11,000 men, of whom 6,000 were taken prisoners, 2,000 killed and wounded, and 3,000 (cavalry) escaped into the mountains. This opens the way into the Turkish dominions in Asia. Kars is one of the two Ejalets, or Governments, into which Asiatic Turkey is divided.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 20th July state, that the passage of the Dardanelles continued free to the flags of all nations. The Government had proclaimed a series of advantages obtained over the Russian forces on the Danube, and announced the probability of the Turkish army acting on the offensive, and penetrating into Moldavia and Wallachia. Constantinople itself is putting into a state of defence; the Bosphorus is covering with batteries; the ships are arming; the old vessels are made to serve as pontoons, on which batteries are to be formed; an entrenched camp is to be established round the Seven Towers, to serve as a place of retreat in case the capital is set on fire; the heights of Pera and Galata are strengthened with works.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

The latest accounts from Brazil state, that a body of German auxiliaries, annexed to the Emperor's army, had proved refractory, and the mutineers were joined by some Irish troops. The Germans complained of having been sent from Rio on military service. It appears that they fired on the inhabitants, and a hundred lives were lost before the Emperor interfered with effect. Upon a promise that their complaints should be attended to, they submitted.



## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## IRELAND.

The spirit of party increases daily in Ireland, owing to the audacious proceedings of the Catholic Association, and their priestly co-adjutors. Their recent conduct has produced, as might have been anticipated, a reaction on the part of the Protestants, who have been celebrating their political festivals with unusual spirit. Among the most important of these has always been ranked the anniversary of the Relief of Derry, which was commemorated in that city on the 12th of August with extraordinary splendour. Sir G. F. Hill, bart. was in the chair, and among the distinguished visitors was Mr. G. Dawson, brother-in-law of Mr. Peel, member for the county of Londonderry, and Under Secretary of State. This gentleman has long been considered one of the ablest and most determined opponents to the Catholic Claims. On the above occasion, however, in returning thanks when his health had been drunk, he avowed a change of sentiment—amounting, in fact, to an abandonment of his former principles—which called forth the disapprobation of the company. The Hon. Gentleman observed: “The state of Ireland is an anomaly in the history of civilised nations—it has no parallel in ancient or modern history, and being contrary to the character of all civil institutions, it must terminate in general anarchy and confusion. The peace of Ireland depends not upon the Government, but upon the dictation of the Catholic Association. (*Cries of more's the shame! shame! why not put it down?*) It has defied the Government, and trampled upon the law of the land. There never was a time when the whole Catholic body was so completely roused and engrossed by political passions as at present. They have found out the value of union: they have put in practice the secret of combination; they feel a confidence in the force of numbers; they have laid prostrate the pomp and power of wealth; they have contended against the influence of authority and the decrees of the Legislature, and they have enjoyed an easy triumph over both. The invariable conclusion of every speculation on the state of Ireland is, what is to be done? Can we go back to the penal laws? God forbid that such an experiment should be made, it is revolting to common sense—it is revolting to the dignity of man. Can we persevere in our present system? The statement which I have made, and the firm impression made upon my mind by an anxious attention to passing events, is, that we cannot remain in our present situation, there is but one alternative, either to crush the Catholic

Association—(*Cheers for several minutes*)—there is but one alternative, either to crush the Catholic Association, or to look at the question with an intention to settle it.”

At the dinner given to Mr. Moore, the Anti-Catholic member for Dublin, Alderman C. J. Beresford, who had been present when the speech at Derry was delivered, spoke in the most angry terms of Mr. Dawson, and said—“the impression left upon the minds of the inhabitants of Derry, by the speech of Mr. Dawson, was, that the Government had deserted the Protestants of Ireland, and that it was the intention of His Majesty's Ministers, in the next Session, to bring in a Bill by which the Protestant Constitution of this Country was to be sacrificed.” Mr. Ellis, late the Member for Dublin, in the Corporation interest, seemed to think that the time was come when the only hope of the Ascendancy was in an appeal to arms. Out of the dinner to Mr. Moore has emanated a Protestant Club, to be designated “The Brunswick Constitutional Club of Ireland,” the Earl of Longford, president.

Aug 11. At Cork Amizes, Capt. Stewart was tried for the murder of seven persons on the high seas, on the 22d June. The prisoner succeeded in persuading the above number of his crew and passengers to suffer themselves to be bound, under the pretence that they intended to mutiny, and having secured them he knocked out their brains with a crow-bar. The Jury found that he was insane at the time he committed these dreadful murders.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

By the provisions of the Act relative to Savings Banks, the interest paid to Banks is reduced from 3d. per day, or 4l. 11s. 3d. per cent. per annum to 2½d. per day, or 3l. 16s. 0½d. per cent. and the interest payable to depositors is limited to 2½d. per day, or 3l. 1s. 5½d. per annum, and if this one farthing per cent. per day is more than sufficient to discharge the salaries and other expenses, the surplus to be returned to Government.

The Duke of Athol has commenced preparations for building a residence at Dunskeilly, which, it is said, will cost not less than 100,000l. Quarters are preparing for 250 labourers to be employed at the erection. The site, it is understood, will be about 50 or 60 yards west of the present house. Sir John Archibald Stewart, of Grandtully, is also about to commence the erection of a new family residence at Murthly, upon a

very splendid scale. The present castle is a well-known and admired object to travellers, and is one of the few old mansions on the borders of the Perthshire Highlands, which dispute the honour of having furnished the author of *Waverley* with the original of "Tully-Vecolan."

As some quarrymen were lately levelling the ground before Litfield place, near the new Observatory on *Clifton Down*, co. Gloucester, they found the ground unusually hollow, and on making an opening, a shaft about 13 feet deep was discovered, on descending which they were led into an apartment or cave, nearly 13 or 14 feet high, in the direction leading to the Avon river, and to which there evidently appeared to have been once a communication, but which is now stopped up with rubbish and dirt. It is not improbably supposed that it either was, or led to the cavern which is called in some of our old Chronicles the Cave of St. Vincent.

The workmen, in continuing the excavations of the Manor Shore, *York*, have been employed in removing the earth, in order to discover the whole of the walls of the choir of St. Mary's Church. This has been most completely effected, the walls having been found only two or three inches below the turf. It appears to have been about 160 feet long, thus making the length of the whole church about 350 feet. On standing at the East end and looking towards the river, through the two arches of the Abbey now standing, some idea may be formed of the extent of this once magnificent pile. The walls of a room or building have been traced; they are nearer the river than any remains yet discovered. The walls are of considerable thickness, and it is supposed the apartment had been used as an Infirmary. It is detached from the building, and has had a boarded floor, the only place yet discovered where there has been any thing of that kind. The remains of pieces of timber are yet standing in the walls, about five feet apart. The extremities of this apartment have not yet been discovered, the workmen being still going on. Upwards of 70 feet has been already uncovered. Its breadth is about 18 feet. Mr. Nash has been busily employed in making drawings for the Society of Antiquaries, of London.

Mr. Pocock has been making experiments with his kites on the water of Liverpool. The *Liverpool Mercury*, after giving an account of one of them, says, "The experiment has fully convinced us that, a strong wind blowing from the north or south, a boat furnished with one of the largest pair of the kites, could cross from Liverpool to Cheshire, and return, without making much lee-way, whatever might be the state or strength of the tide.—Since the Regatta day we have been several times with Mr.

*L. Jun.*, on the river, witnessing his

surprising and most interesting mode of manœuvring his kites. On one occasion, with the wind at North-west, we ran from the Floating Bath to the Rock Ferry; and the boatmen assured us that our course during the trip was frequently less than five points from the wind."

July 21. The beautiful mansion of G. Lane Fox, esq. at *Bramham Park*, about four miles from Tadcaster, was found to be on fire. The left wing and centre are entirely consumed, together with the whole of the furniture, which was most valuable. Sir Edward Vavasour, after three attempts, succeeded in recovering a number of the most valuable pictures, one of which was a portrait of his departed lady, in early life. Amongst the pictures saved are those of the late Mrs. Fox; a full length portrait of Lord Rivers, in his robes; a splendid painting of the death of Germanicus; a family group by Guest, of the present Mr. Fox's eldest son and his two sisters; and a whole length painting of Queen Anne; but the portraits of Lord and Lady Bingley, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the painting by Hayter, of a horse which Mr. Fox rode for a large stake in a very short time from Doncaster and back, and which was placed in the entrance hall, with several other valuable paintings, were either totally destroyed or so much injured as to be rendered of no value. The fire was not completely subdued till three fourths at least of the house were destroyed, and more than that proportion of the plate, china, furniture, and other effects, either burnt or rendered entirely useless. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage done, but the sum of 40,000*l.* will scarcely replace it, while the amount insured forms only a small fraction of that sum. At the time of this catastrophe, Mr. Fox was in the neighbourhood of Basingstoke, attending the funeral of his late uncle, Lord Rivers; but it was understood that the Earl of Harewood had, with his accustomed kindness and condescension, undertaken to meet him on the way, and to break to him the disastrous intelligence. The cause of the fire has not been accurately ascertained, but it is conjectured that a lighted candle must have been left in the butler's pantry, and that the flame had communicated to the tow, oil, or spirits of wine, deposited in that room. This splendid mansion was built by the first Lord Bingley, in the reign of Queen Anne, and has been always considered one of the most superb residences in the north of England. It was of white stone, and of a singular but excellent style of architecture, supposed to have been designed after an Italian palace, where some of the Lord Bingleys resided. The right wing is not destroyed, but injured. No lives are lost, and the stabling is untouched. All the deeds, &c. are also preserved.

July 23. About two o'clock, a fire broke

out in *Hereford College*, which entirely destroyed the whole south range of that fine old building. Nearly all the public writings, the *College Charter*, and the plate, were rescued from the flames, and although at one time the whole square was in imminent danger, the damage has been confined entirely to the South side. The entire loss is estimated at from ten to fifteen hundred pounds. The case is involved in mystery. This is the fourth time within these last five years that the *Hereford College* has been on fire, but this last conflagration has been infinitely more destructive than the preceding ones.

The *Boston Gazette* gives an account of a most tremendous hurricane, accompanied by unusual phenomena. Some labourers at work in a field in *Hyberton Fen*, co. Lincoln, noticed a remarkable appearance in the hemisphere. A small cloud seemed suddenly to descend in the shape of a column, and as suddenly a similar cloud appeared to rise from the earth; the two joined, and formed a vast column, 40 yards in breadth, reaching from the earth to the clouds. It was accompanied by a loud rushing sound, which resembled the discharge of artillery. The column drew into its vortex a very heavy cart, which it lifted with violence from the ground, and carried with amazing velocity the distance of 42 yards, and then it was dashed with great force to the earth, it alighted upon the shafts, which penetrated nearly four feet into the ground. The whirlwind also took up an amazingly heavy roller, which is used to level ploughed land, and which requires four horses to draw it along the ground; this huge machine it raised from the earth, and actually carried it forward a distance of 20 yards. A large apple-tree, standing in an orchard, was literally drawn up by the roots, and carried forward a considerable distance.

Aug. 7. The trial of William Corder, for the murder of Maria Marten, at Polstead, Suffolk, took place at Bury St. Edmund's, before the Chief Baron Alexander. Anne Marten, mother-in-law of the deceased, proved her knowledge of the prisoner's intimacy with Maria; that she was pregnant by him; that a child was born, of which he admitted that he was the father, that the child died in a fortnight; that he had promised to take her to Ipswich to marry her, but something prevented it, till the day laid in the indictment (the 18th May, 1827); that on that day he called at witness's house, and induced her to meet him at the red barn near Polstead, in men's clothes, that they left the house by different doors, and she had never seen her since. Thomas Marten, the father, corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness, and testified to the finding the body in the barn, which he distinctly recognised. George Marten proved that he saw his sister on the day she last left the

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house with Corder, who carried a gun in his hand, which he said was loaded, and therefore cautioned the witness not to meddle with it. He never saw his sister after that day, but he saw Corder on the same day between 3 and 4 o'clock, come from the barn alone with a pick-axe, and proceed homewards through the fields. A number of other witnesses were examined, tending chiefly to shew the intimacy that subsisted between Corder and the deceased; and several of his letters to individuals were put in, wherein he describes Maria as his wife, and that they were residing at the Isle of Wight.\* Lea, the police-officer, who arrested Corder, produced a sword and a brace of pistols found at Grove House, Ealing-lane. John Lawson, the surgeon who examined the body of the deceased when found, described the situation in which it was discovered, and proved that her death was caused by a pistol ball passing through her head, and by a stab in the heart with a sharp instrument. On the following day, to which the trial was adjourned, Corder was called on for his defence, which he read, in a distinct and emphatic manner, from a written paper, in it he acknowledged his intimacy with Maria Marten, but he most positively asserted, that after they had met in the red barn, a difference arose between them, upon which he left her, he had not however gone ten yards, when he heard the report of a pistol, and, on returning, he found she had shot herself with one of his pistols, which was lying by her side. The prisoner, after arguing at great length on the probabilities of the case, concluded by imploring the jury to attend to the humane suggestions of the judge, and give him the benefit of any doubt upon their minds. Baron Alexander then summed up the evidence, when the jury retired, and after an absence of 35 minutes, returned a verdict of *Guilty*. The learned judge then passed sentence of Death on the prisoner, and he was executed on the Monday following. He had previously made a full confession of the murder, which he said was effected by shooting his victim through the head. Corder being a man of some property and respectability as a farmer, and his crime being so atrocious, few public trials for many years have so strongly excited public attention.

#### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The eighth Report of his Majesty's Commissioners respecting the building of New

\* It appears that Corder, soon after the murder, advertised in the Newspapers for a wife, in answer to which he had numerous applications, and to one of the applicants, with whom he was living at the time he was corresponding with Maria Marten's parents, he was shortly after married.



An important transaction in the late Archbishop's occupancy of the See, was the purchase of a new country palace. On his elevation to the primacy he found a fund accumulating for this purpose from the sale of the old palace of Croydon; the estate of Addington near that town was bought in 1807 of William Cole, esq. and the transaction received the Lord Chancellor's consent as trustee in April 1808. The house was erected by Alderman Trecothick in 1772.

Blessed with general good health, the Archbishop was scarcely ever absent when important occasions required his high official functions. He married the Duke of Cumberland in 1815, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, in 1816, the Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Clarence, in 1818; and he placed the crown on the head of his present Majesty in 1821. He was also a constant attendant at the royal funerals; but on those occasions only appeared in the character of a mourner. His fine dignified person at all times elicited admiration, and it is remarkable that the two Archbishops were at the same time the most exalted and the tallest prelates of the Church of England.

Dr. Manners-Sutton appeared little as an author. In two instances publication was demanded by the general usage on similar occasions. Both these happened whilst he was Bishop of Norwich; and produced, "A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, at the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, on the Fast Day, 1794," 4to; and "A Sermon before the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1797," 4to. In the latter year he contributed to the Linnæan Transactions "A Description of five British species of *Oranthe*." (Vol. iv. p. 173.)

The Archbishop did not hesitate to speak in the House of Lords, whenever ecclesiastical subjects formed an appropriate topic for the delivery of his opinion, but he followed the laudable rule of abstaining from debate on ordinary questions of secular policy. He was a steady and consistent opponent of the demands of the Romanists. As early as 1805 we find him expressing his surprise "that, after such a series of concessions, a petition like that on the table should be brought forward. Toleration," he added, "was the highest ornament of the Church of England, but the claims now meant to be obtained were inconsistent with the very idea of toleration; for they struck at the Act of Settlement, and tended to give not only equality but

tholic religion in a Protestant state." The requests of the Dissenters were treated by his Grace in a different manner. He gave his voice and vote against Lord Sidmouth's Bill in 1841; and on the late settlement of the question, he gave them his vote by proxy, and expressed his sentiments, as far as in absence he could, through the medium of the Bishop of Chester.

Dr. Manners-Sutton "was a man of mild but imposing presence, mingling the humility of the religion of which he was the eloquent teacher, with the dignity of high birth and lofty station. His voice was full and tuneable, his elocution was distinct and unaffected, his arguments well weighed, his words well chosen, his manner grave and simple, his learning accurate, his knowledge comprehensive, and his judgment sound." He was of the most humane disposition, very extensive in his charities, very diligent in the discharge of the duties of his high dignity, and altogether exemplary in the relations of life, as husband, father, brother, and friend. To his clergy he was of easy access, willing to attend their business and requests; and never relinquishing in his behaviour towards them that gentlemanly demeanour which they so generally merit, and which so well became himself. In saying that his Grace passed through life with the character of a most accomplished gentleman, let it be understood that he was a Christian gentleman. Such was Nelson, the excellent author of the "Fasts and Festivals," in whom it was remarkable that the most unsullied purity of morals, and the most devout piety, from which his morals sprang, were adorned by the most polished manners. The late Archbishop, however, had not the learning or talents of the eminent person whose name has been introduced; but his Grace was deficient in neither; and to his natural powers of mind and attainments by study, he added dignity of manner and affability of address. Fortune, as well as merit, it is said, is necessary to make a great man. Birth was the fortune or casualty which brought about his advancement; the merit was of no peculiar or remarkable character, but there was no deficiency, and none of those eccentricities or irregularities by which great genius is often debased or deformed. His expenses were splendid and liberal; but his personal habits temperate and abstemious.

For a considerable period of the time during which his Grace was at the head of the Church of England, his brother was Chancellor of Ireland, and his son Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, an extraordinary in-

stance of such high dignities having centered in so near relatives.

His Grace had been seriously indisposed for some time, and in consequence unable to attend the House of Peers. A fatal termination of his illness was not, however, so speedily expected; though the event is sufficiently accounted for by his advanced age, and a constitution predisposed to internal inflammation.

On the announcement of His Grace's decease, the inhabitants of London were struck by the gloomy sound of the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral, which is only tolled on the decease of one of the Royal Family, of the Bishop of London, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Lord Mayor, or the Primate of all England. The Archbishop's funeral took place on Tuesday the 29th; his body being interred in a family vault which had been formed under Addington church not six months previously. The ceremony was conducted with as little display as possible. The train issued from Lambeth Palace about twenty minutes after seven. After the usual number of porters and mutes employed in private funerals came the hearse, on the draperies of which were embroidered the arms of Sutton, and the See of Canterbury; then two mourning coaches, drawn by six horses each, in which were Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, the Rev. John Lonsdale, the Rev. Mr. Vaux, Charles Hodgson, esq. Mr. Cocking Lane, and some other members of the late Archbishop's household; then followed his private carriage, and then eight carriages belonging to his relatives and friends, amongst them those of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, of Lord Manners, and of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

In this manner the procession moved on to the turnpike at Kennington-common, exciting very little notice among the scattered individuals who at that early hour were found in the road. At the turnpike the private carriages left the procession, which then proceeded at a slow pace through Brixton, Streatham, and Croydon, to Addington. The bells of the churches and chapels in these parishes tolled minute-bells as it passed through their limits. It reached Addington church at a few minutes before 11 o'clock.

In the front of the church, the children of the female charity school of the parish were drawn up with mourning scarfs around their necks; several of the peasantry had also similar scarfs in their hats. A few minutes were occupied in removing the body from the hearse, and at 11 o'clock the members of his Grace's family, having previously marshalled themselves in the church-

yard, the Rev. John Lonsdale read the commencement of the burial service, and preceded the corpse into the Church. It was followed by the Speaker of the House of Commons and by the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, both of whom appeared to be deeply affected, by the Bishop of Carlisle, the Archdeacon of Canterbury (the two sons-in-law of the Archbishop), by Dr. D'Oyly his examining chaplain, and three or four other clergymen.

The portraits of Dr. Manners-Sutton are not numerous. There is one of a folio size, well engraved in stipple, from a drawing by T. Wageman.

The Archbishop married April 3, 1778, his kinswoman Mary, daughter of Thomas Thoroton, of Scireton in Nottinghamshire, esq. (of the same house as Dr. Thoroton, the old historian of that county, who died in 1678). By that lady, who survives him, he had a family equally numerous with his father's. They consisted of three sons and ten daughters: 1. Mary, married in 1806 to the Hon. Hugh Percy, now Bishop of Carlisle; 2. The Right Honourable Charles, Speaker of the House of Commons, who married in 1816, Charlotte, daughter of John Dennison, esq. and has two sons and one daughter; 3. Diana; 4. Francis, a Colonel in the Army, who married in 1814, Mary, eldest daughter of Laver Oliver, esq. but died without surviving issue in 1825 (see a memoir of him in vol. xcv. i. 567); 5. Louisa; 6. Charlotte, married in 1812 to the Rev. James Croft, now Archdeacon of Canterbury, and died in 1825; 7. Frances; 8. Anna-Maria; 9. Isabella; 10. Catherine; 11. Rachel, who died in 1805; and 12. Caroline.

#### VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.

July 22. At Melbourne's house, Whitehall, aged 88, the Rt. Hon. Peniston Lamb, Viscount Melbourne, and Baron of Killmore in the co. of Cavan, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Melbourne of Melbourne in Derbyshire, in that of the United Kingdom; second Baronet of Brocket Hall, in Hertfordshire, and a Lord of the King's Bedchamber.

This venerable Peer was born in 1740, the only son of Sir Matthew Lamb, the first Baronet, (brother to Dr. Robert Lamb, Bishop of Peterborough,) by Charlotte, daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Coke, Treasurer of the Exchequer and Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Anne, and sister and coheirress of George Lewis Coke, of Melbourne, in Derbyshire, esq. The first particular of his history with which we are acquainted is, that he was elected M. P. for Ludgershall, at the General Election in 1768; on the 6th of

law to the late Viscount Melville; and elder brother to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Hope, G. C. B. Knight in Parliament for the Shire of Linlithgow.

The deceased was born Oct. 16, 1768, the eldest son of John the second Earl of Hopetoun, by his third marriage with Lady Betty Leslie, second daughter of Alexander 8th Earl of Leven and Melville. He was appointed Cornet in the third dragoons in 1785, and Lieutenant in 1788. He served as Aid-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Leslie on the North British staff in 1789 and 1790. He received a company in the 37th foot in 1791, and in March 1793 accompanied his regiment to the Continent, and served the campaigns under the Duke of York. He succeeded to a Majority in the 37th in April following; to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in 1794. In October 1795, he embarked for the West Indies, but in the following February disembarked at Portsmouth, having been twice driven back by stress of weather. In 1797 and 1798 he served in Portugal and at Gibraltar; and on his passage to England, in the latter year, he was taken prisoner and detained three months. In April 1799, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the 28th light dragoons, and in December following removed to the 7th dragoon guards; he received the brevet of Colonel Jan. 1, 1800. From September that year to May 1801 he commanded the troops in South Wales, and from June till October 1801 a brigade of cavalry in the North district. From May 1803 to April 1804, he was Brigadier-General in Jersey, and afterwards in England till Oct. 1805, when he received the rank of Major-General. From Nov. 1805 to June 1808, he commanded the garrison of Canterbury, and afterwards a brigade of cavalry on the coast of Kent. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General Jan. 1, 1812, and was appointed Colonel-commandant of the 5th battalion of the 60th foot in 1813, and brevet General in 1825.

SIR WM. CONGREVE, BART. F. R. S.

*May ...* At Toulouse, aged 56, Sir William Congreve, second Baronet of Walton in Staffordshire, Knight of St. Anne of Russia, M. P. for Plymouth, senior Equerry to the King, Comptroller of the Royal Laboratory and Superintendent of the Military Repository at Woolwich, and F. R. S.

This celebrated member of the world of science was of a junior branch of the Congreves, of Congreve, in Staffordshire. William has been a favourite name of the family ever since the celebrated poet who was descended from a common an-

cestor in the time of Charles I.) acquired his literary fame. The deceased was born May 20, 1772, the eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Congreve, the first Baronet, by his first wife Rebecca Elmston. The General died in 1814 in possession of the same offices at Woolwich as his son has ever since filled. The latter entered early into the same branch of military service as his father had pursued. He had in 1816 attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Artillery; and was then Equerry to the Prince Regent. Retaining the latter honourable appointment, he had retired in 1820 from his military rank.

It was in 1808 that he first invented that formidable engine of warfare, the Congreve rocket, which he succeeded in establishing as a permanent instrument of the military and naval tactics of the country, and which foreign nations have found it imperatively necessary to adopt. Having been tried and approved, it was used by Lord Cochrane in Basque Roads, in the expedition against Walcheren, in attacks on several places in Spain, at Waterloo, and with most serviceable effect in the attack on Algiers. For the effect of the Congreve rockets at the battle of Leipzig in 1813, the order of St. Anne of the 2d class was conferred on Sir William by the Emperor of Russia, and when the Emperor visited England in 1814 he was particularly interested by an exhibition of their powers at Woolwich (see a particular account in vol. LXXXIV. i. 615.) Sir William had a private factory at West Ham in Essex. The rockets have also been employed in a modified form, in the whale fishery.

But the Congreve rocket, though the most important, was only one of very many scientific inventions by which Sir William benefited himself and the world. On several of these he published treatises. In 1812 he issued an "Elementary Treatise on the Mounting of Naval Ordnance; shewing the true principles of construction for the carriages of every species of Ordnance," 4to.

In 1811 Sir William Congreve was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1812 he was returned to Parliament for Gatton, and in 1820 and 1826 for Plymouth. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy April 30, 1814.

In 1815 appeared "A Description of the construction, properties, and varieties of the Hydro-Pneumatic Lock," for which he obtained a patent in that year, and which is now so generally adopted on canals. This invention formed a due propitiation to the genius of Peace after the assistance his other important discovery had given to the sanguinary



means of War; and elicited many a deserved compliment to those talents which had before enabled him to add to the military power of his country, and now to multiply the resources of its internal prosperity.

In the same year Sir William obtained a patent for a new mode of manufacturing gunpowder. This invention consisted, first, in a machine for producing as perfect a mixture as possible of the ingredients; and secondly, in an improved mode of passing the mixture under the press, and a new granulating machine.

In 1819 a patent was granted to him for an improved mode of inlaying or combining different metals; and another for certain improvements in the manufacture of bank-note paper for the prevention of forgery (see a description of it in vol. xci. p. 368). In 1823 Sir William published, by order of government, a very interesting report on the Gas-light Establishments of the Metropolis (see it noticed in vol. xciii. p. 548).

After recounting these, his important benefits to society, it is melancholy to have to class him with those individuals of previous respectability, the influence of whose example decoyed so many weaker minds to ruin, during that mania for speculation which, two years ago, desolated with such cruelty the commercial community. On the ebbing of the tide, Sir William, like his brother senator the late Mr. Peter Moore, was washed by the current from his native shore, destined to a perpetual, although at the same time a short-lived, exile. It was on the third of May in the present year (not many days before Sir William's death) that judgment was pronounced in the Court of Chancery, on an appeal from that of the Vice-Chancellor, in the case of the Arigna Mining Company. The Lord Chancellor then stated that "the bill charged a transaction which was clearly fraudulent. Sir William Congreve entered into a treaty with one Flattery, for the sale of certain mines for 10,000*l.* on behalf of a company of which he was to be the director. The two Clarks afterwards associated themselves with him, and it appeared that they were desirous of securing a larger profit than they could receive as shareholders. They therefore settled that a conveyance should first be made to persons nominated by them for 10,000*l.* and that those nominees should afterwards convey to the company for 25,000*l.* in order that the difference might go into the pockets of Congreve, the Clarks, and other persons." Such is the history of the transaction as related by the Lord Chancellor on the third of May; but his

Lordship concluded by repeating, what he had before expressed, that he wished it to be understood that he had refrained from giving any opinion as to the conduct of persons who had always been characters of great respectability until they had, by their answers to the bill, explained the charges. His Lordship affirmed, however, what the Vice-Chancellor had previously ordered in the business, and overruled the demurrer, giving the parties six weeks time to answer. Whether any thing further has been settled in the business we are not at present informed.

In announcing the death of Sir William Congreve, the *Moniteur* French newspaper mentions a report, "that, having foreseen for some time that war would break out in the East, he had submitted two projects to his Government, one for the defence of Constantinople, and the other for its destruction, according as England might be favourably or inimically disposed towards the Turks. Towards the latter part of his life," continues the same writer, "having lost the use of his legs, he had invented a chair or sofa, which enabled him to move himself about his apartment without any assistance; this machine occasionally served him for a bed. He latterly also discovered means of propelling ships at sea, without the aid of oars, sails, or steam. The details of this plan were printed; it appeared, however, to be more ingenious than practicable. He has left a widow, several children, and an immense fortune."—As much of this wears the air of improbability, the last assertion may be seriously doubted; and his family cannot be very large, as he was not married until the latter part of 1824. His union then took place at Wessel, in Prussia, with Isabella, widow of Henry Nisbett M'Evoy, esq. If Sir William has left a son, the child has of course succeeded to the baronetcy; if not, it is inherited by his brother, Lieut.-Col. Thomas-Ralph Congreve.

The remains of Sir William were interred on the 16th of May in the Protestant cemetery at Toulouse.

#### LIEUT. GEN. RICHARDSON.

July 4. In Crauford-street, aged 84, Lieut.-Gen. William Madox Richardson.

This gentleman was in 1757 a volunteer in the Royal Navy. On the 1st of May 1758 he was present at the taking of Senegal in Africa; and on the 24th of July following he was dangerously wounded in the head by a musket-ball, in an encounter with the natives on the banks of the Senegal river. On the 1st

Dec. 1758 he was appointed second Lieutenant of Marines by the Governor of the settlement; and, after remaining two seasons in that sickly climate, he returned to England, his commission not having been confirmed.

In 1760 he went to Germany as a volunteer in the 60th foot, in which he was soon after appointed Ensign; and serving during the seven years war, was engaged in the battle of Warburgh, July 31, 1760; the surprise of Zerinhburgh Sept. 5 that year; the action of Campen Oct. 10; that of Vellinghausen or Kirk Dunkirk July 15 and 16, 1761; and that of Williamstadt June 24, 1762. At the close of 1762 Ensign Richardson was promoted to a Lieutenancy; in 1763 he purchased a company in the 70th foot; in 1766 he was appointed a Captain in the 3d or Buffs; and in 1777 a Major in the Army. In 1781 he was present at the action of Ewtaw Springs in America; in 1783 he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; and in 1790 of Colonel in America.

During twenty-seven years service with the Buffs he accompanied that regiment to Jamaica, and continued with them to the peace in 1784. He then paid a short visit to England; but, having rejoined his corps in the same island, he did not leave them till he came with them to England. He was appointed Major in the regiment in 1793. In March 1794 he received the brevet of Colonel in the Army; and in July following he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 64th foot. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1796 and was also for some years Governor of North Yarmouth.

#### COLONEL WEGUELIN.

*May 23.* In Montagu-square, Colonel Thomas M. Weguelin, of the East India Company's service.

This officer was appointed a Cadet on the Bengal establishment in March 1781. On his arrival in Calcutta in April 1782, he was promoted to an Ensigncy; and on the 1st of August following, having joined the third European regiment, then in quarters at Burhampoor, to the rank of Lieutenant. In November, of the same year, he was removed to the 1st battalion of the 22d regiment of Native Infantry, at the frontier station of Futtehghurh, in the dominions of the Newaub of Oude; and in March 1783, proceeded with the battalion in the Furruckabad district, in the course of which the mud-fort of Kersanna was reduced by force, after four or five days open trenches.

In this regiment, which in 1785 was incorporated into one battalion, and denominated the 58th, Lieutenant Weguelin continued to serve for thirteen years, when it was drafted, in 1796, on the new organization of the army, into the 2d regiment of Native Infantry, on which occasion he was promoted to Captain, by brevet, and attached to the 1st battalion. In Dec. 1797, he was removed to the 1st battalion of the 13th regiment Native Infantry, then forming at Chunargur, and again to the 1st European regiment, to which he became permanently posted, on the introduction in 1799 of regimental rank into the Company's army.

Captain Weguelin partook of the various services on which the several corps, to which he was successively attached, were employed; in the course of which he proceeded, on the breaking out of the war with Tippoo Sultaun in 1790, with the 28th battalion, which formed part of Lieutenant-Colonel Cockerell's detachment, and which served with the British armies in Mysore during the campaigns of 1790, 1791, and 1792. He was present in the battle of Seringapatam, May 15, 1791; in the assault of the enemy's entrenched camp and lines before that capital, on the night of the 6th February 1793; and at the siege of the city which followed; and also at the reduction of several forts in Mysore.

On the night of the 6th of February the 28th Bengal battalion formed part of the centre column, under the personal command of Lord Cornwallis; and on penetrating the enemy's lines Lieut. Weguelin was placed with his company in one of the captured redoubts (the Sultaun's) which was afterwards known by the name of Sibbald, in compliment to the gallant Capt. Sibbald, of his Majesty's 74th foot, who, with a company from that regiment, commanded in the redoubt, and was killed in one of the repeated attacks which it sustained and repulsed during the remainder of that night and the following day. The defence of this redoubt, against which the enemy brought up in succession his best troops, headed by Lally's regiment of Europeans, became an object of interest and solicitude to the whole army; it was left to its own means, and could not have held out but for the fortuitous circumstance of the ammunition of the 28th battalion, which had fallen in the rear, having been brought for security under its protection.

Capt. Weguelin returned with the detachment, on the termination of the war, to Bengal. In the affair with the Newaub Vizier Ally at Benares, in 1799,

he commanded the 1st battalion of the 13th Native Infantry, and shortly after joined the 1st European regiment at Caunpoor, and moved with it to Dinapore at the close of that year. In Sept. 1803, having then attained the rank of Captain regimentally, he proceeded, in command of the flank companies of his regiment, to join the army under Lord Lake, then conducting the war in the North-west provinces against the Mahratta states, and in progress commanded a considerable detachment from Caunpoor with stores and supplies. Shortly after Captain Weguelin joined a detachment proceeding for the siege of the strong hill-fort of Gualior, conducted under the command of Colonel (the late Major-Gen. Sir H.) White, and which terminated in the surrender of that celebrated fortress, after a practicable breach had been effected, and preparations made for carrying it by assault.

In Sept. 1804 Captain Weguelin was nominated to the situation of Deputy Judge-advocate-general, in the field of provinces northward and westward of Allahabad, and in that capacity accompanied the army under the Commander-in-chief, and was present at the siege of Boripore. He continued to hold that appointment until March 1808, when he became ineligible on his promotion to a majority. In June of that year he was selected to command an expedition preparing for the defence of the Portuguese settlement of Macao, against any premeditated attack from the French. On this occasion he was graced with the local rank of Colonel, to ensure him the command of the combined troops in case any officer of the Portuguese service at Macao should have been of senior rank to his regimental commission. The expedition sailed from Bengal in August, and anchoring in Macao Roads on the 20th October following, landed without delay, but, from the jealousy of the Chinese, were obliged to make only a short stay, and Col. Weguelin accordingly returned to Bengal in Feb. 1809. He received soon afterwards the thanks of the Governor-general, expressed in the following terms: "His Lordship in Council discharges a satisfactory obligation of his public duty, in recording the high sense which he entertains of the great prudence, discretion, vigilance, and activity, manifested by you throughout the whole course of your proceedings, in a situation of perhaps unprecedented delicacy and embarrassment, in which the most important interests of the Hon. Company and the British station in China materially depended upon the exercise of those qualities. The Governor-

general in Council consider you entitled to the expression of his distinguished approbation for your uniform and successful attention to the maintenance of discipline and subordination among the troops, at a time when their patience and forbearance were put to the severest trials, by repeated insults and provocations on the part of the Chinese inhabitants of Macao. All the measures and arrangements you adopted for the accommodation and relief of the troops, and for the regulation of the staff, are entirely approved, as also the able narrative of political transactions contained in your dispatches of the 5th and 21st December. The Governor-general in Council also highly approves the professional judgment displayed by you in the defensive arrangements which you adopted to provide against the contingency of an attack on the part of the Chinese. The whole tenor of your proceedings, indeed, fully justifies the high opinion of your judgment, temper, and ability, which induced his Lordship in Council to select you for the command of the troops in a situation of such peculiar delicacy and importance, and his Lordship in Council will have great pleasure in conveying to the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors the distinguished merit of your conduct and services on the occasion."

The detachment being broken up on its return to Bengal, Major Weguelin shortly after joined the European regiment, to which he was attached, at Dinapore, and remained at that station in the command of the corps until December of that year (1809), when he returned to the presidency on leave. On the establishment of the commissariat (1st Feb. 1810) in Bengal, Major Weguelin was appointed Deputy Commissary-general at that presidency; and in that capacity proceeded in September following, in charge of the department, with the expedition against the Isle of France and dependencies. On the landing of the troops he was placed by Gen. Abercromby, Commander-in-chief of the expedition, at the head of the commissariat, for the supply of the forces from the three presidencies of India, and from the Cape of Good Hope; and on the surrender of the island, was finally appointed by his excellency Governor Farquhar, Commissary-general of the Isles of France, Mauritius, Bourbon, and dependencies. He continued to hold that situation for twelve months, when the Isle of Mauritius and dependencies being annexed to his Majesty's Government, from the 1st December 1811, the Company's troops and public authorities re-



turned to their respective presidencies in India. Major Weguelin arrived in Bengal the latter end of March 1812; and had the honour to present to the Governor-general a letter from Governor Farquhar, addressed to his Lordship in Council, expressive of his Excellency's approbation of his "indefatigable zeal, regularity, prudence, ability, and vigilance," at the head of the commissariat in those islands.

The commissariat accounts of the expedition were completed by Major Weguelin, and submitted to audit, in the course of six months after his return to Bengal, on which occasion the approbation of the Governor-general in Council, and also of the Court of Directors, was conveyed to him.

On the 1st July, 1812, Major Weguelin was appointed Commissary-general of Bengal, with the official rank of Lieut.-Colonel; which rank he also attained regimentally, on the 16th March, 1814. He continued to discharge the duties of Commissary-general for the period of eight years and a half, in the course of which they were nearly doubled; and in which also occurred the two extensive wars with the government of Nepal, and for the suppression of the Pendarries, involving hostilities with the whole of the Mahratta States, that of Scindia only excepted. The extra expences of these wars in the commissariat department did not exceed 200,000*l.* in the former, and not more than double that amount in the latter, though embracing the supply of several divisions upon an extensive and distant scale of operations.

Lieut.-Col. Weguelin being obliged, by private affairs, to return to Europe on furlough, obtained leave to resign his appointment at the close of the year 1820, that measure being necessary, according to the rules of the service, which do not admit of a staff officer retaining his appointment, while absent on furlough. He embarked on his return to England in Jan. 1822, having been detained to the end of the preceding year, for the purpose of bringing up and closing the accounts of the department, which he reported completed, and to have passed audit on the 29th December 1821. The total expenditure in the commissariat department, during the period he was Commissary-general, exceeded six millions sterling, the whole accounts of which were brought forward in his office, under his personal superintendence and responsibility. The opinion and sentiments entertained by the supreme government of Lieut.-Col. Weguelin's public conduct, not only in his late re-

sponsible situation, but generally during a service of forty years, are expressed in the subjoined extract from a letter addressed to him on the occasion of his departure, by the Military Secretary, in pursuance of an order of the Governor-general in Council: "Your zealous and indefatigable services in the Commissariat, from its first establishment until the present time, the last eight years and a half at the head of the department, embracing a series of military operations on a scale of magnitude not before that period witnessed in India, have been equally creditable to yourself and beneficial to the public interests. His Lordship in Council considers it but an act of justice to record the expression of this sentiment, and to add, that the attention and careful fidelity with which you have unceasingly endeavoured to promote the efficiency of the department entrusted to your charge, and to economise the public funds of the state, under circumstances which demanded unremitting regularity and exertion in the important duties of your office, entitle you to the acknowledgments of Government. The closing of your accounts will necessarily be brought before the Honourable the Court of Directors, when the Governor-general in Council will derive considerable gratification in offering to the notice of the Court the name of an officer, who, whether in his regiment, or on the general staff of the army, has invariably merited the approbation of his superiors."

#### PROFESSOR DUNCAN, M. D.

June 5. At Edinburgh, aged 83, Andrew Duncan, sen. M. D. Professor of the Theory of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, Vice-President of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Horticultural Society in Scotland, and first Physician to his Majesty for that Kingdom.

Dr. Duncan was a native of Edinburgh, and a scholar of the University of St. Andrew's, where he was contemporary with several eminent persons, whose friendship afterwards formed one of the chief pleasures of his life. Both there, and in the course of his subsequent medical studies in Edinburgh, he displayed a degree of energy and zeal which afforded a promise of future eminence; and he joined to an ardour in his professional pursuits a sincere love of classical literature, which he retained unimpaired to the latest period of his life. On the death of Dr. John Gregory, Professor of the Theory of Medicine, in 1773, a gentleman having been appointed to suc-

ceed him, who was absent from the country, Dr. Duncan was chosen to supply the temporary vacancy, and he accordingly taught the class and delivered at the same time the usual course of Clinical lectures, till the end of the summer session 1776; when, Dr. James Gregory having been finally appointed to the chair formerly held by his father, Dr. Duncan's connexion with the University was for the time suspended. After his temporary connexion with the University Dr. Duncan continued for fourteen years to deliver private courses of lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, with increasing reputation and success; and in 1790, on the accession of Dr. James Gregory to the chair of the practice, he was appointed joint Professor to the Theory or Institutions of Medicine, along with Dr. Cullen, who had resigned the practice. In 1801 he brought forward a scheme for the erection and endowment of an hospital for lunatics in Edinburgh, which, after many delays, an establishment was erected at Morningside, under the sanction of a royal charter. In 1809, Dr. Duncan projected, and, by his indefatigable exertions, soon succeeded in establishing the Horticultural Society of Edinburgh. To his latest days he retained all the desire of promoting every useful object, together with an energy and a firmness of purpose not exceeded by that of many in the meridian of life. There is hardly an institution projected for the benefit of his native city and country to which his name was not found as a contributor.

#### CHARLES CONOLLY, Esq.

April 7. Aged 67, Charles Conolly, esq. of Maford Castle, Somersetshire, a near relative of the late Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, of Castletown, near Dublin.

Mr. Conolly was one of those who belong to and adorn what is, perhaps, the most useful, and undoubtedly, the most independent class of British society. The Prince and the Peer stand constantly in the glare of observation; the eyes of the community are ever on them, and they are, in some measure, constrained to act up to the character expected from their station; the condition of the professional man is much the same as that of the noble; while the duties of the labouring ranks are few, and comparatively easy, being called upon simply for the practice of honest industry, and, as it were, forced to preserve the paths of virtue by the dread of want and its attendant ills. But the opulent and untitled country gentleman is more of a

free agent than any individual in the state. Responsible to no chieftain, nor body of men, his acres are at once his security and his pride; to them and to the laws all his feelings refer themselves, and as he is the last under control, so he may be the best and most enviable of the human kind, or otherwise, as he pleases. Mr. Conolly chose the goodly part; his career of life was marked by a rigid compliance with every moral obligation. He accordingly merited and enjoyed, as his earthly recompence, love and honour in the bosom of his family, confidence and attachment from his equals, and gratitude and veneration from the poor of his neighbourhood.

His religious persuasion was that of the Church of Rome. He was charitable, humble, liberal, and enlightened; and he encountered the infliction of bodily pain, and the stroke of death, with that composure to which the indifferent and the fanatical alike are strangers.

#### REV. THOMAS LEMAN, M.A. F.S.A.

The following anecdotes of the Rev. Thomas Leman, extracted from "Parricana," by Mr. Barker, to whom they were communicated in letters by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. of Bath, will be a valuable addition to the short account of that excellent Roman-British antiquary, which appeared in vol. xcvi. in p. 373.

"Nov. 15, 1827. I knew the late Rev. Thomas Leman, and he sometimes did me the honour to admit me to his study.

"Mr. Leman had a good collection of historical and topographical works. He had several volumes of genealogy written by himself, which he has left with some of his annotated books to the library of the Bath Institution.\* I have often borrowed books of him, and I cannot say that I have found, what some say of him, that he was an unapproachable man. His literary strength lay in roads, and generally Richard of Cirencester, of the value of whose work he had a very high opinion. It is supposed that the edition of Richard (translation rather) published in 1809, was prepared chiefly by him. His own copy is left to the Bath Institution with many notes. He could scarcely bear with patience any hint of suspicion that Richard is not what he pretends to be. My friend, Mr. Cony-

\* Mr. Leman is noticed with respect in Mr. Hunter's elegant oration before the Bath Institution, with which we have enriched our pages in vol. xcvi. p. 345.

beare, on the other hand, was confident that the work was a modern forgery, and meditated a paper on the subject for the *Archæologia*, which, if he had lived, might by this time have been completed. He says the Latinity of Richard is not that of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, but of the Preface-writers of the eighteenth. Mr. Leman's attention was directed to other departments of our history and antiquities; but he was perhaps the most eminent in his knowledge of early British and Roman affairs."

"Feb. 19, 1828. Mr. Leman's manuscripts, genealogical and topographical, are divided between the Bath Institution Library and Sir Richard Colt Hoare, who was long a great friend of Mr. Leman. I have had for about six months a quarto volume of Notes on Roman Roads in the hand-writing of Dr. Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne, an undigested mass, very valuable as notes made on the spot, but with nothing useful for the part of the kingdom I am illustrating. Much on the subject was communicated by the Bishop and Mr. Leman to the Messrs. Lysons for their *Magna Britannia*.

"There was an elegance running through every thing about Mr. Leman. His hand-writing was correct and beautiful, his mode of expressing himself, in conversation or in writing, appropriate and happy, without being either adorned or having the appearance of an intention to convey more than he felt. His house was furnished in excellent taste; his study retired and quiet, an irregular room, or rather two rooms thrown into one, the inner separated from the other by a slight paling, in which was a sort of door. He had some good paintings; amongst them a full-length of Sir Robert Naunton, who was an ancestor of his. (Is there not a memoir of Sir Robert Naunton published, or privately printed by Mr. Leman?) His drawing-room was painted *en fresco* with the scenery around Lake Leman. I never saw it lighted up, but the effect in the day time was good. He received all strangers of eminence. His mode of receiving was not to dinner, but to evening parties. His house was open one evening in the week to all comers, and on the other evenings to some. He usually rode out in a morning on horseback. His house was one of the best in the Royal Crescent, and he had a pretty numerous establishment of servants. He was for many years in the receipt of a considerable income, and is said to have left a large sum of ready money (about 150,000*l.*) among his relations. The old Baronet-family (now extinct) of Leman, and he, were of the *same stock*. With the present Baronet

of that name he claimed no alliance. In one of his genealogical volumes, bequeathed to the Institution, is a full account of the several branches of his own family. *Volens semperque juvare paratus* was his motto.

"He left particular directions respecting his tomb, which I was desired to superintend, and Mrs. Leman sent me as an acknowledgment, and as a memorial of Mr. Leman, his copy of Whitaker's *Whalley*, in which are a few of his pencil-notes.

"His tomb is in good taste, an altar-tomb of the old fashion with shields within quatrefoils on the sides and ends; but there is one shield, in which the engraver has not conformed to my instructions. An inscription on the upper surface was written by Bishop Bennet, and was kept many years in Mr. Leman's hands. Strange to say, I have preserved no copy of it. It is in the Church of Wenhamston, Suffolk, whence it may easily be obtained. Though the tomb is at Wenhamston, Mr. Leman was buried at Bath."

#### COL. DENHAM.

June ... At Sierra Leone, Lieut.-Col. Dixon Denham, yet another victim to that pestilential climate.

Col. Denham had but a short time since left this country in high health and spirits to assume the office of Commissioner of Inquiry into the state of the Settlement, and shortly afterwards succeeded to its government on the death of the last sufferer, Sir Niel Campbell.

Col. Denham, whose interesting history of his discoveries and researches in Africa has been so favourably received by the public, had passed through all the perils of the undertaking which he has recorded, and through all the varying climates, from bad to worse, of the vast tract of country through which he journeyed, and returned to England uninjured in health. Thinking himself seasoned by the probation he had undergone, he accepted the appointment which we have just mentioned; and having attained the highest office in the Colony, has, in the prime of life, sunk into his grave, the last of four Governors who have perished in succession in little more than four years. There are letters in England from Col. Denham, dated so late as the 28th of May, when he was in good health, and full of sanguine hope and expectation. He was an active, intelligent, and accomplished man, whose short career was brilliant and most successful: to the qualities which fitted him for the more arduous duties of public life, he added a good nature and kindness of heart which endeared him to all those who knew him in private.



## REV. T. KERRICH, F. S. A.

May 10. At Cambridge, aged 81, the Rev. Thomas Kerrieh, M. A. F. S. A. Principal Librarian of that University, Prebendary of the Cathedrals of Wells and Lincoln, and Vicar of Dersingham, Norfolk.

Mr. Kerrieh was descended from a Norfolk family of great respectability and no recent establishment, and which has been particularly productive of ministers of religion. The Rev. John Kerrieh, son of John of Mendham in Norfolk, died Rector of Sternfield in Suffolk in 1691. Another divine of the same name was instituted Rector of Banham, in Norfolk, in 1735. His son, the Rev. Thomas Kerrieh, was presented to the Vicarage of Tibenham in 1759, and to Banham in 1772, and retained both those livings until his death in 1812. The Rev. Charles Kerrieh, Curate of Redenhall, became in 1749 Vicar of Kenninghall, and Vicar of Wicklewood in 1750. He published a Fast Sermon, in 1746, on 1 Kings xii. 10-11. 8vo. There was also a Mr. Kerrieh who became Rector of Winfarthing in 1749, and died in 1774; and another Rev. Thomas Kerrieh died Rector of Great and Little Horningsbeath in 1814. More eminent than any of those yet named was the Rev. Walter Kerrieh, who much distinguished himself at Cambridge, was a Fellow of Catherine Hall, and was presented to the London Rectory of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, in 1760, and to the Vicarage of Chigwell in 1765, and died in possession of those livings, and of a Residuary Canonry of Salisbury, in 1803. He published likewise a Fast Sermon, in 1781, on Joel ii. 12, 13. 4to. His son, the Rev. Walter John Kerrieh, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Rector of Pauler's Pury, in Northamptonshire, is still living.

But, besides all the above, there was a Samuel Kerrieh, Fellow of Bene't College, Cambridge, M. A. 1721, D. D. 1735, who was presented to the Vicarage of Dersingham in Norfolk in 1729, to the Rectory of Wolverton in 1731; and who published "A Sermon preached at the Commencement at Cambridge, in 1735," on 1 Pet. iv. 10. 8vo; and "A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Dersingham and Woolferton, in the county of Norfolk, on Thursday Oct. 9, 1746, being the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the suppression of the late unnatural Rebellion, &c. Ps. cxlvi. 7. Cambridge, 1746," 8vo, and was living in 1761. He married a daughter of Rev. Matthew Postlethwayte, Archdeacon of Norwich, by his

*Genl. Mss. August, 1828.*

first wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Robert Rogerson, Rector of Denton, Norfolk; which Dr. Postlethwayte, by his second marriage, became brother-in-law to Dr. Gooch, Bishop of Ely (who was indeed his first wife's cousin), and thus was introduced to his Archdeaconry. "He had been engaged," says Cole, "in the former part of his life, to a young person at Cambridge, of the name of Newton, who left him her fortune and estate, and for whom he composed an epitaph in Bene't church-yard, Cambridge, which he also did for his father-in-law, Archdeacon Postlethwayte, which see in Mr. Masters's History of Bene't College, in the Appendix, p. 105, as also the former in my sixth volume, where is more relating to Dr. Kerrieh, who, in 1826, was Rector of St. Benedict's Church in Cambridge\*."

The subject of our memoir was a son of this Dr. Samuel Kerrieh. He was of Magdalen College, Cambridge; and in 1771, having in that year taken the degree of B. A. with the rank of second Senior Optime, was elected one of Wort's Travelling Bachelors. He was at the same time tutor to Mr. John Pettiward, Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, the eldest son of Dr. Roger Mortlock, alias Pettiward, sometime a Fellow of that College, and afterwards Chancellor of Chichester, who changed his name from Mortlock to Pettiward on a very large fortune being left him by an uncle†. Mr. Kerrieh travelled with his pupil through France and the Low Countries, settled at Paris for six months, and at Rome for two years‡. The extent as well of his travels as of his scientific research will appear by what is hereafter mentioned. In 1778 we find the Rev. Michael Tyson thus writing to Mr. Gough: "Mr. Kerrieh and myself are busy every morning making a catalogue of the prints in the Public Library. Mr. Kerrieh has the Travelling Fellowship, has been some years in Italy, and was rewarded at Antwerp, at the Academy of Painting, with a gold medal for making the best drawing. He has a fine collection of drawings from old monuments in England, France, and Flanders—so good that I shall be ashamed ever to draw another."§ Mr. Tyson was himself eminently skilful in drawing, painting, and etching. There are allusions to Mr.

\* Restituta, vol. iii. p. 79.

† Ibid. vol. iv. p. 407.

‡ Ibid. vol. iii. p. 79.

§ Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. viii. p. 691.

Kerrich in others of his letters; and in 1782 Mr. Gough was thus addressed by Mr. Cole: "Besides these four full sheets of paper, I send you Mr. Kerrich's draft of Sir .... de Trumpington, his drawing of Thomas Peyton, of Iselham, esq. temp. Edw. IV. with two others of his two wives, most admirably done, and shewing the dress of the times; and a fifth of the tomb, or figure rather, of Sir Thomas de Sharnborne, of Sharnborne, in Norfolk, by the same excellent hand; all which I trust to your care, and shall be glad to have returned when done with. I could have wished he had been more exact in giving draughts of the monuments, arms, inscriptions, &c. I am afraid he will disappoint your expectations of any account of foreign monuments and habits; he seemed to me to have only one object, that of cross-legged knights, and, perhaps a few pillars in Churches."\* From this it appears that Mr. Kerrich's attention was especially directed to the effigies: but Mr. Cole scarcely did him justice. In his preface to the first volume of his "Sepulchral Monuments," in 1786, Mr. Gough expressed himself "happy in testifying his acknowledgments to Mr. Kerrich, for several highly finished drawings." As engraved in the work, may be specified two, of the effigies of Sir Hugh Bardolph, at Banham, in Norfolk, accompanied by a description in Mr. Kerrich's own words, at vol. I. p. 36; one of that of Sir Robert du Bois, *ibid.* p. 79; brasses of Sir John and Lady Creke, *ibid.* 142; Sir John de Freville, *ibid.* 170; Thomas Peyton, esq. and his two wives, vol. II. p. 286.

In 1784 Mr. Kerrich was presented to the Vicarage of Dersingham by D. Hoste, esq. He proceeded M. A. in 1775, and about the same time was elected Fellow of his College. In 1797 he was elected Principal Librarian. In 1798 he was presented by Bishop Pretymann to the Prebend of Stow Longa in the Cathedral of Lincoln, and in 1812, by Bishop Beadon, to that of Shandford, in the Cathedral of Wells.

In 18... Mr. Kerrich became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and during the remainder of his life he furnished several important articles to its *Archæologia*. The first of these was in 1809, "Some Observations on the Gothic Buildings abroad, particularly those in Italy; and on Gothic Architecture in general," printed in vol. xvi. pp. 292—325, illustrated by eighteen plates of sketches and sections of the Cathedrals

of Placentia, Modena, Parma, Milan, &c. In 1813 he communicated to the Society an "Account of some lids of Stone Coffins discovered in Cambridge Castle in 1810," printed, with two plates, in vol. xvii. p. 228; and in 1824, "Observations upon some Sepulchral Monuments in Italy and France," printed in vol. xviii. pp. 186—196, accompanied by eight plates, either etched by Mr. Kerrich himself, or copied from his etchings. It was the sight of these and other specimens of Mr. Kerrich's skill in delineating monumental effigies, that induced the late excellent artist, Mr. C. A. Stothard, F. S. A. to undertake his beautiful work\* on those very interesting remains of ancient art, and undoubted authorities for the features and costumes of the mighty in former ages. "There are," says Mr. Stothard, in his prospectus, "though not generally known, as they have never been published, a few etchings by the Rev. T. Kerrich,† of Cambridge, from Monuments in the Dominicans' and other Churches in Paris, which claim the highest praise that can be bestowed, as well for their accuracy as for the style in which they are executed; these are mentioned as a tribute which they deserve, and as a sight of them induced the proprietor of this work to execute the etchings for it himself."

Desirous of obtaining the critical remarks of Mr. Kerrich, Mr. Stothard gladly conveyed to him the first number

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\* We are happy to be able to announce that the eleventh part of this work has lately been published by Mr. Stothard's widow, now Mrs. Bray. The plates for the twelfth and last part, with almost all the letter-press, are in progress.

† Perhaps a list of those subjects etched by Mr. Kerrich, with which we have become acquainted, will be interesting: 1. Effigy of Peter Earl of Richmond, in the Church of Aquabella in Savoy (two plates); 2. Peter de Aquabella, Bishop of Hereford, in the same Church; 3. Equestrian Statue of Bernabo Visconti, at Milan (several plates;); 4. Monument of Matteo Visconti, at the same city; 5. Louis Earl d'Evreux, in the Church of the Dominicans at Paris; (all the preceding are in the *Archæologia*;) 6. Charles Earl of Anjou 1285; 7. Philip d'Artois, 1298; 8. Robert Earl of Clermont, 1317; 9. Louis Earl of Clermont, 1341; 10. Peter Duke of Bourbon, slain at Poitiers 1356; and 11. Charles Earl of Valois, all from the Church of the Dominicans at Paris; 12. a Bishop at Pavia; 13. a Harsyck, from South Acre Church, Norfolk; 14, 15, two portraits from paintings by B. Gozzoli.

of his work. "Of this gentleman, who is still living, delicacy," says Mrs. Stothard, in her admirable sketch of the life of her lamented husband, "forbids me speaking all I feel; but gratitude for the friendship and kindness he evinced towards my husband during his life, and towards myself since his decease, forbids my being silent. Mr. Kerrich was one of the earliest and most zealous friends Charles ever found. To great antiquarian knowledge he united the most accurate skill as a draughtsman. Of his judgment my husband entertained the highest opinion, and always declared that to his just and candid criticism during the progress of the work he felt greatly indebted for much of its improvement. Mr. Kerrich, he would say, is a severe judge, but one who never bartered his sincerity for compliment, and whose praise was worth receiving, as it was the commendation of judgment without flattery."\*

And again, speaking of this gentleman, Mr. Stothard himself says, "You, amongst other things, say, that you think my etchings superior to those of Mr. K., but you are not perhaps aware that if they really are so, it is in consequence of the judicious remarks and criticism I have received from that gentleman from time to time; and it was the very severe opinion that he gave me on my first number which induced me to endeavour at acquiring that sort of excellence he then pointed out, and to which I look forward still with anxious hope."†

In 1815 Mr. Kerrich exhibited to the Society an urn discovered by some workmen employed to remove one of the barrows on Newmarket Heath. See it engraved in *Archæologia*, xv. ii. 436.

In 1850 he communicated some "Observations on the Use of the mysterious figure called Vesica Piscis, in the Architecture of the Middle Ages, and in Gothic Architecture." This is printed in vol. xix. pp. 353—368, accompanied by fifteen plates, containing no less than 65 draughts of the ground plans and arches of ancient ecclesiastical edifices, both abroad and at home.

To Mr. Kerrich's other attainments in the arts, was added that of taking portraits. The heads of Robert Glynn, M. D.

1783; Rev. James Bentham, F. S. A. the Historian of Ely, 1792; the Rev. Robert Masters, F. S. A. the Historian of Bene't College, 1796; the Rev. William Cole, F. S. A. the indefatigable individual whose letter was before quoted, were all engraved by Facius, from drawings by Mr. Kerrich. Dr. Glynn Cloberry (such was latterly his name) on his death in 1800, left Mr. Kerrich his executor, with a legacy of £5,000.\*

Mr. Kerrich married . . . the daughter of . . . Hale, a Surgeon at Cambridge.

There is a very good Engraving of this Divine by Facius, fol.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

June 1. At Kemble, Wilts, aged 75, the Rev. John Parker, Rector of St. John's, Bedford. He was of Corpus Christi coll. Oxf. M. A. 1776, B. D. 1785, and was presented to his Bedford living by the Corporation of that town in 1787.

June 5. At Husband's Bosworth, Leic. in his 90th year, the Rev. James Pinnock, Rector of that parish, Vicar of Norton, co. Northampt. and formerly for many years Morning Preacher at the Foundling Hospital. He was of Oriel coll. Oxford, M. A. 1761; was presented in 1764 by R. Child, to the Rectory of Lasham in Hampshire, which he retained till about 1822, when he was presented to Husband's Bosworth by G. Pegock and others. Mr. Pinnock published in 4to. 1813, a "Sermon preached at the Foundling Hospital, May 2, 1813, when several young persons attended to return thanks for their education." He married Aug. 4, 1768, Miss Raynsford. His only son died Jan. 24, 1791, and his daughter was married July 19, 1792, to the Rev. John Hargrave Standen, Rector of Murston, in Kent, who died Nov. 30, 1801. (See vol. LXXI. 1153.) Mrs. Pinnock died at her daughter's at Great Ealing, March 28, 1812.

June 22. At Hadon, Yorkshire, the Rev. John Dixon, Vicar of the adjoining parish of Preston, to which he was presented in 1786 by Dr. Markham, then Abp. of York. He was universally beloved for the urbanity of his manners and the mildness of his disposition.

Aug. 18. At Milton, Northamptonshire, of ossification of the heart, aged 58, the Rev. John Castleton Miller, D. D. Rector of that parish. For many years he was Chaplain to Government in the Island of Malta.

† The Doctor was equally handsome in a bequest of £6,000 to his College, which was King's. See a memoir of him in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. viii. p. 211.

\* *Memoirs of Stothard*, p. 37.

† *Ibid.* p. 129.—In this very interesting biographic notice of Mr. Stothard, whose premature decease every lover of the Arts must sincerely deplore, are two letters from Mr. S. to Mr. K. on the subject of Monumental Effigies, viz. at p. 123, and p. 261.



## DEATHS.

## LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

*July 19.* In Holles-street, George Cary, Esq. of Torr Abbey, Devon.

*July 20.* In Southampton-pl. aged 76, the wife of W. L. Davies, esq.

*July 24.* At Shaftesbury-house, Bayswater, aged 19, Miss Eliza Mercy Grace.

In Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 34, George Henry Parlbly, esq.

*July 25.* At Chelsea, the relict of John Guy Gantier, esq. of Clapham-common.

In Seymour-place, Jane, fourth dau. of late Christ. Metcalfe, esq. of Hawstead, Suff.

At Pentonville, aged 80, Susanna, wife of S. L. Giffard, esq. LL.D. and dau. of late Francis Moran, of Downhill, co. Sligo, esq.

*July 28.* At York-pl. aged 77, W. Farmer, esq. late of Jermyn-st.

In Sloane-st. aged 68, Jeremiah Newman, esq.

*July 29.* At Whitehall-pl. James Cuff, of Deal Castle, esq. M. P. for Tralee, Governor and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Mayo, Col. of the N. Mayo Militia, and a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture.

Alexia, wife of Joseph Hume, esq. of Notting-hill.

*July 30.* The infant son of the Hon. W. Rodney.

*Aug. 1.* In Charles-st. Cavendish-square, Maria, wife of T. W. Pinero, esq.

*Aug. 2.* Aged 81, John Brown, esq. of Lower Halliford and Clipstone-street.

*Aug. 3.* In South Audley-st. aged 85, Sophia, dowager Baroness de Clifford. She was the third dau. of Samuel Campbell, esq. of Mount Campbell, co. Leitrim; and by the late Lord de Clifford (who died in 1777) had issue the present Lord, three other sons who died young, the late Countess of Albemarle, the late Viscountess Sydney, and three other daughters. Her Ladyship was Governess to the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

Eliz. Hemment Matilda, youngest dau. of Mr. Armstrong, auctioneer, Bridge-st. Blackfriars.

Aged 78, Edw. Bondle, esq. of Brook-st. Grosvenor-square.

*Aug. 4.* At Turnham-green, Mr. Edward Kerby, many years bookseller in Stafford-street, Bond st.

In Thayer-st. A. Maling, esq. late of Bury St. Edmund's.

*Aug. 7.* Col. George M'Gregor, C. B. 59th foot. He was appointed 78th foot in 1794, Lieutenant 1795, Captain 59th foot 1797, Major in the same regiment 1805; brevet Lieut.-Col. 1812, Lieut.-Col. 59th foot 1819, and Col. by brevet 1827.

*Aug. 8.* In Howland-street, Mrs. Mary Douglas.

In the prime of life, Mr. William Horne, of the Golden-cross, Charing-cross. He

was, we believe, one of the largest coach proprietors in England.

*Aug. 9.* At Islington, aged 34, Mr. Gysbert Villetto, of Apothecaries' hall. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. John Villetto.

Simon Taylor, esq. B. C. L. of Harley st. one of the Bank Directors, and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. He was thrown from his horse in the Regent's Park, on the day before his death.

*Aug. 11.* At Clapham-common, aged 18, Emma, eldest dau. of M. A. Twining, esq.

*Aug. 12.* At Lambeth-terrace, aged 79, Alex. Whitehead, esq. formerly Secretary to his Majesty's Transport Board.

Aged 88, Dorothy, relict of Norrison Coverdale, esq. of Limehouse.

*Aug. 18.* In King-street, Clerkenwell, aged 56, Susanna, relict of R. S. Colvin, esq.

At Pentonville, aged 68, G. Mansell, esq.

*Aug. 14.* At Blackheath, at his son-in-law's W. Mello, esq. Robert Berney, esq. of Worstead, Norfolk.

*Aug. 15.* In Camberwell, aged 43, Robert Fillingham, esq.

The infant son of John Burder, esq. of Parliament-street.

*Aug. 17.* Suddenly, of hernia, aged 54, Humphrey Pritchett, esq. of Dartmouth-street, Westminster, and Clapham-common, Surrey, an apothecary of long and extensive practice, and much esteemed. He has left a widow and three daughters.

*Aug. 17.* At Pentonville, aged 26, Mary Ann, dau. of Mr. W. Whalley.

Aged 65, in Euston-grove, Eliza, widow of Michael Burton, esq. late of Mildenhall, Suffolk.

*Aug. 18.* In Cumberland-street, Bryanstone-sq. the widow of Paul Benfield, esq. of Woodhall, Hertfordshire, and cousin to Sir John Swinburne, bart. She was daughter of Henry Swinburne, esq. of Hamsterley, co. Durham, author of Travels in the Two Sicilies and Spain, by Martha, daughter of John Baker, of Chichester, esq. Solicitor-general to the Leeward Islands.

Aged 80, Isaac Sargent, sen. of Paddington, a member of the Society of Friends.

*Aug. 19.* In Portland-place, Edward Ravenscroft, esq.

At her son-in-law's, Mr. John Britton, of Clapham-common, in her 77th year, Dorothy, relict of Mr. Thomas Meek, of Painslaw Staiths, Durham.

Aged 30, Bartholomew Barnewall, esq. junior, of Weymouth-st. Portland-place.

*Aug. 20.* At Manor-terrace, King's-road, Chelsea, Thomas Cox, M. D.

*Aug. 21.* In Park-street, Grosvenor-sq. aged 35, Sir James Wynne Butler de Bathe, second Baronet of Kingstown, co. Meath (in the Baronetage of the United Kingdom). He was the eldest son of Sir James Michael de Bathe, the 1st bart. by Anna Maria, daughter and heiress of William Wynne,

esq.; and succeeded his father Feb. 28, 1866. Dying unmarried, the title is inherited by his brother Lieut.-Col. Wm. Plunkett de Bathe, K. St. F. and M.

**Bucks.**—Aug. 8. At Abingdon, aged 82, Mr. Edw. Wilkins, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Wilkins, Dissenting Minister.

**Bucks.**—Aug. 2. At Caversfield, aged 69, Anne, relict of Joseph Bullock, esq.

Aug. 6. At Buckingham, Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Risley, of Flage-wick, and Rector of Thornton.

Aug. 11. At Akeley, Mrs. Massey; and on the following day, her husband, Mr. Massey. They were married on the Coronation-day of George the Third.

Aug. 14. At High Wycombe, Robert Browne, esq. of Cadogan-place.

**Cornwall.**—July 22. At St. Enoder, in his 37th year, Mr. Chas. Spencer, late of Dorchester, and upwards of twenty years of the Ordnance Department, Tower of London.

**Devon.**—July 9. At Axminster, aged 77, the relict of Sam. Forward, esq.

July 16. At Exeter, the relict of Henry John, esq. of Croft West, Cornwall, dau. of the late M. H. Spencer, esq. of Hursington, and mother of Col. John, C. B. late of the 58th Foot.

July 21. At Tedwell-house, Budleigh, the relict of James Goulding, esq. of Nun-green, Peckham.

July 31. At Holwell-house, near Ash-burton, aged 71, Wm. Harper, esq.

**Dorset.**—July 6. At Shaftesbury, John Rogers, esq. He served the office of Mayor of that ancient borough several times, and held the balance of justice with an even hand. In the early part of his life he was engaged in commerce, and the merchants of Oporto, Lisbon, &c. have borne testimony to his inflexible integrity. With a literary turn of mind he read much; and he was loyal and patriotic from principle.

**Essex.**—Aug. 15. Aged 69, Diana Spurden, widow of John Spurden, esq. late of Smith's-hall, Mersea.

**Gloucestershire.**—July 18. At Clifton, the relict of Usher Boate, esq. late Capt. in the 70th Regiment.

July 21. Deborah, dau. of R. Jenkins, esq. Beachley-lodge.

July 23. At Clifton, the relict of John Daniell, esq. of Aldridge-lodge, Staff.

Aug. 7. At Bristol, Jane, widow of Capt. A. Russiter.

Aug. 8. At Clifton, Major E. Burtal Higgins, E. I. C.

Aug. 9. At College-green, Bristol, aged 72, Mrs. Anne Banister.

Aug. 10. In St. James's-square, Bristol, aged 66, Rachel, wife of the Rev. T. T. Biddulph, Minister of St. James's.

Aug. 11. At Barnwood Court, Mary, relict of Robert Morris, esq. late M. P. for Gloucester.

**Hants.**—July 18. At Bishop's Sutton, T. R. Ridge, esq. of Finning-house, Rogate, near Petersfield.

July 21. At Itchen Abbas, aged 47, Arabella, wife of Wasley Sawbridge, esq.

At Ramley-house, near Lymington, Martha, wife of Mr. James Hunt.

July 23. At Southampton, aged 39, Susanna, wife of Fred Jennings Thomas, esq. Capt. R. N. and dau. of the late Arthur Atherley, esq.

Aug. 10. At Tatchbury, aged 28, Capt. Wm. Timson, 51st Light Infantry.

**Herts.**—July 19. At Cheshunt, aged 68, Eliz. wife of John Miles, esq.

**Kent.**—July 29. At Chislehurst, Kent, aged 45, Eliz. wife of Sir Herbert Jenner, Knight, his Majesty's Advocate-general.

Aug. 3. Aged 30, Farmer Baily, esq. of Hall-place, Kent.

Aug. 6. At St. Morris Hall, near Rochester, aged 36, R. Gunning, esq.

Aug. 8. At Sandwich, aged 81, Sophia, relict of Capt. Jacob Waller, R. N.

At her son's, Dr. Plenderleath, at Ramsgate, aged 75, Janet, widow of the late John Plenderleath, esq.

Aug. 10. Aged 27, Lucy Ann, wife of Mr. Hollis, surgeon, Lewisham.

Aug. 12. At Ringle Crouch, Sandhurst, aged 63, James Collins, esq.

Aug. 19. At Lewisham, Mary, widow of William Hollier, esq.

**Middlesex.**—Aug. 5. In the 17th year, Jonas B. Welch, esq. second son of Wm. Welch, esq. of Southall.

Aug. 7. At Stanwell, in his 79th year, Joseph Cantwell, esq.

Aug. 17. At Oakfield, near Horsey, in his 74th year, Joseph Higginson, esq.

**Norfolk.**—July 27. At Saltrouse Hall, aged 88, Amelia, relict of Lieut.-Col. Ward, E. N. M.

At Stalham, in her one hundred and third year, Isabella Perowne.

Aug. 6. In his 80th year, at Burnham Thorpe Rectory, Henry, eldest son of the Rev. Daniel Everard.

**Northampton.**—July 24, at Great Houghton House, aged 23, Jane Gordon, sixth dau. of Col. Blair, of Blair, Scotland.

**Somerset.**—July 11. At Wells, after a few hours illness, aged 68, Mrs. Frances Toms, widow; and on the 21st, aged 68, Mr. Wm. Charles. He, on the Wednesday preceding his death, attended the funeral of Mrs. Toms, who was his next door neighbour; and on the Saturday following called, in apparent good health, on the undertaker to settle for her funeral. In the evening he was taken ill, and died on the succeeding Monday. Mr. Charles about four years since conveyed to trustees a house and premises in Wells, to be converted into an almshouse, for the support of six poor old widows; and Mrs. Toms, by her will, gave about £500l. to support it.

July 21. At Bath, Marianne, relict o Rev. Dr. Robins, Vicar of South Petherton.

July 31. At Bath, David Vanderheyden, esq.

Aug. 8. At Wells, in his 88th year, Mr. John Evill, a respectable bookseller.

Aug. 9. Aged 58, W. Cambridge, esq. of Long Ashton.

At Abbots' Leigh, aged 75, Tho. Protheroe, esq.

Aug. 10. At Wayford, Edw. Augustus, infant son of the Rev. Henry C. Brice.

STAFFORD.—Aug. 8. At Lane-End, aged 74, Mary, relict of Rev. Wm. Thom, one of the earliest preachers in the Methodist Connexion.

Aug. 12. John Swinfen, esq. of Swinfen. The paternal name of this gentleman was Grundy; he assumed the name of Swinfen on succeeding to the estate, on the death of his uncle Samuel.

SURREY.—Aug. 8. At the Firs, Chaldon, in her 66th year, Miss Tomlins, eldest sister of Sir T. E. Tomlins. Her death was occasioned by a fall from a pony, which was startled by the sudden rising of a partridge.

SUSSEX.—July 24. At Brighton, the relict of Langford Millington, esq. of Rushford Hall, Norfolk, and Berners-st. London.

Aug. 2. At Brighton, Francis-Moore, second son of R. T. Garden, esq.

Aug. 7. At Brighton, aged 28, Jane,

third dau. of Capt. Wm. Soper, of Rotherhithe.

Aug. 9. At New Grove, Petworth, Geo. Daysh, esq. a Justice of the Peace for the county of Sussex.

Aug. 14. At Horsham, aged 62, Tho. Valentine Cooke, esq. of Sunning-hill, Berks, on his way to Brighton.

WILTS.—July 26. In his 82d year, the Rev. Jos. Clift, of North Bradley, near Trowbridge; who had been for nearly 40 years a preacher in the Baptist connexion.

July 28. Anna, wife of Mr. W. Brown, of Horton, and eldest dau. of Step. Neate, esq. of Aldbourne.

Aug. 20. At East Wick, near Marlborough, Alice, wife of Tho. Somerset, esq. and dau. of Jos. S. Munden, esq. Bernard-street, Russell-sq.

Lately. At Malmesbury, Estcourt Creswell, esq. fifth son of Estcourt Creswell, esq. late of Pinckney Park.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—July 1. Aged 87, the Rev. Lawrence Butterworth, M.A. of Evesham, Dissenting Minister in that town for 64 years.

Aug. 9. At Malvern-wells, aged 53, Morehouse Metcalfe, esq. of Terrace-house, near Gainsborough.

YORK.—July 30. Aged 41, Mr. Ben. Robinson, jun. of Benningholme Grange.

Aug. 1. At Oak Villa, near Harrowgate, aged 78, Rich. Strangways, esq. of Well.

#### BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 23, to Aug. 26, 1828.

| Christened.                           |        | Buried. |        |      |         |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|------|---------|
| Males                                 | - 2125 | Males   | - 1521 | 2880 | Between |
| Females                               | - 2141 | Females | - 1859 |      |         |
| Whereof have died under two years old |        | 850     |        |      |         |
| <hr/>                                 |        |         |        |      |         |
| Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.  |        |         |        |      |         |

|           |     |            |     |
|-----------|-----|------------|-----|
| 2 and 5   | 554 | 50 and 60  | 212 |
| 5 and 10  | 113 | 60 and 70  | 170 |
| 10 and 20 | 114 | 70 and 80  | 142 |
| 20 and 30 | 178 | 80 and 90  | 51  |
| 30 and 40 | 270 | 90 and 100 | 13  |
| 40 and 50 | 213 |            |     |

|           |     |            |     |
|-----------|-----|------------|-----|
| 2 and 5   | 554 | 50 and 60  | 212 |
| 5 and 10  | 113 | 60 and 70  | 170 |
| 10 and 20 | 114 | 70 and 80  | 142 |
| 20 and 30 | 178 | 80 and 90  | 51  |
| 30 and 40 | 270 | 90 and 100 | 13  |
| 40 and 50 | 213 |            |     |

#### CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 25.

| Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Rye.  | Beans. | Peas. |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| s. d.  | s. d.   | s. d. | s. d. | s. d.  | s. d. |
| 82 0   | 38 0    | 34 0  | 36 0  | 44 0   | 46 0  |

#### PRICE OF HOPS, Aug. 22.

|                      |                      |                        |                     |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Kent Bags.....       | 2l. 14s. to 4l. 0s.  | Farnham(seconds) ..... | 4l. 10s. to 6l. 0s. |
| Sussex Ditto.....    | 2l. 10s. to 3l. 10s. | Kent Pockets .....     | 3l. 3s. to 4l. 10s. |
| Essex.....           | 2l. 12s. to 3l. 16s. | Sussex.....            | 3l. 0s. to 3l. 18s. |
| Farnham (fine) ..... | 5l. 12s. to 6l. 10s. | Essex .....            | 3l. 0s. to 4l. 4s.  |

#### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Smithfield, Hay 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. Straw 1l. 14s. to 2l. 0s. Clover 5l. 0s. to 5l. 10s.  
 St. James's, Hay 3l. 15s. to 4l. 16s. Straw 1l. 18s. to 2l. 15s. Clover 4l. 0s. to 5l. 12s.  
 Whitechapel, Hay 3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. Straw 1l. 12s. to 1l. 18s. Clover 4l. 0s. to 5l. 12s.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

|              |                    |                                   |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Beef.....    | 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d. | Lamb .....                        | 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d. |
| Mutton ..... | 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d. | Head of Cattle at Market Aug. 25: |                    |
| Veal .....   | 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d. | Beasts .....                      | 2,649 Calves 218   |
| Pork.....    | 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d. | Sheep .....                       | 26,910 Pigs 150    |

COAL MARKET, Aug. 25, 32s. 6d. to 40s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 42s. 0d. Yellow Russia 38s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 74s. Mottled 80s. 0d. Curd 84s.—CANDLES, 7s. per Doz. Moulds 8s. 6d.



## PRICES OF SHARES, August 18, 1898.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock &amp; Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill

| CANALS.                      | Price.  | Dividend. | WATER-WORKS.                           | Price.   | Dividend. |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------|--|----------|-----------|
| Ashton and Oldham . . .      | 135     | £. —      | East London . . .                      | 117 0    | £. 5 0    |
| Barnsley . . .               | 210 0   | 12 0      | Grand Junction . . .                   | 56 8     | 3 0       |
| Birmingham (1-sth sh) . . .  | 292 0   | 12 10     | Kent . . .                             | 81 0     | —         |
| Brecknock & Abergav. . .     | 115     | 6 0       | Manchester & Salford . . .             | 35 0     | —         |
| Coventry . . .               | 1080 0  | 44 & ba.  | South London . . .                     | 89 0     | —         |
| Cromford . . .               | 400     | 10 0      | West Middlesex . . .                   | 66 0     | 3 0       |
| Croydon . . .                | 2½      | —         | INSURANCES.                            |          |           |
| Derby . . .                  | 170     | 6 0       | Alliance . . .                         | 9½       | 4 p.ct.   |
| Dudley . . .                 | 63½     | 3 10      | Albion . . .                           | 60 0     | 2 10      |
| Ellesmere and Chester . . .  | 106 0   | 3 15      | Atlas . . .                            | 9½       | 0 10      |
| Forth and Clyde . . .        | 500 0   | 25 0      | British Commercial . . .               | 4½       | 6½ p.ct.  |
| Glamorganshire . . .         | 250 0   | 13 12 8d. | County Fire . . .                      | 49       | 2 10      |
| Grand Junction . . .         | 306 0   | 13 0      | Eagle . . .                            | 4½       | 0 5       |
| Grand Surrey . . .           | 50 0    | 2 10      | Globe . . .                            | 150 0    | 7 0       |
| Grand Union . . .            | 25½     | 1 0       | Guardian . . .                         | 20½      | —         |
| Grand Western . . .          | 8 0     | —         | Hope Life . . .                        | 5½       | 0 5       |
| Grantham . . .               | 215 0   | 10 0      | Imperial Fire . . .                    | 100 0    | 5 5       |
| Huddersfield . . .           | 19 0    | —         | Ditto Life . . .                       | 8½       | 0 8       |
| Kennet and Avon . . .        | 29½     | 1 5       | Norwich Union . . .                    | —        | 1 10      |
| Lancaster . . .              | 24½     | 1 0       | Protector Fire . . .                   | 1 2 6    | 0 1 4     |
| Leeds and Liverpool . . .    | 407 0   | 16 0      | Provident Life . . .                   | 19 0     | 1 0       |
| Leicester . . .              | 330 0   | 17 0      | Rock Life . . .                        | 3 0 0    | 0 3       |
| Leic. and North'n . . .      | 87      | 4 0       | Rl. Exchange (Stock) . . .             | 258 0    | 8 p.ct.   |
| Loughborough . . .           | 3900 0  | 192 0     | MINES.                                 |          |           |
| Mersey and Irwell . . .      | 405     | 35 0      | Anglo Mexican . . .                    | 68½ dis. | —         |
| Moumouthshire . . .          | 232 0   | 11 0      | Bolanos . . .                          | 10 dis.  | —         |
| N Walsham & Dilham . . .     | —       | 0 10      | Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm) . . .         | 48 pm.   | —         |
| Neath . . .                  | —       | 20 0      | British Iron . . .                     | 37 dis.  | —         |
| Oxford . . .                 | 700 0   | 32 & ba.  | Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm) . . .           | 3½ dis.  | —         |
| Peak Forest . . .            | 111 0   | 4 0       | General . . .                          | 8½ pm.   | —         |
| Regent's . . .               | 26½     | —         | Pasco Peruvian . . .                   | —        | —         |
| Rochdale . . .               | 101 0   | 4 0       | Potosi . . .                           | 18s.     | —         |
| Shrewsbury . . .             | 270 0   | 10 0      | Real Del Monte . . .                   | 180 dis. | —         |
| Staff. and Wor. . .          | 800 0   | 40 0      | Tlalpuahua . . .                       | 310 dis. | —         |
| Stourbridge . . .            | 220 0   | 12 0      | United Mexican . . .                   | 17½ dis. | —         |
| Stratford-on-Avon . . .      | 43      | 1 10      | Welsh Iron and Coal . . .              | 22½ dis. | —         |
| Stroudwater . . .            | 450 0   | 23 0      | GAS LIGHTS.                            |          |           |
| Swansea . . .                | 270 0   | 15 0      | Westminster Chart <sup>d</sup> . . .   | 58½      | 3 0       |
| Severn and Wye . . .         | 28½     | 1 2       | Ditto, New . . .                       | ½ pm.    | 0 12      |
| Thames and Medway . . .      | 5 0     | —         | City . . .                             | —        | 10 0      |
| Thames & Severn, Red . . .   | 34 0    | 1 10      | Ditto, New . . .                       | —        | 5 0       |
| Ditto, Blank . . .           | 24 0    | 1 4       | Imperial . . .                         | 36       | —         |
| Trent & Mersey (½ sh.) . . . | 605 0   | 37 10     | Phoenix . . .                          | ½ pm.    | 6 p.ct.   |
| Warw. and Birming. . .       | 260 0   | 12 0      | General United . . .                   | 17 dis.  | —         |
| Warwick and Napton . . .     | 210 0   | 12 5      | British . . .                          | 8 dis.   | —         |
| Wilts and Berks . . .        | 5½      | 0 4       | Bath . . .                             | 14½      | 0 16      |
| Worc. and Birming. . .       | 57 0    | 2 0       | Birmingham . . .                       | 74 0     | 4 0       |
| DOCKS.                       |         |           | Birmingham & Stafford . . .            | par      | —         |
| St. Katharine's . . .        | 1½ dis. | 4 p.ct.   | Brighton . . .                         | 12 dis.  | —         |
| London (Stock) . . .         | 87½     | 4 10 do.  | Bristol . . .                          | 26       | 1 8       |
| West India (Stock) . . .     | 215 0   | 10 0 do.  | Isle of Thanet . . .                   | —        | 5 p.ct.   |
| East India (Stock) . . .     | 79 0    | 4 0 do.   | Lewes . . .                            | —        | 5 p.ct.   |
| Commercial (Stock) . . .     | 79 0    | 4 0 do.   | Liverpool . . .                        | 292      | 8 0       |
| Bristol . . .                | 90 0    | 8 10 do.  | Maidstone . . .                        | —        | 2 10      |
| BRIDGES.                     |         |           | Ratcliff . . .                         | —        | 4 p.ct.   |
| Southwark . . .              | 8 0     | —         | MISCELLANEOUS                          |          |           |
| Do. New 7½ p.ct. . .         | 34 0    | 1 10      | Australian (Agric <sup>l</sup> ) . . . | 9½ pm.   | —         |
| Vauxhall . . .               | 22 0    | 1 0       | Auction Mart . . .                     | 18 0     | —         |
| Waterloo . . .               | 3 0     | —         | Annuity, British . . .                 | 20 0     | 3 p.ct.   |
| — Ann. of 8½ . . .           | 24½     | 1 1 4     | Bank, Irish Provincial . . .           | 1½ dis.  | 4 p.ct.   |
| — Ann. of 7½ . . .           | 21½     | 0 78 8    | Carnat. Stock, 1st class . . .         | 90       | 4 0       |
| RAILWAYS.                    |         |           | Ditto, 2d class . . .                  | 80½      | 3 0       |
| Manchester & Liverp. . .     | 38 pm.  | —         | Margate Pier . . .                     | —        | 10 0      |

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

VIATOR observes, "Antiquarian propensities attracted me a few days since, in company with two intelligent friends of congenial pursuits, to the village of Hever in Kent, for the purpose of viewing the mansion of the Boleyns, a small castellated and moated residence, of a pleasing character, but more attractive by its historical associations, than by any magnificent display of architecture. On approaching the gateway with the intention of civilly requesting leave to enter the house, making a due pecuniary compliment to the *Cicerone* of Hever, whoever it might be, we were arrested by the following inscription (I might have said imposing inscription) on a board over the gate. The copy is made verbatim.

*'Hever, July 1828.'*

'The family of the Castle being very much inconvenienced by the numerous parties who visit here, it is intended in future each person shall pay 2s. 6d. on entering the said Castle. (Signed) RICHARD HUMFREYS.'

"We thought it a duty to the public at large not to submit to this extravagant demand, and turned back without entering the apartments of the castle. But I would ask Mr. Richard H. whether it would not be better to exclude visitants of the curious kind altogether, than thus set a price on the admission, which has all the air of exorbitant and covetous exaction? I remember having gone over the house at Hever some years since, which is really not larger than a spacious farm-house. There are two or three armorial coats in one of the windows, and a very indifferently executed painting is shown, and christened Anna Boleyn. Now *two shillings and sixpence* lawful money of Great Britain is a fee out of all conscience for this. What, following the same proportion, ought we to pay for the sight of the splendid old mansions of our nobility, and the palaces of our Monarch?—Let me, through the medium of your Miscellany, give this wholesome advice to Mr. H. "O fie! take a shilling, and take down your board!"

The late Abp. of Canterbury's will has been proved at Doctors' Commons, by his son and executor, the Speaker. The personal property is estimated at 180,000*l.* His Grace has left the interest of 50,000*l.* three per cent. consols. to his wife; and at her death, the principal to his son. He has bequeathed 3000*l.* to each of his sons-in-law, Bishop Percy and Archdeacon Croft. All his estates and effects are directed to be sold, and the residue divided amongst his children. By a codicil, his Grace leaves all his options, which common report says are

worth five or six thousand pounds a-year, to his successor, the present Archbishop. The will is written on twelve sheets of paper, and a long codicil on one other sheet—the whole in the hand-writing of the Archbishop. The value of the nomination to the Registry of the Prerogative Court, secured to his Grace by an Act of Parliament passed only a few days before his death, is supposed to be worth upwards of 100,000*l.* to the family. The Speaker has purchased, for his mother and sisters, a house in Gloucester-place, late the residence of Mr. Alderman Thompson, who removes to the delightful mansion of the Earl of Belfast in Pall-mall.

Mr. J. JOHNSON says, "I have lately met with a MS pedigree of the Mansels of Margam and Briton Ferry in Glamorganshire, compiled by the late Rev. John Walters of Landough, author of a Welch Dictionary, &c. in which he combats the following statement made by the authors of the Peerage and Baronetage:—'The Mansels are descended from Philip Mansel, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and was grandson to Henry Harley, which Harley, out of the large possessions he held in South Wales, gave to the said Philip the manor of Oxmuch in the county of Glamorgan.'—In the first place Mr. W. asks, how could Mansel, who was a Norman, have been descended from Harley, whose family, as stated in the Earl of Oxford's pedigree, were in possession of the manor of Harley in Shropshire before the Norman conquest, and consequently must have been either Saxon or Danish. With respect to the grant of Oxmuch manor by Harley, Mr. W. says, that neither Saxon, Dane, or Norman, ever set foot in Wales so as to possess any part thereof, till 25 years after the Norman conquest, when Robert Fitzhamon with his twelve knights conquered Glamorgan, and divided the same between himself and his associates; at which time the lordships of Oxmuch (Oxwich) and Porth Eion in Gowerland were given to John de la Marc (Mêr) as a recompense for his singular valour and good services in that famous expedition and conquest."

In page 176, in the notice of the present Lord Melbourne, should be read, "who married in 1805 Lady Caroline Ponsonby, and by that lady (recently deceased; see a memoir of her in our present vol. part i. p. 269) has a son and heir apparent." It will be perceived that the two misplaced lines lower down should be deleted.—In p. 185, b. line 20, *for 1826 read 1726.*

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1828.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF JOHN LOCKE.

Mr URBAN, *Chelsea, Sept. 1.*  
AMONG the valuable papers composing Earl Cadogan's Records, placed at my disposal for the new edition of the History of Chelsea, now in the course of publication, I have discovered the following Autograph Letter of the celebrated John Locke, which I have sent for insertion in your Magazine, being, in my humble opinion, the means of conveying it to the most distant posterity.

Yours, &c. T. FAULKNER.

"SIR, *Paris, 26 Aug. 1677.*  
The inclosed I received from Mr. Diggs the last post, and he took this way to send it you, I imagin, hoping it might come safe to your hands, for he tells me he hath writt four letters to you without haveing receiv'd any one from you. I perceive by what he says to me that his matters goe very well in England, for which I am heartily glad. He thanks me in his letter for the discourse I had with him at Montpellier. I tell you this, that when you write to him you may continue still to refresh these good advices of yours, to which I doubt not but in great measure he owes the good success of his affairs; for you see they are not lost upon him. And I wish him soe heartily well, that I would have all things contribute to continue him in the same course you soe wisely directed him to, and he has with soe good successe begun. But, Sir, I need not munde you of any good offices to your friends. It will better become me and my obligations to you, to be-thinke my self of returneing my thanks for those infinite favours I have received from you myself; were they of an ordinary sort, perhaps I might find words that might expresse my sense of them, but exceeding as they doe the

common rate of civilitys, and those things men extoll as courtesys, you must not blame me, if I want words when languages them selves doe; for words being signes suited to mens conceptions and experiencys of things, 'tis noe wonder they should not yet have found out names for what is soe seldom met with in the world, a generosity and way of obliging their friends, like yours.

The seeds you did me the favour to send me are, I doubt not, by this time in Oxford, though I have not heard a word from Mr. Wall since he went, by whom I sent them. But I doubt his letters have miscarried, as I suspect they doe also sometimes between this and Montpellier; for, haveing writ to you about a month since, and received never a letter yet since, I suspect that either yours or mine hath mis'd its way. If it be mine, it is noe great matter, soe you will but believe I fail not in my respects to you. But the losse of yours I count at another rate, for there being noe thing more valuable to me than the marks of your kindnesse and friendship, 'tis one of the most sensible displeasures fortune can doe me to rob me of those you designe me. I have only this comfort, that I place your friendship it self amongst those good things she cannot deprive me of; and you have taught me confidently to believe that haveing bestowed it on me without any desert on my side, the same goodnesse will continue to me still, and my want of merit will not make me lose it. Holding therfor soe great a favour from you, it cannot seem strange if I interest myself in your affairs, especially those that may concerne your safety, and conjure you for a while to lay aside the thoughts of your Spanish journey. The plague there is soe spread, and soe



hot, that you cannot, without manifest danger of your life, venture your self into a countrey soe infected, and where the great danger that accompanys that disease is soe much increased by that want of that assistance one usually findes in other parts. I should be glad, I confesse, to see you in that part of France this winter, but however welcome that would be to me, it has noe part in this story. I never impose upon my friends for any buy respect of my owne; nor is this a flying report rais'd here in an enemy's country. I saw lately the account of it sent hither from England, which speaks of it as of a great mortality, that has alarmed them to that degree, that they are very strict in their towns upon their quarantine, and other cautions of health, which, admitting there were noe danger, would yet certainly make the journey very dangerous. I beg you to excuse this liberty, as coming from me, who never balances circumstances nor ceremonies, when he meets with any occasion where in he thinks he may assure you that he is in reality, dear Sir, your most affectionate humble servant,

JOHN LOCKE.

Pray present my humble service to Sir John Chickley. All the news I have for him and you is, that Sir Ellis Laiton, upon a summons of a privy seale sent him hither, hath renderd himselfe in England, and is sent prisoner to the Tower. The Prince of Orange being recruited with 5000 fresh men, is marching again towards the French army. The King went yesterday from Versailles to Fontainebleau, where he will stay about 20 days. The Duke of Monmouth is expected here every day. Pray present also my humble service to my Lady Chickley and Mrs. Fines.

*A Monsieur Monsieur Charleton, gentilhomme Anglois, à Montpellier.  
Answered 10th 7ber."*

MR. URBAN, Chelsea, Sept. 4.

ALLOW me to submit to you, for the inspection of your readers, the accompanying original MS. Autograph Letter of the MAN OF ROSS, and (as the maxim *par pari referre*, is reasonable and correct, when understood in a kind sense,) I will respectfully venture to request, from some one of your intelligent Correspondents, any interesting particulars that may have

fallen within his notice touching this truly good man.\*

W. B.

*Copy of an Original Letter from John Kyrle, "the Man of Ross," to J. Walwyn, esq. Longworth. [Richard Walwyn Foley, Huntley Rectory, Gloucestershire, 1793.]*

GOOD SIR, Ross, this 8th of Nov. 1703.

When I writ to you last I defer'd my giving you an account of your tenant Thomas Hopkins; since w<sup>ch</sup> time his daughter call'd upon me every Thursday, and told me that her father was busie a sowing, but if I would have him come hither any day on purpose he would come; but his sowing being over, he was with me on Thursday last. He sed he was very sensible of his owing you a good deal of rent; but ever since the cheapness of corn, he began to be behind with Mr. Rogers. He shewed me an acquittance, for paying lately at Bristow for his use 40*l.*; also he shew'd me a harsh letter writ to him for more; but he sed that Mr. Rogers had not don any thing unjust in y<sup>e</sup> least: This I mention, tho' I know it is nothing to you; but as to your concern, he sed that he will be sure by Christmas to clear with you last Lady-Day's rent, and last Michaelmas rent before next Lady-Day. The first I believe he will do, but I fear he will not be punctual to the latter. Wee did talk of moving the stocks in the nursery, and with them to make two small orchards in two places standing most convenient. He is to inquire if there are any workmen in y<sup>e</sup> neighbourhood that are expert in planting, and give me an account thereof on Thursday next: If there are none such, then I intend to take some from hence that know very well how to digg, and sett trees.

I lately spok w<sup>th</sup> Mr. Roberts, who ses that your fine will be perfected by y<sup>e</sup> end of this term, and then he intends to wait upon you with all yo'r writings. I thought to have seen you before this, and I lately resolved to be at Longworth on Friday next, but something falls out y<sup>e</sup> prevents; and now I think to be with you on Satur-

\* In Fosbroke's Wye Tour is a portrait, and a satisfactory biographical account of Mr. Kyrle, the "Man of Ross." See our vol. LXXXVIII. ii. p. 43.

day next in y<sup>e</sup> evening, if y<sup>e</sup> weather proves favourable. But of that I am not certain; for our maid Frances lyes very ill, and 'tis fear'd will not recover.

With my service to y<sup>e</sup> brother and all y<sup>e</sup> ladies, I rest

Your friend and servant,

JOHN KYRL.

Miss Jude and Nancy Weale give their service to all the ladies."

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 4.

**I**F any of your Correspondents can enable me to clear up a doubt which has arisen respecting the accuracy of the Baronetages in the history of the Pakington family, it will be considered a favour.

Sir John Pakington, K. B. whose character is most handsomely given by Lloyd in the *Fragmenta Regalia*, as cited by Mr. Beetham, is said to have married "the daughter of Mr. Humph. Smith of Cheapside, Queen Elizabeth's silk-man, of an ancient family in Leicestershire; and widow of Benedict Barham, esq. one of the Aldermen of London, and very rich. She had by her first husband, the Alderman, four daughters, and Sir John Pakington managed their fortunes so well, that each of them had 10,000*l.* for her portion.

"Sir John P. departed this life at Fleetwood in the 77th year of his age in Jan. 1625. His lady survived him, and became the wife, first of Lord Kilmurry, who lived about two years, and then of Thomas Earl of Kellie. By Sir John Pakington, she had," continues the relator, "one son John and two daughters. John, this son, was created a Baronet, 2d June, 1620, who died in his 24th year, a short time before his father, and whose wife was Frances, daughter of Sir John Ferrers of Tamworth." (*Dugdale's Warwickshire*, pedigree of Ferrers, and Beetham's and Kimber's Baronetages.)

Upon reference to the accounts delivered of the intermarriages of the families of Needham, Viscount Kilmorey, and Erskine, Earl of Kellie, I am not able to find any confirmation of the preceding relation, nor of any intermarriage with the Pakingtons.

To say nothing of the circumstance of this lady having had four children by her first husband; surviving her second who had three more, and who was 77 years old when he died; and

the extraordinary event of her then marrying a *third* husband, who lived two years longer, and a *fourth*, whom Kimber represents as that Thomas Earl of Kellie, who was a courtier in King James's time, and "educated with that Prince from his childhood;" it seems remarkable that her Christian name should not have been preserved.

Now upon reference to the Journals of the House of Commons, it appears that upon the breaking out of the civil commotions (Sir John Pakington having been employed by Charles to raise forces in Worcestershire, which he effected with great zeal and loyalty, and for which he suffered very severely,) on the 17th of Oct. 1642, upon "the humble petition of Abigail Pakington, widow, (desiring to travel into Holland with Richard Burford, Richard Edwards, and Humphrey Lutley, domestic menservants, and Dorothy Mallory, Joan Cozens, and Anne Cooke, her maid servants,) being read; It was ordered that she have Mr. Speaker's warrant to travel with her servants aforesaid accordingly."

But for the circumstances of two subsequent marriages of the relict of Sir John Pakington, K. B. it might surely have been presumed that this Abigail was his widow and the grandmother of Sir John Pakington the loyalist. In this case, if the account of Kimber and Beetham are to be relied on, she could not have been married to the Lord Kilmorey until after the year 1642, that is, 17 years from the death of her second husband who was 77 years old! Any authentic information, therefore, respecting this Abigail Pakington, widow; her maiden name, and the date of her respective marriages, and of her death, would much gratify

Q.

Mr. URBAN, Wallingford, Sept. 6.

**E**VERY particular which relates to the life or the death of so distinguished a person as the patriot Hampden must be read with interest by all who have attentively considered the character of that great man.

The account of the disinterment of his remains, as given in your *Miscellany*, p. 125, and very generally circulated by the medium of other periodical publications, undertaken, as is said, for the purpose of reconciling or correcting the different statements of his-

torians, is at once so extraordinary and so shocking, that, although it may gratify curiosity, it must also excite disgust. It might have been expected that an examination of this nature, if at all justifiable, would at least have been conducted in a more scientific manner. But really, Mr. Urban, even the narrative given of it is such an intermixture of the pathetic and the ludicrous, that upon the first slight perusal, it might be regarded as one of those fictions usually termed a hoax. In this light I assure you that I considered it, when I read of "the little beard," the "strong whiskers, auburn hair," and other particulars respecting features and complexion: and until the *DRAMATIS PERSONÆ* had *resolved unanimously* to raise up the coffin, I could not bring myself to believe the relation to have been a serious one. However, when the *crow bar*, and the *ropes*, and the *shovel*, were brought upon the stage; or, to drop all metaphor but that which is more appropriate to such a subject, when the "ponderous and marble jaws" of the sepulchre had "given up their dead," and the "reverend image" of the stern patriot had "burst its cerements," the scene had too much of horror to leave further doubt of its reality.

But if the investigation were really undertaken for the purpose before mentioned, and which was the avowed object of the party assembled at Hampden, may I take the liberty of asking what end could possibly be answered by taking out the teeth? If to trace the course of the bullets, which, it seems, were erroneously supposed to have occasioned death, what necessity could there be for *cutting off the arms*?

There are some few more questions which the public (for the public have long considered Hampden very much their property) might be gratified in having answered by the writer of the narrative.

If the noble Lord who appears to have been at the head of the expedition, had descended into the grave, and removed *first* the *outer* cloth, and *afterward* two others, which had been "firmly wrapped round the body," how happened it that the loss of the hand did not immediately engage his attention? The arm or arms must have been peculiarly the objects of regard, because all the writers who have described the death of Hampden (except-

ing Sir Robert Pye), however they may have differed in some particulars, have alluded to or spoken of the arms, and Sir Robert Pye's relation more especially, one should have imagined, might have directed the research to the hand itself. But it seems that the whole party, "grave-diggers" and all, were on "*the top-toe of expectation*," not as to the nature of the mortal wound, but "*what appearance the face would present*."

Now it cannot be for a moment supposed that if this were the real object of the disinterment, the descendant of the house of Hampden would have permitted his ancestor to be either "knock'd about the mazzard with a sexton's spade" (Shakspeare's Hamlet), or his corpse even propped up with one! It must have been with a very different view that permission was given for the disinterment. But it appears that teeth, beard, whiskers, nose, eyes, and complexion, were the *first* objects of examination, and *afterwards* an *indentation* in the left shoulder having occasioned some difference of opinion relative to a supposed wound, it was "unanimously agreed" to proceed to a more accurate examination! Then the hand, or "rather a number of small bones," were found wrapped in a cloth: and thus Sir Robert Pye's statement, that "his presentation pistol was the innocent cause of a wound which afterwards proved mortal," was substantiated.

But it being possible that Hampden might have been also wounded by "his adversary's ball" (according to the conjecture of the relator, who has described the affair as more like a duel than a skirmish in the field of battle), and the right shoulder affording *no appearance* of "contusion or indentation, that evinced symptoms of any wound ever having been inflicted there: but 'the left shoulder' being smaller and sunken in as if the clavicle had been displaced,"—it was adjudged necessary TO REMOVE BOTH ARMS, which were accordingly "AMPUTATED WITH A PEN-KNIFE."

Gracious Heaven! protect all present and future patriots from such judges and such operators! What! cut off both arms, in order to trace the course of a *supposed bullet* in the left shoulder, which had left a supposed indentation so obscure as to have been liable to a difference of opinion about



its existence! The party, or some of them, must have had eyes; and if they had no eyes, they must have had fingers; and if they were all so silly as to have imagined that an indentation could have been occasioned by the end of the clavicle having started from the place of its attachment to the scapula, surely they might have ascertained whether there had been a wound or not, before they proceeded to the disgusting operation of mangling the corpse with a pen-knife! Shakespeare, who has been often quoted for his sound understanding, observed that "the hand of little employment hath the daintier sense!" Where were the noble Lord's hands, or the learned counsellor's hands, whilst the pen-knife was employed in cutting off the arms of the patriot?

Of the result of the examination it is scarcely possible to think with composure. All that it has proved in regard to the wound received by Hampden is, that his hand was shattered, *perhaps* amputated: but that is not quite clear, inasmuch as *one bone* only is mentioned as divided by some sharp instrument: and it must be presumed that there were two in the arm of the patriot as well as of his examiners. It has by no means been proved that he was not wounded by a carbine shot, or by slugs or bullets of the enemy, or even by some of the numerous bullets with which they say his own pistol was unaccountably loaded. Either, or any, or all, of these circumstances might have happened, and have escaped the detection of such an examination. If Sir Robert Pye's account must be implicitly relied upon, it cannot be supposed that Hampden received *any other* wound besides that in his hand, for not one word is said by Sir Robert respecting the shoulder or the arm. So that the recent narrative seems to prove more than is required—that there was dislocation of the shoulder, and dislocation of the clavicle without fracture, which might by bare possibility have happened, but are not like y to have had much share in causing his death.

In regard to the discordance of the accounts of the time he lived after the accident; it is presumed that these could not be reconciled by any examination of the corpse nor should any great stress be laid upon the "*white and healthy*" appearance of what is

called the "*socket of the right arm,*" or the "*brownish cast*" of that of the left, after an interment of 185 years! But, if pathology has gained nothing from this examination, besides a discovery of "*the seat of intellect,*" it is no mean advantage. And it must not be forgotten that after so many inquiries during so many ages, it is a most happy circumstance, that, in regard to Hampden's death, we are nearly as much in the dark as ever,—a stupendous advantage may be expected from the following luminous passage in the Report of the writer of the narrative:

"Here a singular scene presented itself. The worm of corruption was busily employed; the skull in some places being perfectly bare, whilst in others the skin remained nearly entire, upon which we discovered a number of maggots and small worms on the feed with great activity. This was the only spot where any symptoms of life was apparent, as if the brain contained a vital principle within it, which engendered its own destruction: otherwise how can we account after a lapse of near two centuries, in finding living creatures preying upon THE SEAT OF INTELLECT, while they were no where else to be found in any other part of the body."

To prevent mistakes, this quotation has been compared with the narrative as it appeared in different periodicals. There is something very extraordinary in the *style of it*, and the cause of science is much indebted to the ingenious writer! The *scalp* the seat of intellect! The vital principle within the brain engendering its own destruction! How sublime and philosophical! and how greatly it is to be lamented that some eminent crazyologist (or craniologist, as some write the word) had not been present to improve upon such a demonstration. I beg pardon, however, for my inadvertence; perhaps there might be one there, and that the public are indebted to him for the narration.

After all, there are some who still doubt whether this were the body of John Hampden. They contend that the entire absence of all mark or inscription which might have identified the corpse, is not so strong a proof as seems to have been imagined by the relator, that it was the patriot. They tell strange stories about other interments, which might have occasioned even a mistake in regard to the small bones found in the separate cloth. But let this pass, after one single word re-

specting the hair tied up with a black thread into a "top-knot," and which "*came off like a wig*:" which mode of securing the locks is contended to have been usual only for females!

The scene must have been indeed very striking, and very ghastly, as well as novel: but when it "recalled to the mind the virtuous actions of the deceased, his manly defence against the tyranny of the Star Chamber; his abandonment of every social and domestic tie, for the glorious cause of freedom," as is eloquently expressed in the narrative, did it not also suggest some reflections like those which are feelingly conveyed in the admirable lines of Mr. Bowles, upon opening the grave of an ancient Briton. (See *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXXVIII. i. p. 523.)

"Let me, let me sleep again;

Plain'd from its disturbed bed,  
The spirit of the mighty dead.

Ne'er hath glar'd the eye of day,  
My death-bed secrets to betray."

Did not the spirit of Hampden whisper to them—

"Shall the sons of distant days  
Unpunish'd on my relics gaze?"

To others who were not present, the bare perusal of the narrative has suggested the melancholy reflection, that all the virtues and all the worth of the Patriot, his deathless name, and emblazoned panegyrics, were insufficient to prevent the violation of the rights of sepulture. That even those limbs which had been spared in the day of battle, were ingloriously mangled with a pen-knife, after the sacred veil of death had covered them for ages: and that what even the "worm of corruption" had not presumed to touch, was thus sacrificed to curiosity. And as neither the advancement of science, nor the improvement of letters, nor even the establishment of truth, is likely to be the result of this exhumation, it would have better accorded with those reverential feelings towards the deceased patriot if his remains had been allowed their undisturbed repose in the silent mansion of the grave.

The time of Hampden's death is not ascertained. The place of it remains doubtful. The concealment of all account of the pistol until many years after the event, and after repeated de-

scriptions of the action in which he is said by so many authors to have received a wound which proved mortal, renders Sir Robert Pye's relation, or the relation of that relation, still an affair of uncertainty. The impossibility of reconciling his interment with great pomp and a numerous procession, and with four coffins, one of them of lead, and another covered with velvet, on the *day next following* that of his death, and at a distance of many miles from the place where, according to any one of the histories, he must have died,—with all rational ideas of the operations of undertakers and workmen two centuries ago, amidst the distractions of a civil war,—still prevails: in spite of the custom said to be recorded by Sir William Dugdale, whose information could only have been derived from sources as liable to error as those which have been consulted by his successors.

The difficulty of believing that, if Hampden fell from his horse in consequence of loss of blood at the Marshgate in Chalgrave field, nine miles from Thame, he afterwards rode to that town rather than to his own house at Pyrton or Pirton, the latter not three miles from the spot, and the former at least eight or nine, is still to be removed before the different accounts of the place of his death can be reconciled. Much therefore still remains for the biographer of Hampden to effect, and little has been achieved by the knight errantry which marks the late adventure at Hampden. But it may at least be hoped that equal zeal will accompany the progress of an undertaking to remove the doubts and contradictions respecting the place and time of his death, as have been displayed in regard to the cause of it, and with more delicacy and discretion.

Yours, &c.

I. DE ALTA RIPA.

C. remarks, "The Chairman of the Devon Whig Club, on giving the health of Mr. Davie Bassett, lately remarked, 'It was truly gratifying to see a man of important station such as Mr. Bassett standing forth to vindicate the best principles of the Constitution,—a man, he would say, who was connected with Royalty itself, and who, if the Stuarts were to be restored, might lay a claim to the Throne.' How is this Mr. Bassett so closely related to the Stuarts?"

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Cruce, as owner, occurring in 23 and 36 Edw. III†.

Almeric de St. Amand was seised of various possessions in Melbroke in 5 Rich. II. A subsequent inquisition was taken on his death, in 4 Hen. IV. In the first of these escheats he is named conjointly with his wife Alianora, whom he left his executrix.

In the valor of Henry VIII. is the following entry respecting this place :

“ William Gray, rector of Mylbrook, represented on his oath that the value of his rectory there, exclusive of 10s. 8d. payable to the Archdeacon of Bedford for synodals and proxies, was *per ann.* 9l. 16s. 2d.”

The Church (*see the Plate*) stands on an eminence which commands a beautiful and extensive view over the vale of Bedford. From its elevated site it is visible at a great distance, and serves as a landmark to this recluse village. In the chancel is a tablet to the memory of Dr. George Lawson, one of the former rectors of Milbrook, who died in 1684. On its north side is a handsome altar-tomb with full-length figures of William Huett, esq. and Mary his wife, surmounted by this inscription :

Hic jacet Armigeri Gulielmi corpus Huetti  
Uxorisque suæ Mariæ quam fata priorem  
Eripuerunt : duos natos hinc mortua mater  
Post se sollicito patri mundoque reliquit.  
Hæc est conditio status hic ; hæc gloria carnis  
Nostra sit ; hæc quamvis non est lux crastina nostra.

Gulielmus } obiit 7<sup>mo</sup> die Junii 1602.  
Maria

Near this monument, on the pavement, is the figure of an ecclesiastic, with this inscription :

“ Robert Were preest vnd' this ston lpth  
That I h'u m'cn and lady help crveth  
Prayeth for my soule for charyte now  
As ye wold other dede for pow.”

On the south side of the chancel is a beautiful monument, commemorating a daughter of Lord Holland's, who died in early life. The marble bust with which it is surmounted is not less admired for its simplicity and sweetness of expression, than for the skill displayed in its execution :

“ There is a smile upon that lovely face,  
A pleasing, child-like, unassuming grace,

As if its few and fleeting years had past  
In one unclouded summer to the last !  
The wild-flow'rs wreathing round that marble  
brow, [of snow,  
Bright as the moon-beam's glance on drifts  
Blooming to day, and withering on the  
morrow, [sorrow.”  
Are too-true emblems of thy course of

The tower appears to have contained originally three bells, two of which only remain, with these inscriptions :

“ Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis.”

“ Richard Chandler made me, 1676.”

In the Church windows are the arms of Sir John Cornwall, who purchased the manor of the Beauchamps, to whom it came after the St. Amands. He was created Baron of Milbrook in 1442, but is better known by his other title of Lord Fanhope. He did not long enjoy this honour, for he died either in the following year, or soon after. During the summer of 1825 I spent many pleasant hours in Ampthill park, where this worthy had once “ a large and princely house like a castle,” on the spot now occupied by an obelisk, surmounted by a shield, bearing the arms of Catherine of Arragon ; the base is inscribed with some appropriate lines by the classic and elegant Horace Walpole. It appears from an engraving given in Fisher's Illustrations of Bedfordshire, that his effigy and that of his lady, in stained glass, are or were to be seen in the parish Church of Ampthill. He was, however, most probably buried according to the directions given in his will, in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, by him founded in the churchyard of the Friars Preachers near Ludgate. Leland calls him “ a man of great fame in outward warres, and very rich.” The first part of this sentence may be true enough ; his “ good name” I should be very loth to “ filch” from so brave an officer, but as far as regards his “ trash,” it may be pertinent to state, that at his death it was not excessive. To John his son, at Ampthill, he bequeathed ccc marks, to go to his other son Thomas, in the event of the first dying under age.

Leland describes Ampthill Castle as “ standing stately on a hill with four or five faire towers of stone in the innerward, beside the basse court.” Lord Fanhope distinguished himself at Agincourt, although I do not find that he is particularly mentioned on this occasion

† In the 49th year of the same reign, Thomas de St. Croix had remainder of the manor, which was held by John Cheyney, Knight.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 20.

MILBROOK is a small but extremely picturesque village in the Hundred of Redbournstoke, and deanery of Flit, Bedfordshire.

I find from Domesday book that it was taxed for 7 hides, and contained 7 plough lands, two of which were in demesne. When the survey took place, it was valued at 37, of which 30s. only was received, but during the Confessor's time, it is stated to have been worth 100s. It seems to have consisted principally of wood-land, which afforded pasture for 100 hogs.

In the record alluded to it is called Melebroc. It is sometimes written Mulebrok, Mulbrok, and Mollebrok, but most frequently Milbroke. In 4 Hen. IV. it is mentioned by its present name, and the variety of ways in which it is spelt, may be attributed to reminiscence in the writer rather than to any actual change in its etymology.

In the Domesday survey, 17 mills valued at 17 shillings are noticed, and I learn from Dagdale that at a subsequent period, *Johannes Molendinarius tenuit MOLENDINUM de Melebroche, p. 21. c. 1. dono Holerti de Auben.* There is still a stream of water existing at this place, which is probably the same with one described several centuries ago in these words, "Aqua quæ ab eam descendit ad ecclesiam, usque ad Sibbenorum." Hence it is more than probable that the village derived its name from some *mill-brook* in or about it.

There was at this place a cell of Benedictine monks belonging to the Abbey of St. Alban's, until about the year 1119, when Geoffrey, the 16th Abbot of that place, "translavit Monachos de *Mulbrok* ad Heremitorium de Modri, Maddy, or Beau-lieu, in Bedfordshire\*." In a charter of this cell, Milbrook and its vicinity are described in a manner unusually concise. Its possessions in that place are said to comprise "totum ab bosco extra closum, usque ad culturam quæ est juxta ecclesiam, et croftam Sigodi filii Samari, et croftam Uhteredi, et croftam Alwardi de Broms, et veteres terras, et montem veterem juxta, et pratum quod fuit Ri-

cardi filii Radulfi ad Bromam, et pratum quod prestitum fuit Turgedo de dominio domini."

The country hereabout is so beautifully undulated with wood and dale, that it would be difficult at this time to point out the identical "mount," characterized by the epithet "old," in the foregoing description. In some MS. lines on Milbrook, which I have by me, one of these knolls is thus introduced:

"There is a breeze about, yet scarce it stirs  
The topmost tuft on that grey clump of firs  
Whose dusky boughs, and glittering tresses  
crown

That shadowy hillock where the sun goes  
down:

His faithful light o'er yon tree-top is stealing,  
As parting words light up the eye of feeling,  
Where the bright tear-drop trembles but to  
throw

A livelier lustre o'er the face of woe."

In the account of Milbrook, part of which we have just quoted, xvi "acras de terra waren" are mentioned. In 13 Edw. II. the Prior of Beau-lieu or Bellum-locum, appears to have been summoned on a writ of quo-warranto to show by what right he claimed the exercise of free-warren here. His reply states, that he had received a grant of it from Edward the First, which was actually the case in 1294. A writ of the same nature, regarding his title to hold a court leet, and claim waif, or the forfeited goods of felons and outlaws, in Mellebrek, issued shortly afterwards, and was answered by the Prior in person. I find also the master of the Knights Templars twice summoned on similar charges, and the Abbot of Warden sued for exercising the right of free-warren.

Almeric de St. Amand held Melebroke manor under an extent, in 14 Ed. I. In 4 Ed. II. Mulbroke was possessed by one of the same names. Johannes de Sancto Amando held it in the same year of the following reign. It seems afterwards to have belonged to the Abbot and Convent of Warden, for whom it was held in 17 Edw. III. with remainder to himself, by Almeric de St. Amand. The same party had services and tenements in Mulbroke. A manor and 120 acres of land in Milebrouk and Amphull, appertained to the family of St. Croix about this time, the name of Peter de Sagta

\* Mr. Lysons, by a slip of the pen, says "Bedfordshire," probably because it was united to the Abbey of St. Alban's, by virtue of a Bull from Pope Eugenius IV.

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statement, as it is preserved in divers MSS. hitherto deemed authentic.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Ambrose Dormer, of Ascot and Great Milton, co. Oxon, 6th son of Sir Michael Dormer, Lt. Mayor. | Jane, dan. and coh. of James Berrie, esq. of Hampton Poyle. |
|--|---|

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Ambrose Dormer, kt. of Ascot Com. for Charitable Uses, 1614: ob. ... bur. at Whiston, co. Northampton. | Sir Michael=Dorothy, dau. of William Hawtrey, esq. of Chesham, Bucks. | Winifred, only da. (heir to her brothers) mar. 1 to Sir Wm. Hawtrey, kt.; 2dly, to John Pigot, esq. of Ellesborough, and of Stratton. |
|--|---|---|

See Harleian MSS. 1533, 6, and 7; and Cardigan MSS. C. fol. 185.

If Sir Michael Dormer had issue by Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Hawtrey, it is evident that his sister Winifred could not have been his heir.

E. E. says, that Sir Michael Dormer sold the manor of Great Milton in 1588, and yet that his grandson William rebuilt the family residence at Ascot, the hamlet belonging to that parish.

Perhaps your Correspondent can also favour me with some account of the acquirement of the estate at Ascot and Milton, by the Dormers. It is remarkable that Sir Robert Dormer, a descendant of the elder branch of the same family, obtained a grant in 1543 (35 Hen. VIII.) of another manor, called by the same name (Ascot), in Bucks, which is presumed to have been part of the possessions of Wing Priory.

Had Sir Michael Dormer the Lord Mayor the manor of Milton? I believe Ascot in Oxfordshire was in the possession of the coheiresses of Thomas de Brotherton Earl of Norfolk, Margaret wife of Sir Walter Manning, and Alice wife of Sir Edward de Montacute, or one of them, but in what manner it subsequently descended, I shall be obliged by information. Collins, indeed, in his Peerage, says that Richard Grenville, esq. (who died Oct. 8, 1517) "exchanged the manor of Ascot in Oxfordshire, for Berwells manor in Wotton," and refers to family deeds as his authority; but if Sir Michael Dormer, who was Sheriff of London in 1529, derived Ascot from his father, grandfather, or great-grandfather, their names, according to all the pedigrees, were Geoffrey Dormer: and I find no Robert Dormer until that Sir Robert

who held Wing and Ascot in Bucks, by grant from Henry VIII. as before mentioned, and who probably derived his christian name from his great-grandfather Robert Baldington of Thame, a very rich man, whose daughter brought great wealth to the family. However, as the first Geoffrey Dormer, who lived in the reign of Henry VI. is said to have had twenty-five children, one of them might have been a Robert Dormer, and if any of your Correspondents have been so fortunate as to have obtained an authentic pedigree of the early branches of that noble house, it would be both a favour and gratification to be permitted to refer to it, or to receive such information as may elucidate the difficulties and contradictions alluded to.

T. E. R.

#### MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

AT no period of medical history has the integrity of the medical profession been so loudly called in question, or so virulently attacked as at the present. Three circumstances have materially led to this general inquiry into the purity of the medical character, namely, the Defeat of the London College of Physicians, by Dr. Harrison; the Reformation of the College of Surgeons, by Mr. Lawrence; and the Attempt now making by Hospital Surgeons and teachers of Anatomy to secure a certain portion of the bodies of the deceased poor for dissection. The oppressive laws of the London College M.D. and the abuses at Surgeon's Hall, are a flea-bite to the measures now in contemplation for seizing on the bodies of the poor who die in hospitals, and submitting them to the scalpel, if not immediately claimed by relations who may perhaps be ignorant of their death, within the stipulated period allowed for the claim.

Medical men have at length taken the alarm; and, feeling for the integrity of their own character, are as much alive to what is going on, as the public at large can be, who feel a property in the personal prerogative of their own prejudices, whether well or ill founded, against exhumation and the dissection of their friends. The properest persons, say they, to set the example of elevation above prejudice, are the Surgeons and Physicians themselves, and



it is proposed that they should each agree to leave their own bodies for dissection as an example, before they inflict so great a violation of old established prejudices on the poor,—unless Surgeons can prove that human feelings, and the frailties of our nature, keep pace with the scale of property, and that to have a decent respect for the mortal remains of our nearest relations, for whose souls we are commanded continually to pray, we must have a certain income and rank in society. The poor are helpless, and on the malign principle of taking advantage of the forlorn condition of our fellow creatures, the principle of the contemplated measure for procuring subjects is a sound one. But on the principle on which all our HOSPITALS are founded, whose histories, nay whose very titles, dedicated to St Bartholomew, St Thomas, and other holy persons, shew their object to be *Christian charity to the poor*, and not *lucre of gain to the Anatomical lecturer*, the principle is as barefaced a defiance of the Christian object of their benevolent Catholic founders as any we ever heard of, and forms a humiliating contrast to those pious institutions on the Continent, which under the care of the "*Sœurs de la Charité*," and the many *hospitalliers* of the religious orders, still retain the spirit and practice, as well as the names of their founders.

The poor, if any thing, feel more strongly on the subject of the dead bodies of their friends than the rich, and we fear the having recourse to the seizure of their bodies in preference, does not arise from the sense entertained of their ignorance or bluntness of feeling, but from their being helpless, and therefore more easily within the grasp of cupidity. In Ireland, in Spain, in Belgium, or in Austria, such a plan would cause a rebellion; and are we, in this boasted age of cant, and in a country vaunted for charity, to make inroads on the better feelings of the indigent (at all times the most pious of mankind), merely because, with all our schools and improvements, the mass of English poor are still too stupid, or too ignorant of what their betters are about, to detect the stratagems of the house surgeon of an hospital, or the cunning of the artificers of the dissecting room. As an advocate for the purity of the medical character, I trust that we shall be spared this

blot, and that if we follow France in this particular, it will be strictly and closely, that is, taking *ALL unclaimed bodies whatever*, in which case, and with due care that friends shall always be consulted if possible, the plan would be unobjectionable.

But bad as is this abuse, arising from the pressure of an overloaded market of medical teachers, there is another which is still more to be lamented, which is the manner in which the profession at large, but particularly the Physician, is paid. That Physicians of the old school too often prolong a case of difficulty from ignorance, and that Surgeons, from ignorance and the love of experiment combined, often make serious mistakes in operation, to the unnecessary loss of life or limbs, is notorious; but the Oriental nations go further, and charge us Europeans with acting on an interested principle of prolonging diseases, while we contrive to extort fees from the nervous good-nature of imaginary valetudinarians. I would propose, therefore, to exonerate medical men from this odious imputation altogether, and to give our concurrence to the mode of payment alluded to in the following paragraph, from an Oriental paper, which I recommend to the consideration of the reader.

"The Chinese have long been celebrated for their sagacity, and the acuteness with which they see into the bearings of particular customs and laws. They show this sagacity in no one thing more strongly than in the manner in which physicians are paid in China. Instead of being paid by fees when persons are ill, which the Chinese would regard as holding out inducements to them to make a job of the case, each family in China pays to some physician an annual sum, a portion of which pay is suspended whenever any of the family are ill, and this suspension of pay is continued till health be restored, or death ensue, in which latter case a forfeiture is paid by the doctor in the *minus ratio* of the age of the patient. By this means Chinese physicians acquire a vital interest in hastening the cure.

"The Chinese frequently remark that, by what they learn from Europeans, physic in England is a dangerous traffic, in which the prolongation of an illness becomes so closely connected with the interest of the physician, that it re-

quires more than an ordinary degree of moral fortitude to resist the temptation to effect it. Besides which, there is another great evil resulting from the trade of physic in Europe, that it makes physicians jealous of the medical knowledge of the public; and hence, it is that mercenary European practitioners usually forbid their patients the use of books of *Domestic Medicine*, for the two-fold reason that the knowledge of popular remedies would injure their practice, while a little insight into the real simplicity of medicine, would furnish the discerning public with a clue to the scandalous humbug of empirical monopoly. If European doctors were not proverbially on bad terms with each other, this craft would be able to establish a tremendous tax upon health; but, fortunately, the pretensions of one jealous monopolist are often founded on the real or alleged bad practice of his competitor. And hence, if a sick man were to consult fifty physicians in London, one after another, he would find his constitution consigned to the ruthless operation of nearly fifty different and counteracting panaceas! In China, medical men have as much *interest* in enlightening the public mind on the subject of physic, as they have to keep it in ignorance in Europe. Practice is certainly improving in England; but as long as the system of calling, uncalled for, for a second, third, or fourth fee, continues, so long will medicine be a trade dangerous to the sufferer, in direct proportion as it is useful to the physician. The apothecary, too, has an interest in keeping the physician up to his drug trade, and any inroads on the score of simplicity in medicine, would make him a dangerous rival to the doctor. This state of things cannot exist in China. There the physician really assists nature: in England, nature has art and imposture to struggle with; and the remarkable cures made by medicines so opposite in their known effects in England, can only be ascribed to the overbearing power of this our kindest mother to subdue disease in time, of herself, and often aided by fortunate changes of the weather, to persevere in her curative *nisus*, till the animal machine be restored to health, in spite of the evil influence of half a hundred prescribed sources of irritation."

*Wurs, &c.*

CRITO.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 12.

THE Committee on Anatomy having, in their late Report to the House of Commons, mentioned that most of the witnesses wish for an enactment for the delivery of bodies (under certain circumstances) of persons to be dissected who die in work-houses, &c. I request the insertion of the following extract from Mr. Abernethy's *Hunterian Oration*, 1819:

"In England, however, the indigent who suffer from illness and injury are supported and relieved chiefly by the liberality of that benevolence which is so creditable to our national character, and much as I wish for the promotion of medical knowledge, I should be sorry if the bodies of the poor were to be considered as public property without reserve in our own country. For better would it seem to me that medical science should cease, and our bodily sufferings continue, than that the natural rights and best feelings of humanity should not be equally respected in all classes of society, or that merely because persons are poor, they should be prevented from paying the last tribute of respect and regard to their departed relatives by attending their remains to the grave; yet if the directors of hospitals, poor-houses, and prisons, were to establish it as a regulation that the body of any person dying in those institutions, *unclaimable by immediate relatives*, should be given to the surgeon of the establishment for dissection, upon his signing an obligation so to dispose of it, or to give no offence to decency or humanity, I am convinced that it would greatly tend to the increase of anatomical knowledge amongst the members of our profession in general, and consequently to the public good. Or indeed it might be established as a law, *that the body of any person, of whatsoever rank or fortune, unclaimable by immediate relatives*, should be subjected to dissection, and thus a great public good might be obtained without any infringement on the equality of right."

I have marked some words to be printed in Italics, which I think require explanation. What does "*unclaimable by immediate relatives*" mean? Does it mean such bodies as are *never* likely to be claimed by immediate relatives? I cannot but consider that an Act of Parliament for the purpose mentioned by the Committee would be very objectionable, as it would add to the sufferings of those unfortunate persons who from poverty become inmates of workhouses and hospitals; I mean from an apprehension, that if they should die in those

places, they will not be buried in the usual way, but their bodies will be atomized. Mr. Abernethy's plan is also objectionable, as that would no doubt cause much distress.

Yours, &c. A REMARKER.

MR. URBAN, Exeter, Aug. 20.

THE differences in the calculations of Mr. TOVEY (part i. 414), and the statements I have given, respecting the celebrated Eclipse mentioned by Herodotus, which forms the subject of controversy, are with respect to the year B. C. 625, to which it has been referred, as being conformable with Volney's representations, and which correspondent facts appear to indicate, in fact, merely nominal differences. The eclipse for which a calculation of the mean time of New Moon, from Ferguson's Tables, is given by Mr. Tovey (p. 414), and stated to have happened on February 3, 626, B. C. is the identical eclipse, which Volney refers to the year 625,—this being "the year 625, according to the astronomers, and the year 626, according to the vulgar chronologists." Mr. Tovey, quoting the rule from Ferguson, says, "as Ferguson's Tables begin the year on the 1st of March, the calculation in this instance must be made for the year preceding; that is, for 627 B. C." Now this date of 627 B. C. is, according to the explanation just given, clearly equivalent to the year 626 B. C.; and the calculation is therefore for the (tabular or astronomical) year 626, or towards its conclusion, and which in civil reckoning from January, is reduced to 625. By taking the liberty of correcting Mr. Tovey's calculation agreeably to the above, it will therefore be as follows:

|                            |     |    |    |
|----------------------------|-----|----|----|
|                            | d.  | h. | m. |
| New Moon, B. C. 626, March | 15  | 2  | 33 |
| Add eleven lunations - - - | 324 | 20 | 5  |

|                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Mean time of New Moon B. C. | } 2 22 38 |
| 625, February - - -         |           |

The true time of New Moon is found by the tables to be B. C. 625, Feb. 2, at about 17 h. 12 m.; or Feb. 3 d. 3 h. 12 m. (morning), and to this, according to Volney's representations, and as astronomical facts indicate, a difference is to be assigned for the hypothesis of an acceleration in "the nodus of the Moon." Mr. Tovey, quoting from Woodhouse's *Astronomy*,

says, "the acceleration of the Moon's mean motion is a fact deduced both from theory and observation; and it results nearly the same from either; the acceleration of the node is deduced from that of the mean motion by a mathematical process; therefore the first being a fact, the second must be a fact." This must be admitted, that if the acceleration of the Moon's mean motion be a fact, the acceleration of the node must be a consequence of it. The inferences given are, however, most certainly incorrect, or may be proved to be so; viz. that "the longitude of the node chiefly affects the magnitude and duration of an eclipse, not the time of the greatest obscuration; and that, if the acceleration of the node be "a fiction," it cannot alter the time of greatest obscuration in this eclipse "five hours," nor even many minutes; since here a distinction should clearly be made between the longitude of the node itself, and the longitudes or distance of the Sun and Moon from the node; whence the Moon's latitude or distance from the ecliptic is deduced; the latter, therefore, determining the magnitude and consequent duration of an eclipse; but the former (the longitude of the node) most certainly determining the time of the greatest obscuration; in the first instance, with respect to the phenomena or times of the general eclipse; and, as a consequence, with respect to the times at particular places. According to the deductions from Laplace's Formule, therefore, and "M. Burgh's hypothesis, followed by M. Delambre" (quoted by M. Volney), the longitude or position of the node being in advance of the assumed true place, the time of the Moon's motion, for the excess taken, however, at its least limit, for about 1° 16', must be added to the true time of New Moon, obtained by the tables.

It is remarked in Woodhouse's *Astronomy*, vol. I. p. 670, that "the most remarkable inequality which has been detected in the Moon's mean motion, is known by the title of the *acceleration of the Moon's mean Motion*;" and by tracing this to its source, it is found to be immediately derived from the differences between the recorded times of the Moon's motions, or of ancient eclipses, and the times indicated by the modern astronomical tables, conformably with the follow-



ing (ibid. p. 671), "The Sun's longitude (for a particular eclipse) being known, the Moon's (which at the time of greatest obscuration in a solar eclipse, must be the same) is known also. The Moon's longitude, however, computed for the time of the eclipse, and by means of the Lunar Tables, does not agree with the former. In some part or other, then, the Tables are defective, or, without some modification, are not applicable to ages that are past." The inequality herein indicated is denominated "a *secular inequality*, requiring for its correction a *secular equation*." It is apparent, then, that either the hypothesis of the acceleration of the Moon's mean motion must be true, or that the Tables are defective; as is remarked by Volney, "That the theory of the modern schools of Europe is not founded on a sufficient series of positive observations; and that for want of this important element (which the ancient priests of Chaldea and Egypt enjoyed, on account of their sky always clear, and an hereditary transmission), modern astronomers, to compose their lunar tables, have employed certain observations mentioned by Ptolemy and the Arabians, the accuracy of which is hypothetic and contestible; and that, to conform to these observations, the hypothesis of acceleration has been resorted to, &c. &c."

The computation of this eclipse of B. C. 625, is, however, quoted by M. Volney from "the tables which the astronomer Pingré drew up of the ten centuries that precede the Christian æra, for the Academy of Inscriptions (Memoire de l'Academie des Inscriptions, vol. XLII.) year 625, 3d of February, at half-past five in the morning, \* a central eclipse, visible to the east of Europe, of Africa, and to (all) Asia, reckoning from the forty-second degree of longitude east from Paris. This certainly is our eclipse, from this year 625 B. C. has, preferably to any other, the merit of agreeing perfectly with the various circumstances of the accounts of Herodotus and Jeremiah. It is true that the hour assigned by the French astronomer is too early, since the Sun could scarcely have risen in the necessary latitude and longitude;" but M. Pingré remarks (in the Art of

verifying Dates, vol. I.) "that the calculations of astronomers, according as they advance in antiquity, become less exact, and are liable to errors of even a considerable portion of time," &c. As already stated, then, we have with the requisite corrections the time of greatest obscuration indicated at about ten o'clock in the morning.

To adjust the differences respecting the year B. C. 625, or B. C. 626, it may be further remarked (Volney's New Researches on Ancient History, vol. I.) that, in calculating after the manner of chronologers, a year too much is reckoned, "because in true calculation, according to the astronomers, the first year before Christ, and the first year of Christ, require that this latter year should be reckoned as nought;" which therefore reduces the year 626, in true calculation, to the year 625. This is clearly indicated by Mr. Tovey, as he says, "by the year 626 B. C. I understand the 626th year before the first of the Christian æra;" therefore, deducting for the year of Christ, which should be reckoned as nought, we have the year 625, as already mentioned. The same analogy is found to exist with respect to the year 585, the date of what is termed Sir Isaac Newton's eclipse. It is stated in a note in Ferguson's Astronomy, respecting this eclipse, that instead of its being referred to the fourth year of the 48th Olympiad (585=584), that as the Olympiads commenced at the summer solstice, it was therefore only in the end of the 3d year it happened (May 28); the 3d year of the 48th Olympiad, commencing at the solstice of the year 586=585. The eclipse of 628 is also to be referred to the 3d year of 38th Olympiad (although denominated the 4th year); commencing at the solstice of the year 626=625; the 4th year of the 38th Olympiad commencing at the solstice after the eclipse. We have therefore for correct data the 3d year of the 38th Olympiad 626=625, and the 3d year of the 48th Olympiad, 586=585, each, however, named the 4th year, and the difference being precisely ten Olympiads, or forty years. Mr. Tovey's inference is therefore clearly incorrect; that the difference of the dates is not forty, but forty-one years: and hence Mr. Tovey says, "M. Volney's ingenious conjecture to account for the forty years will not apply."

\* The difference in time for the longitude is here required to be added.

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that of silver, ought to be investigated; it is a metal more likely to have a *permanent* value than silver, because it is not found in such quantities. The gold coin in the time of Rufus contained 30 grains of alloy in the pound troy, or one 192nd part, and this proportion was maintained from the conquest to 1509; it was then altered to one twelfth of alloy, and after having fluctuated from that to the old standard through the following reigns it became fixed at one twelfth in 1627, and has continued to be in that proportion ever since. The difference in value between these two metals has gradually increased in favour of gold, from the discovery of America to the present day.

There are four distinct periods of fluctuation in the relative value of gold and silver in England:—1. From the time of William Rufus to that of Edward the Third. Under the reign of Rufus, pure gold was to fine silver as 13.7 to 1: gold gradually fell, and in the time of Edward the Third, it was to silver as 11.5 to 1.—2. From Edward the Third to Henry the Eighth, it only fluctuated between 10 and 11, and was nearly stationary.—3. The discovery of America rapidly lowered the price of gold, when compared with silver, from 11 to 6, to 5, even to twice its weight of silver, but that depreciation lasted for a very short period; and it is easily accounted for: the quantity of gold which was imported into Europe *at first*, in preference to silver, must have created false notions about its relative value during the time of Edward the Sixth.—4. From 1553 to the present day the quantity of silver imported has far surpassed that of gold, and gold has risen in value more rapidly than it fell: it is now to silver as 15 to 1, higher than it ever was, since the conquest.

The price of silver may therefore be compared with that of gold, which maintains a more permanent value: and supposing the price of commodities to be adjusted by silver, we may discover the periodical value of that metal by a reference to proper tables; for instance, our 20s. are to 20s. of William Rufus, as 20 to 66; or, 3s. 6d. of our present money is worth 1s. of the time of Rufus. This depreciation in the value of the shilling was effected by the operation of the mint; it is

the alteration of the value of *a coin*, which has nothing to do with the *real value of silver*. Now silver in the time of Rufus, was to gold as 13.7, say 14 to 1; at present it is to gold as 15 to 1, difference one fifteenth.

Therefore, if gold be the standard of value, silver has fallen in that proportion, and under this assumption, a *piece of gold* worth 20s. in the time of Rufus, would be exchangeable for more than 66s. of our silver money; nearly 70s. 3d. would be requisite, the difference of 4s. 3d. being the index of the fall of the real value of silver, when compared with gold.

Again, in 1545, an equal weight of gold was supposed to be to an equal weight of silver as 7 to 1; but as gold is now so much more valuable, when compared with silver, than it was in 1545, for we must remember that a piece of gold is now nearly worth fifteen times its weight of silver instead of seven times, the alteration of the relative value of the two metals alone would render it necessary to give about 43s. of the silver coinage of 1545 for what was then exchanged for 20s.—add to this the depreciation of our present silver coinage, under which our 20s. are only worth 14s. 6d. of the silver coinage of 1545, and we shall find that it would require 69 of our present shillings to purchase the quantity of gold which was exchanged for 20s. of silver in 1545!

This immense temporary fluctuation between the relative value of gold and silver, must have created great confusion for some time, but when the deluge subsided, and the supply became uniform, it appears that silver was produced with so much greater rapidity than gold, that instead of rendering the difference in value between the two metals less, it became rapidly and constantly greater. Thus the relative values of gold and silver were, in

|       | silver, | gold. |
|-------|---------|-------|
| 1600, | as 11   | to 1  |
| 1620, | — 13    | — 1   |
| 1685, | — 14    | — 1   |
| 1717, | — 15    | — 1.  |

Thus it is clear we cannot determine the relative value of any commodity, without making allowances for the difference between the value of the most *permanent* of the two, namely,



gold, when compared with silver, by which we estimate prices. But as there can be no standard which is really permanent, since gold has constantly increased in quantity, any calculation will be merely an approximation.

The following table demonstrates the alterations that have taken place in our gold coinage. It exhibits the standard weight, and value, of English Gold Money, from King William I. A.D. 1066, to King George III. 1763.

| Years of the Kings' and Queens' Reigns,<br>or the Dates of the several Mint<br>Indentures. | Standard of the Gold at<br>each Period. |             | Value of<br>Number of<br>Pounds, &c.<br>the Pound<br>Troy of Stand-<br>ard Gold has<br>been coined<br>into. | Value of<br>Twenty<br>Shillings of<br>Coined Gold<br>at each<br>Period in<br>our present<br>Money. |
|--|---|-------------|---|--|
|  | Fine Gold.                              | Alloy       |   |  |
| <i>Annæ Regnorum</i> A.D.  | oz. dw. gr.                             | oz. dw. gr. | £. s. d.  | £. s. d.   |
| William I. .... 1066   | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | —   | —  |
| William II. .... 1087  | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 9 0 0   | 5 12 8½  |
| 18th Edward III. .... 1345   | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 15 0 0  | 3 7 7½   |
| 18th same. .... 1345   | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 13 3 4  | 3 17 0½  |
| 20th same. .... 1347   | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 14 0 0  | 3 12 5½  |
| 27, 30, 37, and 46th ditto 1373  | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 15 0 0  | 3 7 7½   |
| 18th Richard II. .... 1395   |   |             |   |  |
| and 3d Henry IV. .... 1402   |   |             |   |  |
| 9th Henry V. .... 1422   | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 16 13 4   | 3 0 10½  |
| 1st and 39th Henry VI. { 1422 }<br>{ 1461 }  | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 22 10 0   | 2 5 0½   |
| 4th same. .... 1426  | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 16 13 4   | 3 0 10½  |
| 4th Edward IV. .... 1465   | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 20 16 8   | 2 8 8½   |
| 5, 8, 11, 16, and 22d ditto 1482   | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 22 10 0   | 2 5 0½   |
| 1st Richard III. .... 1483   |   |             |   |  |
| and 9th Henry VII. .... 1494   |   |             |   |  |
| 1st and 23d Henry VIII. { 1509 }<br>{ 1532 }   | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 27 0 0  | 1 17 6½  |
| 1st and 23d same. .... { 1509 }<br>{ 1532 }  | 11 0 0                                  | 1 0 0       | 25 2 5  | 1 17 2½  |
| 34th same. .... 1543   | 11 10 0                                 | 0 10 0      | 28 16 0   | 1 13 11½   |
| 36th same. .... 1545   | 11 0 0                                  | 1 0 0       | 30 0 0  | 1 11 1   |
| 37th same. .... 1546   | 10 0 0                                  | 2 0 0       | 30 0 0  | 1 8 3½   |
| 1st and 2d Edward VI. 1549   |   |             |   |  |
| 3d same. .... 1550   | 11 0 0                                  | 1 0 0       | 34 0 0  | 1 7 5½   |
| 4th same. .... 1551  | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 28 16 0   | 1 15 2½  |
| 5th same. .... 1553  | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 36 0 0  | 1 8 2  |
| 6th same. .... 1553  | 11 0 0                                  | 1 0 0       | 33 0 0  | 1 8 3½   |
| 1st Mary I. .... 1553  | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 36 0 0  | 1 8 2  |
| 2d Elizabeth. .... 1560  |   |             |   |  |
| 2d and 35th same. .... { 1560 }<br>{ 1594 }  | 11 0 0                                  | 1 0 0       | 33 0 0  | 1 8 3  |
| 19th and 26th same. .... { 1578 }<br>{ 1585 }  | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 36 0 0  | 1 8 2  |
| 43d same. .... 1601  | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 36 10 0   | 1 7 9½   |
| 43d same. .... 1601  | 11 0 0                                  | 1 0 0       | 33 10 0   | 1 7 10½  |
| 1st James I. .... 1603   | 11 0 0                                  | 1 0 0       | 37 10 0   | 1 4 11   |
| 2d same. .... 1604   | 11 0 0                                  | 1 0 0       | 37 4 0  | 1 5 1½   |
| 3d same. .... 1605   | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 40 10 0   | 1 5 0  |
| 10th same. .... 1613   | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 44 0 0  | 1 3 0½   |
| 10th same. .... 1613   | 11 0 0                                  | 1 0 0       | 40 18 4   | 1 2 10   |
| 2d Charles I. .... 1627  | 11 18 18                                | 0 1 6       | 44 10 0   | 1 2 9½   |
| 19th Charles II. .... 1661   |   |             |   |  |
| 2d Charles I. .... 1627  | 11 0 0                                  | 1 0 0       | 41 0 0  | 1 2 9½   |
| 22d Charles II. .... 1671  | 11 0 0                                  | 1 0 0       | 44 10 0   | 1 1 0  |
| 1st James II. .... 1685  |   |             |   |  |
| William III. .... 1689   | 11 0 0                                  | 1 0 0       | 47 15 9   | 0 19 6½  |
| 3d George I. .... 1717   | 11 0 0                                  | 1 0 0       | 46 14 6   | 1 0 0  |
| 3d George III. .... 1763   |   |             |   |  |

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea, Sept. 9.*

**T**O a mind accustomed to reflection, and a heart fraught with sensibility, perhaps few domestic scenes demonstrative of the vicissitudes of life, the changes and chances of earthly events possess the power of exciting an interest more general and more generous than the pleasingly-painful concern that results from a view of magnificent parks and rich domains, divested of the mansions of venerable families "of auld lang syne;"—a view of bereavement, solitude, and desolation;—a view of Paradise without the pair;—a view of the glories of exuberant nature embittered beyond expression by the thought that the respectable families with all their worthy connexions and dependants, and all that once appertained unto them, —the manly and graceful forms, the intelligent minds, the immortal souls, the real *genii locorum*,—beings who uninterruptedly from sire to sire for many ages inhabited and beamed lustre around the vicinity of those mansions, have vanished from their estates, with their honours and their names, and that they shall return no more to their houses, neither shall their places know them any more. (Job vii. 10.)

I was summoned to attend the Bishop of Lincoln's primary Visitation of his Clergy on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at Newport Pagnell, and went thither some days previously. On Monday, a brother Clergyman of the same diocese kindly walked with me to the once flourishing and extensive village of Bletchley, near Fenny Stratford, informing me on our way, that of Bletchley Church, Browne Willis, who died 5th February, 1760, at Whaddon Hall, was a most liberal patron.\* We inspected the Church,† which is under slight repair, together with the neat and commodious parsonage closely adjoining the churchyard. We visited also a truly noble spot just by, in former years the well-known seat and place of residence of a succession of noble owners, viz. the Giffards,

Clares, and Greys. The last noble family possessed the place above 400 years, until the attainder of Thomas Lord Grey in 1603. King James granted it to the Duke of Buckingham. In 1674 his son, the second Duke, sold the place to Dr. Willis, grandfather of the celebrated antiquary Browne Willis. His grandson John Willis, who took the name of Fleming, sold this place; which has recently become the property of — Harrison, esq. whose tenant dwells in a cottage of modern erection on the edge of the grounds. The mansion has now wholly disappeared: although out-houses yet remain in a state of abandonment. Even of the ponds in front of the lawns, designed alike for ornament and use, the one is quite filled up, and the other, still ample and deep, and still stocked with fish, is thickly overspread with sedge and a species of gorse and luxuriant aquatic plants: whilst the straight and spacious avenues adorned with stately groves, whose high tops and mossy branches wave in the summer breeze, now afford shelter and shade only to bleating flocks and lowing herds grazing beneath them. The green walks are neglected; in them the busy hum of men, with the prancings of gaily caparisoned steeds, and the joyous bark of dogs, and the rattle of chariot-wheels, are heard no more.

Such of your numerous readers as may be fond of antiquarian researches, and the sight of genuine portraits of distant date in fine preservation, with specimens of bibliomaniacal rarity and *vertù*, will have their laudable taste fully gratified by a call at the church and parsonage of Bletchley. In the former exist most valuable tablets and inscriptions, with a handsome recumbent figure, in snow-white marble, of Richard Lord Grey, who died in 1442. The figure was recut at Mr. Willis's expence. In an oaken case made skillfully to fit it, there is preserved likewise one of the most sumptuous folio Bibles extant, bound in crimson velvet, and edged and clasped with broad and solid silver plates. In the hall and in the parlour of the latter are suspended (in tarnished frames, *unequivocally symptomatic of decay*,) several capital portraits of uncommon merit and great value; among these my judicious mentor and guide particularly pointed out to my notice a representation in

\* Browne Willis expended in the whole 1346*l.* on the repairs and ornaments of the Church, including eight bells, and handsome Communion-plate. Ample memoirs of Browne Willis will be found in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. vi. p. 186.

† Engraved in vol. LXIV. p. 305.

oil-colours of Archbishop Laud, who was consecrated primate in August 1633, and was beheaded on Tower-hill in January 1644-5. An iron chest in the hall contains many important archives and records. The paintings are perfect but they all require cleansing and rustic varnish for their preservation—those in the hall, more especially, need to be removed to a drier and more dignified situation than what they occupy at present.

The Curate resides in the parsonage of Blethley, and discharges his clerical duties with much respectability.

Yours, &c.

W. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

THE Bishops of Sodor and Man have hitherto possessed no seat in the House of Lords; the reason assigned for which was, that they held their bishopric from a subject, and consequently could have no claim to a privilege which the Sovereign only can confer. But as the patronage of this see has, however, been purchased together with other rights of the Duke of Athol, and as Dr. Ward, the present Bishop, was appointed by his Majesty's letters patent, is it not probable that this appointment carries along with it a seat in Parliament, provided no exception upon that point has been inserted in the patent. The Bishop of Sodor and Man, like his episcopal brethren, now holds his see direct from the Crown, and is therefore entitled, it would appear, to the same privileges.

Perhaps some of your Correspondents may have it in their power to throw some light upon this subject,—to say whether the present Bishop might not lawfully exercise the privilege in question; or if not, whether he is prevented doing so by any clause in his patent, or by any arrangement with regard to the barony attached to his See?

To another query I should also be gratified to obtain an answer, namely, by what authority, ecclesiastical or otherwise, are marriages now celebrated at the Chapels of St. John, Hoxton, and St. Mary, Haggerston, during the repair of the parish church (St. Leonard, Shoreditch)? Unless the authority for so doing be very clear and explicit, there is much reason to expect results of the most melancholy nature. That such authority does exist, I am far from denying. My object is

to ascertain whence that authority proceeds, as I understand some doubts on the subject have already been expressed. I should also be glad to be informed whether it is usual to post bills about the streets, stating where marriages may be celebrated, to whom applications may be made, &c.? or whether such kind of practices have not been generally discontinued, since Fleet marriages went out of fashion? As a concluding query, I beg to ask, whether the Ministers of the New Churches have the power of giving a title to orders? R. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 11.

THE following observations recently appeared in an article dated from Odessa, July 23:

"The Turks appear to be firm, and intend to fix our army at the foot of the Balkan, but they will be obliged to yield to superior force, and will perhaps repent too late, that they placed our Emperor under the necessity of drawing the sword to defend the honour and the rights of the nation. The account of the indemnities to be claimed for our commercial losses, and for the daily increasing expences of the war, which will in due time be laid before the Divan, with the most scrupulous exactness, for the future observance of the treaties to which Russia secured its rights, may cause the Divan some embarrassments, without at all affecting, by the demands, the promise publicly given by our Emperor, not to overthrow the Turkish Government in Europe, or violate its integrity in that quarter of the world. Fortune seems to favour the operations of our army in Asia, and Turkish Armenia will soon be conquered by it, as not only the taking of Kars by General Paskewitch is confirmed, but the progress of that corps is so rapid, that it is probable that Erzerum and its treasures are now in the hands of our army. The possession of the sources of the Euphrates would be a noble indemnity for the expence and labour of the war. Here is the real strength of the Turkish empire, and its power would be the most sensibly weakened by the loss of these provinces."

Now, Sir, permit me to observe the striking coincidence between the above cited communication from the present head-quarters of the Northern autocrat, with the quotation subjoined from a work first published by the

\* The country immediately bordering on the river Euphrates. Mark well the quotation in the sequel.



Rev. Robert Fleming (a divine of the Scotch Kirk, celebrated for his piety and learning,) in the year 1701, under the title of "An Epistolary Discourse on the Rise and Fall of the Papacy," &c. a work, let me observe by the way, the more worthy of our candid attention, as from the spirit in which it appears to be written, and the modest and unassuming style which pervades the whole, it is assuredly exempt from any just charge of laying a presumptuous claim to notice, or arrogating to itself the rare talent of foreknowledge, which has exposed to just censure some writers on the Book of Revelation. Much might here be said on the general division and arrangement of the interpretation he (in the strain of true humility) offers to the Christian world, in reference to the metaphors employed throughout that highly mysterious book, which closes what we receive as the canon of Holy Scripture. The chronological order in which the several periods are assigned (in direct correspondence with the metaphorical language of the Apocalypse) for the seals, trumpets, and vials, each seven in number, marks the earnest application of the author's entire faculties, to the object which he appears to keep invariably in view, during the whole course of his humble research. Nor indeed does any thing he lays down in the whole course of his work appear to militate against the opinion of the most received interpreters, but, on the contrary, to confirm them. The learned disquisitions of Bishop Hurd respecting the prophecies of Daniel, &c. the elegant dissertations of Bishop Newton, the enlightened writings of the great Sir Isaac Newton on the agreement between the prophet Daniel and the Apocalypse of St. John, are not set aside, but illustrated by its aid, and clear proof afforded of the assertion that "prophecy came not in old time by the will of man, but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost," and that hereby in addition to the miraculous evidences afforded to the first teachers of the Gospel, the direct Apostles of our blessed Lord, especially at the time when there came such a voice to him from the excellent glory, "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased," we have also as Christians, "a more sure word of prophecy, whereunto 'we' do well

that we take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place until the day dawn, and the day star arise in our hearts." (See 2 Peter, chap. i.) All that has been advanced on Daniel's 70 weeks, and on the 1260 days or prophetic years, is in accordance with the patient and pious investigations of Fleming; and so strong was the light reflected on his work by the events of the tremendous French Revolution, as to cause a large reprint of it in the year 1793, under the title of "An Apocalyptical Key."

Thus having endeavoured to enforce its claims on the attention of all such serious readers as are disposed to exercise the Christian duty of vigilance frequently inculcated by our Saviour in the awful language of divine admonition, and more especially in his express words, "What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch." (Mark xiii. v. 37,) I shall proceed to the point in question; premising that as, with all becoming diffidence, the rev. author, in the subjoined passage, professes in his work no more than conjecture, founded on a train of analogical deductions resting for their support on that which then appeared to him to be the just solution of what in his day was past or in progress; so do I wish no one to imagine that either on the data of Fleming or any other writer, however distinguished, would I build the conclusion whether the Emperor Nicholas will make himself master of Constantinople, still less would I pretend to fix a period for that great event. All I would humbly suggest is the highly probable prospect that the present contest will be the means of gradually exhausting the resources of the Turkish Government, which, as in its former wars with Russia, it has lost the possession of the Crimea, &c. is likely moreover to purchase peace, if at all, by the sacrifice of those provinces which might be mystically considered as tributary streams to a larger river, ultimately destined to be dried up altogether.

*Quotation from Fleming.*

"The 6th vial (described verse 12 of the same chap. Rev. xvi.) will be poured out on the Mahometan Antichrist, as the former on the Papacy; and seeing the 6th trumpet brought the Turks from beyond Euphrates,\*

\* See Rev. ch. ix. and Bp. Newton's Commentary on the same respecting the Saracenic locusts and Euphratian horsemen.

from beyond which river they date their rise, thus 6th vol exhausts their power, to prepare the way for the Kings of the East, to renounce their heathenish and Mahometan errors in order to the embracing Christianity."

How far the increased power and influence of Great Britain in Hindostan may be a part of the same scheme of Divine Providence, by preparing the way for other great events yet to be accomplished, is another point to be considered. Her triumphs there may be ordained by Heaven to pave the way for the extended promulgation of Christianity, as those of Rome over the then known world were preparatory to its first publication among the subdued nations, which were by her conquests then incorporated with herself, to form her yet undivided empire.

MASON CHAMBERLIN.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 15.

I REQUEST you to insert some extracts from a very interesting paper respecting "The Ladies' Association, formed in the year 1815, for the benefit of gentlewomen of good family, reduced in fortune below the state of comfort to which they have been accustomed." This Institution is now seated at Cornwallis House, near Bristol, under the presidency of Lady Isabella King. It has been in operation thirteen years; and the plan of it, both in principle and execution, does great credit to the excellent lady who presides over it.

A. B.

"Among the number of females in the rank of gentlewomen, whom we see daily deprived by death of the protection of parents and husbands, many have a home to seek, of whom some are not only sorrowing for the deprivation of all that was most dear to them, but are also suffering the ills necessarily attendant on a change from competency to indigence. For the benefit of this latter class, several Institutions have been nobly endowed, such as Partis's College, near Bath, and in many dioceses there are Colleges for Clergymen's Widows. But among those who feel painfully the loss of a social and protecting home, there are some who neither require nor would accept an asylum offered by an eleemosynary institution. Such, it may be supposed, would, in many cases, gladly join a voluntary association, where uniting with ladies of Christian principles and liberal education, in such works of benevolence as their fortunes would permit, they might enjoy the combined ad-

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vantages of economy and independence, and participate in the gratifying consciousness of time and talents usefully employed. The late Queen Charlotte gave her sanction to an attempt to form an association of this nature, and evinced a cordial interest in its success. The Institution thus favoured by her Majesty, has now existed about twelve years.

"A local committee of ladies was appointed to form the establishment, and a sum of money was subscribed which, until required for the purchase of a house for the Institution, was placed at interest in the public funds, in the names of trustees. For the first five years the society resided at Bailbrook House, near Bath; that place being rented for the purpose by two of the Patronesses, (Lady Willoughby and Lady Isabella King) in order to prevent an outlay of the subscribed fund, during the time that the undertaking might be considered as a mere matter of experiment. On the sale of Bailbrook in 1821, it was deemed necessary to the welfare of the Institution to secure a permanent residence, and the sum which had been accumulating was laid out in the purchase of Cornwallis House, near Bristol, in the names of local Trustees and Guardians, appointed by the Patrons and Patronesses. An additional sum was raised to endow a few official situations for ladies of respectability willing to enter the establishment as assistants to the presiding lady. This fund remains at interest in the names of the general Trustees, and has been augmented from time to time by the donations of such as were anxious for the extension of that branch of the Institution. The whole amount of the contributions placed under the control of the Patrons and Patronesses, part of which has been vested in the purchase of a house, and the remainder placed at interest for the endowed situations, does not amount to much more than 8,000*l*.

"Each resident lady contributes to the housekeeping expences the same annual sum of 50*l*. derived either from private income, or from the salaries annexed to the endowed situations. The lady president and one or two other members pay, in addition, a large annual rent for private apartments in the establishment, thus augmenting the fund for the annual expences of the Institution, but in such a manner as cannot be construed into any thing like a pecuniary obligation conferred on the less affluent inmates."

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 14.

ALTHOUGH few places of ancient note have been more celebrated by writers on Topography in later days than the Palace of the English Kings at Eltham, and although some years since I offered a slight notice on this

subject to your Magazine, the rumoured intention of destroying its venerable remains, has induced me to collect in a concentrated form the principal passages in our historians which refer to this spot, in conjunction with some notes derived from other respectable authorities.

I shall be happy if, in the execution of this task, I should be able in any degree to strengthen the interest which this ancient appendage of the English Crown has excited in other quarters, an interest which every lover of English history, nay, I might say of the dignity of the English Crown, (since that is in some degree connected with its antiquity,) would be happy to see effectually exerted, to preserve the noble remnants of this Royal pile from annihilation. What can bring historic lore in a more lively form to our perception, than to witness the identical stage on which its actors have trod? Without our Gothic fanes, our embattled towers, our heraldic rolls, our sepulchral monuments, where should we look for those associations by which we imbibe something of the spirit of the ages of chivalry, and of the romance of history? Our country would be as barren of local interest, in an historic point of view, as the wilds of New Holland.

Eltham was anciently written *Ealdham*, the old mansion or dwelling. The manor in the time of Edward the Confessor, belonged to the Crown, and was held of it by Alwold. William the Conqueror granted it to Odo Bishop of Bayeux, Earl of Kent, and it was held of him at the Domesday survey by Haimo, the Sheriff of Kent. Four years afterwards, Odo's estates being confiscated, the manor reverted to the Crown. A moiety was afterwards granted to the family of Mandeville. The earliest mention which I have met with in our old historians of the residence of the English Kings at Eltham is in the continuation of Matthew Paris, ascribed to William Rishanger, who, as well as the author of the "*Historia Major*," was a monk of St. Alban's, and who brought it from the year 1259, down to the close of the reign of King Henry III.

His words are, "*Anno gratiæ 1270, qui est annus regni regis Henrici a conquestu tertii, quinquagesimus quartus, fuit Rex ad natale cum Regina regniq[ue] principibus apud Eltham;*"

i.e. "In the year of Grace 1270, the 54th of the reign of King Henry, the third from the conquest, the King with the Queen and the Chiefs of the kingdom held the feast of the Nativity at *Eltham*."<sup>1</sup>

That portion of the manor of Eltham which belonged to the Crown was granted by Edward I. to John de Vesci, a powerful Baron, who, wishing to convey his property at his death to his natural son William, passed it over in trust to Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, and Patriarch of Jerusalem. This trust, it is said, the Bishop did not execute with due fidelity. The King's house at Eltham was part of de Vesci's grant, which the Bishop appropriated to his own use. In 1294 the latter fell under the displeasure of the King; but on the accommodation of their difference, he became a great builder. He repaired Alnwick Castle, another portion of De Vesci's possessions, and several other castles, which he bestowed upon the Crown, as the price perhaps of reconciliation. He also rebuilt the house at Eltham, and at his death gave the reversion of it to Isabella, the Queen of Edward II. Anthony Bec died at Eltham anno 1311. In 1315 the Queen, having taken possession of her residence, was brought to bed at the palace here of a son called John of Eltham, from the place of his nativity, afterwards created Earl of Cornwall. Edward II. frequently resided here with his wife. In 1329 and in 1375 Edward III. held his Parliament at Eltham; at the last-mentioned period the Commons petitioned him to make his grandson Richard, Prince of Wales. In 1347 Lionel Duke of Clarence, the King's son, Regent in the absence of his father, kept a public Christmas here. In 1364 John, King of France, Edward's prisoner by conquest, was entertained here. Under the year 1386, Holinshed says, "King Richard II. holding his Christmasse at Eltham, thither came to him Leo, King of Armenia, whose countrie and realme being in danger to be conquered of the Turks, he was come into these west parts of Christendome for aid and succour at the hands of the Christian Princes here. The King honorable received him, and after he had taken counsell touching his request, he gave

<sup>1</sup> Matt. Paris, edit. Watts, p. 1006.



him great summes of money and other rich gifts, with a stipend, as some write, of a thousand pounds yearly, to be paid to him during his life." He remained in England two months.

In 1395 Froissart, the poet and historian, came to England, with a view of laying a volume of his writings at the feet of Richard II.; the details of his journey are very minute and amusing, and mention of the Royal Palace of Eltham frequently occurs in them.

"The King," says Froissart, "arrived at Eltham on a Tuesday; on the Wednesday the Lords came from all parts. There were the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Derby, Arundel, Northumberland, Kent, Rutland, the Earl Marshal, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London and Winchester, in short, all who had been summoned arrived at Eltham on the Thursday by 8 o'clock in the morning.

"The Parliament," as Froissart calls it (he should rather perhaps have said Council), "was holden in the King's apartment, in the presence of the King, his uncle, and the Council. The matter in deliberation was the solicitation of the chieftains in Aquitaine, that they might remain attached to the Crown of England. Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the King's brother, opposed their petition with a view to keep his brother, the Duke of Lancaster, abroad; and to show that he was the man who governed the King, and was the greatest in the Council, as soon he had delivered his opinion, and saw that many were murmuring at it, and that the Prelates and Lords were discussing it in small parties, he quitted the King's chamber, followed by the Earl of Derby, and entered the Hall at Eltham, where he ordered a table to be spread, and they both sat down to dinner, while others were debating the business.

"On the Sunday the whole Council were gone to London, excepting the King and Sir Richard Scurry; these two, in conjunction with Sir Thomas Percy, mentioned me (Froissart) again to the King, who desired to see the book I had brought for him. I presented it to him in his chamber, for I had it with me, and laid it on his bed. He opened and looked into it with much pleasure. He ought to have been pleased, for it was handsomely

written, and illuminated and bound in crimson velvet, with ten silver gilt studs, and roses of the same in the middle, with two large clasps of silver gilt, richly worked with roses in the centre. The King asked me what the book treated of; I replied, 'of love!' He was pleased with the answer, and dipped into several places, reading aloud, for he read and spoke French perfectly well, and then gave it to one of his knights, Sir Richard Credon, to carry it to his oratory, and made me acknowledgments for it." — Froissart adds, that "he remained in the household of the King of England as long as he pleased, and that the King frequently changed his abode, going to Eltham, Leeds Castle, Kingston, Shene, Chertsey, and Windsor."<sup>1</sup>

The successor of the unfortunate Richard, Henry Bolinbroke, frequently was at Eltham with his Court; and in 1409 is particularly noticed to have kept his Christmas here<sup>2</sup> with his Queen.

His son and successor, the fifth Henry, was also resident here. "In the year 1414," says Holinshed, "the King keeping his Christmase at the manor of Eltham, was advertised that Sir Roger Acton, a man of great wit and possessions, John Browne, esq. John Beverhe, priest, and a great number of others, were assembled in armour against the King." This assembly which took place in St. Giles's Fields, whatever treasonable colour the writers of the time may have given to it, is with good reason considered to have been nothing but a convention of the inoffensive people styled Lollards, to hear the preaching of one of their pastors.

Sir John Oldcastle, who had so nobly maintained the true principles of the Christian faith, as held by the Reformed Church of this day, was accused of being the instigator of this alleged treasonable commotion, and shortly afterwards, fearing less those "who could kill the body, than he who could kill the soul," gratified his persecutors with his blood, and obtained for himself the glory of a real martyrdom.

Henry VI. kept his Christmas here in 1429.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Froissart's Chron. by Joinville, vol. II. p. 143.

<sup>2</sup> Stow, black letter, 9th edit. p. 338.

<sup>3</sup> Stow, 4to, p. 396.

In 1480, on the 9th of November, Edward the Fourth's third daughter Bridget was born at Eltham, and was christened in the chapel there by the Bishop of Chichester.<sup>5</sup> She afterwards became a nun at Dartford.

In 1483, the King held the feast of the Nativity of Christ at his manor of Eltham, and kept his estate all the whole feast in his great chamber (that is, sate publicly,) at dinner on the *Dais*, under the cloth of estate in the great hall; and the Queen in her chamber. More than two thousand persons were thus daily entertained.

Edward IV. is stated to have laid out large sums on the buildings here, and with good reason, as will be observed in the sequel, may be supposed to have rebuilt the great hall as it now stands.

Henry VII. is said to have usually resided here, and to have built a fair front to the palace over the moat. This front must have been the north face of the moated square, approached by the Gothic bridge of three arches.

Henry VIII. was occasionally here, but preferred the palace at Greenwich.

In the year 1515, keeping his Christmas here, one of those masques or mummeries, so frequently the diversion of him and his Court, were performed in the great hall. Holinshed thus describes the entertainment:

"In the year 1515, the King kept a solemne Christmas at his manor of Eltham, and on the Twelke night, in the hall, was made a goodlie Castle, wonderouslie set out, and in it certeine ladies and knights, and when the Kinge and Queene were set, in came other knights, and assailed the castle, where many a good stripe was given, and at last the assailants were beaten away, and then issued knights and ladies out of the castle, which ladies were strangelie disguised, for all their apparel was in braids of gold, fret with moving spangles of silver gilt set on crimson sattin, loose and not fastened; the men's apparell of the same suite made like julis<sup>6</sup> of Hungary, and the ladies' heads and bodies were after the fashion of Amsterdam; and when the dancing was done, the banquet was served in of two hundred dishes."<sup>7</sup>

In 1526 Henry VIII. again kept his Christmas here, "with a small company, wherefore it was called the *still* Christmas."<sup>8</sup>

Anno 1556, Styrpe mentions Queen Mary passing from St. James's to Eltham, taking her way through the Park to Whitehall, embarking in her barge, and crossing the river to Cardinal Pole's at Lambeth, whence she rode through St. George's Fields to Newington, and thence across the country to Eltham, attended by the Cardinal. A concourse of persons to the number of 10,000 were assembled on the Surrey side of the water to see her.

Such were the inmates and diversions of Eltham, when in its glory, which glory was thenceforth on the decline. Queen Elizabeth spent a few days here, in the first year of her accession, but an opinion prevailed that the stagnant waters of the moat rendered the palace unhealthy, and it began therefore to be little frequented. Sir Christopher Hatton was keeper of the palace here in this reign. To him succeeded Lord Cobham.<sup>9</sup>

When the King of Denmark visited his brother-in-law James in 1606, the two Kings went to Eltham, "and in the parke they hunted with greate pleasure, and killed three buckes on horsebacke." In the summer of 1612 King James was continually coming and going to Eltham.<sup>10</sup>

In the civil wars the Royal residence at Eltham was occupied by Robert Earl of Essex, the Parliament General. He died there Sept. 13, 1646.<sup>11</sup>

After the death of Charles the First, in 1648, it was seized by the Parliament. The Commissioners then returned in their survey, dated 1649, that the Palace was built of brick, wood, stone, and timber, and consisted of one fair chapel, one great hall, 36 rooms and offices below stairs, 2 large cellars, 17 lodging rooms on the King's side, 12 on the Queen's, 9 on the Prince's, 78 rooms in the offices round the court-yard, which contained one acre of ground.

The parks attached to this mansion were three in number, covering a very extensive tract of ground. The great park contained 596 acres; the little or middle park 333 acres; Horne or Lee park 336 acres; total 1265 acres, laid out in an open park, and well stocked with deer.

<sup>5</sup> Stow, 4to, p. 710.

<sup>6</sup> Sic in orig.

<sup>7</sup> Holinshed, p. 887.

<sup>8</sup> Stow, 4to, p. 884.

<sup>9</sup> Lysons's Environs of London.

<sup>10</sup> Nichols's Progresses of King James I. vol. II. pp. 61, 445, 450.

<sup>11</sup> Wood's Athen. Oxon.

Under the triumph of the fanatical party, and subversion of the Government, the deer, as may be well supposed, were hunted and destroyed by the soldiery and common people; five thousand pounds worth of the timber cut down for the use of the Navy, and "scarcely a tree left sufficient to make a gibbet," as a writer of the time expresses it;<sup>12</sup> to which he might have added, with much appearance of desert, "*for the authors of the devastation.*"

Of the numerous lodging rooms and offices recited in the survey, little at the present day remains; but the foundations are to be traced round the sides of the area inclosed by the moat. Near the south-west angle is an entrance from the moat to some cellars or subterranean vaults. The bridge on the north front remains in a very perfect state. A similar one perhaps crossed the moat on the south. Not a vestige of the chapel is perceptible. On the eastern side of the area of the palace, and nearly opposite the hall, is an ancient portion of the lodging-rooms or offices remaining; the gable ends of three roofs ornamented with some very elegant Gothic sculpture and pendants in oak. But by far the most interesting of these remains is the magnificent hall of the palace, with its beautiful oaken roof, put together, it is said, entirely with wooden pins. The sides illuminated by elegant ranges of double windows; the eastern end having three entrances, with the remains of a music gallery; and the western or upper end, where the *dais*<sup>13</sup> was placed, having on either side two bays or recesses, the ceilings of which are composed of the most elegant Gothic tracery, and which were illuminated by two windows of the lightest order of Gothic, filled formerly no doubt with armorial achievements and badges emblazoned in the vivid and glowing colours of the ancient stainers of glass.

<sup>12</sup> *Mysteries of the good old Cause*, 1660.

<sup>13</sup> The holes for the timber for supporting the elevated platform or dais are still visible in the wall at the western end. Above the same spot, at a considerable elevation, is a window whence the King might look from his own private apartment on the revellers in the Hall. A similar arrangement is common for the lord in old houses. In the fine old mansion of Cotehele in Cornwall, a small trefol opening looks from the lord's oratory into the Hall.

Sad has been the devastation of a few years in this fine old Hall; the weather has been suffered to penetrate the roof at the west end, some of the timbers in consequence have gone to decay, and the whole is now supported by a range of unsightly props, which break the fine perspective of the building. Still the evil appears not to have gone too far for remedy. In the House of Lords an architect of celebrity was mentioned to have given in an estimate of six thousand pounds, as the sum necessary for its restoration. For half that sum I have been assured by a professional man who is well versed in these matters, and who has ably restored a large portion of one of the finest Gothic structures within the verge of the Metropolis, Eltham Hall might be kept up in a way sufficient to preserve it for many centuries a model of our national style of architecture<sup>14</sup>, and a monument of the ancient splendour of our Monarchy.

Something now remains to be said of the period to which the building of the great Hall at Eltham may be referred, a topic which I have never seen discussed by any writer on the subject, yet susceptible, I think, of very conclusive evidence. The depressed Gothic arch is the character of the roof at Eltham, very different from that of Westminster Hall, constructed in the reign of Richard II. The double ranges of windows much resemble those in the Hall at Crosby Place, and in a building at Nettlesed<sup>15</sup> in Kent, both of the time of Edward IV. To this period, therefore, I am induced to refer the building of the Hall at Eltham.

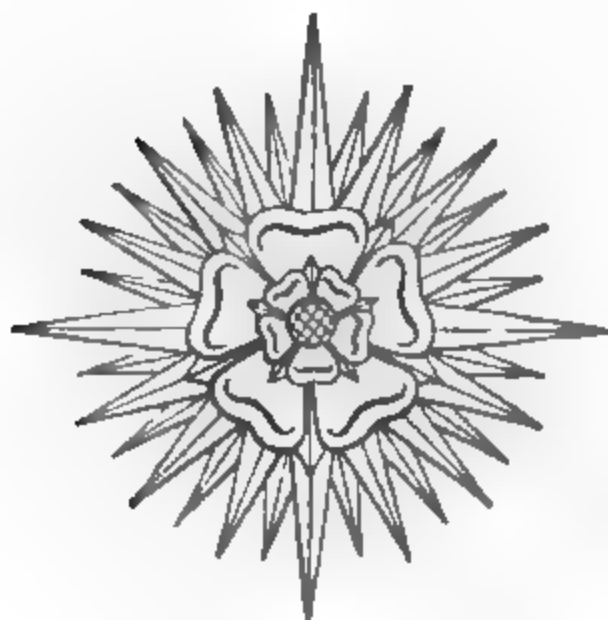
We have better evidence, however, leading to this conclusion than that of mere comparison with the buildings of the time. Some years since a shed covered and concealed a doorway at the north-east angle

<sup>14</sup> The removal of the bricking up of the ranges of windows which adorn the sides of the Hall, and which was one of the barbarous innovations on this fine old structure, when it was made a barn, is greatly to be desired. If glazing were thought too expensive, shutters to exclude the weather, when necessary, might be devised.

<sup>15</sup> Formerly a mansion of the Pimpes and Scotts, now a malt-house; it stands near the Church, which is also a beautiful and uniform specimen of the architecture of the fourth Edward's day.



of Eltham Hall. This circumstance fortunately protected it from the weather. The shed being now removed, the doorway, headed with a label moulding (a characteristic of the architecture of the latter end of the 15th century), is exposed to view; and on one of the spandrels, between the label and the arch of the door, appears in very good preservation the device or impress of Edward IV. the blazing Sun<sup>16</sup> in conjunction with the rose, as in the sketch annexed.



I know that the rose in this ornament appears to be double, and I am aware that Camden says Henry VII. in respect of his union with the house of York, some times bore the white rose united with the red, and placed on the Sun, as one of his badges.<sup>17</sup> But Sandford tells us that the arms of Cecily Neville, Duchess of York<sup>18</sup>, who outlived her husband Duke Richard 35 years, were impaled with the Duke's on the steeple of St. Bennet's Church, near Paul's-wharf, previously to the Fire of London, that they were supported by two angels, and placed on as many roses within the rays of the Sun. Sandford gives a representation of the badge, which exactly corresponds with that from Eltham, saying that in the centre of the double rose is placed a crucifix. The noble of Edward IV. also bears the rose in the centre of the blazing Sun.

<sup>16</sup> Adopted by the King's father, Richard Duke of York, after the battle of Mortimer's Cross, when two mock suns are said to have appeared to his victorious army.

<sup>17</sup> Gules, a saltire Argent.

<sup>18</sup> *Remains*, p. 459. Sandford's *Genealog. Hist.* p. 382.

One word more to show that Eltham Hall is of a period not anterior to the above, although it probably stands on the site of the old one mentioned as existing in the time of Richard the Second (see the passage before quoted from Froissart). The Hall appears to be built of brick, cased with stone. Now the introduction of the use of brick into this country (I speak not, of course, of the Roman or British bricks) is dated, if I rightly recollect, about the time of Edward the Fourth, anno 1477, when Ralph Joscelyn, mayor of London, re-edified the city walls, and caused Moorfields to be excavated for clay, and brick to be made and burnt there.<sup>19</sup>

Some idea is said to have existed of transferring the roof at Eltham, to the Castle at Windsor, and of applying it to some modern building there. A similar report has also obtained in relation to the elaborately carved roof at Crosby-place. I hope the authors of these plans will never be able to realize them. They are only one shade better than total destruction. Removed from their ancient station, these antiquities would lose all their local interests, displaced from the walls which they once sheltered and adorned, we should entertain but a faint idea of their identity as connected with the scenes to which I have alluded.

Far be it from me to object to raising for the British Monarch in these later days, some edifices worthy of his residence, in respect to the dignity of his office as the head of a great and free people; but while large sums are cheerfully conceded for this purpose, let some small ones at least be spared to rescue from oblivion those remnants of our national splendour and art in ancient times, of which we have every half century fewer to spare, and which falling into private hands, are daily being destroyed by the agency of individual interests, or the recklessness of ignorance.

A. J. K.

#### MEMOIRS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

(Continued from p. 109.)

1813.—**WE** had the good fortune, in October, to fall in with two French frigates of 44 guns, one or both of which had recently left the Texel; and having been dismast-

<sup>19</sup> Fabian's *Chronicle* (reprint), p. 665.

ed, or nearly so, in a gale of wind, were endeavouring to make Brest under jury-masts. Their names were *Le Weser* and *La Trave*, the former had a complement of 340 men, and the latter of 321 men (mostly Dutch, including the Captain).

The *Pelican* brig-sloop, mounting 16 carronades, commanded by Captain T. F. Maples, took in St. George's Channel the *Argus*, an American vessel of the same description, but mounting 18 carronades, after an action of 45 minutes, when she was carried by boarding.

The *Captain*, of 74 guns, lying up in ordinary at Plymouth, was burnt by accident in March.

It is deserving of notice that the *Royal William*, built so long since as 1719, and, for several years past, the flag-ship at Spithead, was found, in July, incapable of further service, and was therefore broken up in the following month.

In June it was thought expedient to have some frigates built in all haste, with pitch pine, or red pine timber, after the plan of the American ships, to carry

30 guns... ..24 pounders,  
28 carronades 42 ditto,  
and 2 chase guns 24 ditto.

And two were accordingly contracted for, with Sir Robert Wigram and Co. at Blackwall, which were launched as early as November in the same year. The keel of a ship nearly similar to the above was laid down in Plymouth-yard before the end of the year, but she was not launched until Nov. 1815. These three frigates, although they were to mount 60 guns, were ordered to be registered on the list of the Navy as *fifties* only; and they, together with the *Chesapeake*, constituted another new class of ships in our Navy, and were, in point of force, somewhat superior to the largest of the American frigates in being at the end of the war.

Two frigates were sent to a merchant's yard at Turnchapel, near Plymouth, in ——— 1813, to be repaired.

1814.—A treaty of peace with Denmark was signed in January 1814; and in the same month Marshal Murat, who had for some years been seated on the throne of Naples, and was brother-in-law to Buonaparte, joined the several powers which were in alliance against France; and England was then

at war with only that nation and America.

On the 6th January, the *Niger* and *Tagus* frigates captured the *Ceres*, French frigate, of 44 guns and 324 men. She was out only on her first cruise, although two years old; and in the same month the *Venerable*, of 74 guns, bearing Admiral Durham's flag, on her voyage to the Leeward Islands, fell in with the *Alcmene* and *Iphigene*, French frigates, of 44 guns, quite new, both which she captured.

Captain John Eveleigh, of the *Astrea* frigate of 32 guns, was killed in an action with the *Etoile*, French frigate, on the 23d January, which ship was taken by the *Hebrus*, of 36 guns, in March. Captain Edmund Palmer commanded that ship, and the contest was an obstinate one, of two hours and a quarter, near the bay of La Hogue. The *Etoile* mounted 28 guns, 18 pounders, on the main-deck, and the remainder (making 44 in all) were carronades. She was quite a new ship, had 40 men killed in the engagement, and 71 wounded.

The *Eurotas*, of 38 guns, Captain J. Phillimore, had a very severe engagement, in February, with the *Cloinde*, French frigate, of 44 guns, and 360 picked men, in which the *Eurotas* was dismasted, and her antagonist nearly so. Night parted the combatants; but the next day the *Eurotas* gallantly followed the enemy, and had nearly come up with her, with almost a certainty of a victory, as by reason of the great number of her killed and wounded, they had not cleared the wreck: the *Dryad* frigate, however, and a sloop, getting up with her before the *Eurotas*, she struck to them.—Capt. Phillimore was badly wounded, and the enemy lost about 120 men.

The *Majestic*, Capt. Hayes (one of the *Razees* spoken of, p. 108), captured, after a long action, the *Terpsichore*, French frigate, of 44 guns, on the 3d February, on which day the *Uracie*, another French frigate, was burnt by her own people, in the port of Brindisi, to avoid being taken by the *Apollo*.

The *San Juan*, Spanish frigate, which had been captured by two French frigates not long before, was retaken by the *Menelaus*, of 38 guns, commanded by Sir Peter Parker, in February.

[Sept.

...sounded,  
...Sultane,  
...two days  
...American fri-  
...two pounder  
...long guns, 12-  
...by the Phoebe,  
...Hillyar, in com-  
...Cherub, of 22 or 20  
...Tucker, off Valparaiso.  
...on board the Essex was  
...Captain Tucker was se-  
...sounded.

The *Epervier*, brig-sloop, was captured by an American sloop, of greater force, in February, after a very sharp action, in which she received great damage, and her crew refused to board the enemy. The *Reindeer*, a similar vessel to the *Epervier*, was also taken in June following. Capt. Manners was killed as he was preparing to board his antagonist (the American sloop *Wasp*) of superior force. The prize was burnt. Another case of the kind occurred in August, when the *Wasp* fell in with the *Avon* brig-sloop, of 18 guns, which struck to her when in a sinking state; but the *Castilian* sloop came up in time to save the crew, and oblige the enemy to make sail.

Buonaparte was dethroned by the Senate on the 2d April, and on the 6th, being then at the palace of Fontainebleau, he formally abdicated the thrones of France and Italy.\*

The Marquis of Wellington defeated Marshal Soult, near Bayonne, on the 27th February. On the 8th March

The Marquis sent a detachment of troops to take possession of Bourdeaux, four days after which, that city unanimously declared for the house of Bourbon.

Before it was officially known by the commanding officer of the French ships at Bourdeaux that the Emperor had been dethroned, and Louis XVIII. declared King, several English ships, under Admiral Penrose, had proceeded up the river to that city; and having immediately prepared to attack the French squadron, consisting of a 74 gunship, and three brigs of war, the whole were set fire to by their own crews at midnight, on the 6th April, and were totally destroyed by the next morning.

Genoa, which for some years had been in the hands of the French, capitulated to the British forces, under Lieut.-gen. Lord Wm. Bentinck, and Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, on the 18th April, where the following ships and vessels of war were made prizes, viz.

Of 74 guns...1 ready for launching.  
74 .....1 in frame.  
Brigs 18 .....2.  
16 .....2.

**At this time nothing was known at Genua of the important events which had taken place at Paris.**

A convention for the suspension of hostilities with France, was signed at Paris on the 23d April, and the definitive treaty of peace with France was signed there on the 30th May.†

**(To be continued.)**      **C. D.**

\* On the 30th March, Prince Swartzenberg, Generalissimo of the Allied Army which had invaded France on the northern and north-eastern parts of the kingdom in January, obtained a great and decisive victory over the French troops in the neighbourhood of Paris, in the absence of Buonaparte, and the city capitulated the same day. Several severe battles had been previously fought, and great numbers had fallen on both sides.—Buonaparte was sent to the island of Elba in the English frigate Undaunted.

† Louis XVIII. made his public entry into London, from his residence in Buckinghamshire, on the 20th April. On the 23d he left town for Dover, to embark for Calais, preceded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the former place. The Royal Sovereign yacht had been previously sent thither to convey the King of France across the channel, who went on board her immediately upon his alighting from his carriage, the Prince Regent being on board to receive his Majesty. The Royal and illustrious party dined on board the yacht, and the King of France slept on board her. The next day (Sunday 24th) about half-past one P. M. the squadron, consisting of nine men of war, and the Royal yacht, sailed from Dover with a fair wind, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, Admiral of the Fleet; and the King landed at Calais at four o'clock.



## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Journey to Morocco in 1896. By Capt. G. Beauclerk, 10th Infantry. 8vo. pp. 356. Poole and Edwards.*

IT is praiseworthy in our gallant countrymen to devote their time—not occupied in professional pursuits—to an observation of the manners and customs of the people among whom they may be thrown. The respect everywhere paid to British officers, many of whom are of high connexions and of a refined education, leads them into situations that ordinary travellers would find barred against them, and enables them to observe more closely and intimately those numberless little peculiarities, prejudices, and superstitions, which diversify the characters and habits of the great human family. Their frank and generous behaviour, their manliness and gallantry, render them desirable companions at the family table, or on the social carpet, and gain for them no small share of the admiration and favour of the fair sex—if access to their company should be allowed, a thing of great improbability in Mohammedan countries,—whose amiable loquacity furnishes more novel information in one hour of social intimacy, than weeks or months of laboured and pedantic inquiries. To note down these characteristic anecdotes, the knowledge of which is of great consequence to a mercantile nation like England, is the duty of every one who leaves his country, as it is the pleasure of all whose feelings are not of the selfish kind. To impart hidden knowledge is to procure for oneself an additional happiness by the gratification of others; and among the pleasurable feelings which result from it is the conscious pride of knowing that you are telling what is not generally known, and which will be acceptable. It gives as great an importance as the disclosure of a secret. Among the Moors, however, every one knows the difficulty and hazard attending access to female society from the jealousy of their tyrants, who know no other way of preserving the affections of their

many earthly hours than by confinement and despotism. But Captain Beauclerk assures us, for the benefit of those who are fond of adventure, and do not mind hazarding their heads for the delights of female society, that money given to an eunuch—a class of beings as despicable as unfortunate—will admit them into any harem in the country!

Captain Beauclerk made this journey to Morocco under circumstances the most favourable for a traveller. The Sultan of that place had requested, from the Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, medical assistance, and Dr. Browne of the Royal Medical Staff was selected to attend upon the lordly Sultan, with Captain Beauclerk and a Mr. Murray for his companions. They were consequently received at every stage with great respect, and admitted into the first society that the places visited could afford. A compliance with their prejudices and manners ensured them much good-will and sincere attachment. Dr. Browne's medical capacity was the occasion of great insight into many curious and interesting hidden notions. With the staff of Æsculapius in his hand he could unloose the prison doors of the harem, and remove the veils from the lovely recreators of a tyrant. The questions which they asked in their ignorance and superstition are of the most novel description. They believed every European more or less to deal in necromancy, and Dr. Browne was frequently called upon to foretell the sexes of children anterior to their birth; and to the barren to give fruitfulness, which they imagine is in the power of Europeans to produce by medicine. Melancholy as are these notions, it is nothing when contrasted with the gross sensuality of the males. Their conduct is so disgusting that we contemplate them with feelings of execration and abhorrence; and lament that the noblest part of humanity should be so brutalized by the grosser passions. We will

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not quote instances of such depravity, but turn to some more curious and interesting facts.

Near Laraish our traveller encountered a very noxious insect, which he very appositely calls a "*cannibal grasshopper*."

"The shape of this creature resembles greatly that of a flea about the body, while the legs are those of a grasshopper. The length of it is near an inch and a half, and its colour is a bright green. The body is covered with a hard scale armour; and the motion of the insect is a slow crawl. I have never seen them jump, and they have no wings.

"My readers will easily imagine how great a nuisance they must have been, when I say that the grass was so covered with them that it was not possible to walk about without destroying six or seven at a step; and they have so little idea of fear, that they came into our tent by hundreds, crawled up our coats, our beds, tables, chairs; and in fact, it was impossible to stand still three minutes without having five or six of them crawling over you. But what disgusted me most, was to see the ferocious greediness with which the living part of their community attacked the dead, and not only the dead, but even those which have been only half crushed by our feet. I watched them several times at this employment, and saw five or six tearing away and devouring the entrails of their struggling victim. It is so rare to find creatures devouring their own species, and more particularly before the extinction of life, that the seeing it naturally excites disgust; and I must say, that I never experienced more uneasiness in any situation than that in which we were placed during the night."

Captain Beauclerk informs us that the belief in the *Evil Eye* and its dreadful powers, is still current amongst the Moors, as it is pretty generally over Turkey. This superstitious notion was not confined to the oriental countries, but was believed with as great a degree of superstition nearer home, till very lately in the North of England, and in Scotland. Brand's *Popular Antiquities* furnishes us with some curious particulars respecting this belief, and we recollect to have seen somewhere a very interesting essay upon the subject, accompanied by illustrations, though at the present moment we cannot specify where it is to be found.

The Captain's observations on the eating propensities of the Moors absolutely surprised us. Who amongst readers could have imagined that *not of the French and the gusto*

of the Italians is not half so refined or so delicate as that of the Moors. Those *qui vivent pour manger*, and the class is by no means scanty, would do well to pay a pilgrimage to the sanctuary of gourmandizers, preparatory to their styling themselves the most accomplished gourmands. What do not the citizens owe to Captain Beauclerk for such information as this? They will surely gratefully present him with the freedom of the City in a gold box; and depute him, with a salary of some thousands a year, to cull and cater for them.

The following is highly creditable to the author's amiable feelings, and to the honest warmth of friendship in the poor Moor.

"Caid Ali was the head gardener, and used to set on the water for our fountain. This old man, who had reached an age past sixty, was nearly black, and under an uncouth exterior possessed one of the warmest hearts I ever knew. I shall never forget the simple gratitude of this poor creature for our kindness to him. I observed one day that he always went bareheaded, and asked him the reason. The poor man, who had but one coarse bournouse of cotton to cover his person, owned that he was not rich enough to buy a cap. It so happened that I had a remarkably fine Tunisian scull-cap in my trunk, which I gave to him, telling him that though he was poor, I looked upon him as my friend. The old fellow could hardly believe his senses at witnessing what he considered such disinterested kindness from a Christian, and stooping down to my bed, where I was confined with ague, he caught my hand and kissed it with the deepest veneration, from which time he never allowed a day to pass without coming to see me, and always ended his enquiries concerning my health, by saying that he should pray to Alla at night for my recovery. It was in this situation one day, that the voice of Ali at my bed-side aroused me from a gloomy reverie into which I had fallen. I turned round, and beheld the poor fellow on his knees by my side, with an offering of some fresh eggs, which he told me was all he had to present me in return for my little present. I was more pleased with the good man's eggs than with any present I have ever received, and he seemed as much delighted at my readily accepting his simple offering.

"I know of no pleasure so great as is afforded to the traveller in barbarous countries by those simple strokes of nature, which draw, as it were, the pure fire of the mine from the rough and flinty nature of unpolished man."

The Jews are a very numerous class of people in the Maroquese territory, and there, as every where else, their character for roguery and deceit is well known. Their domestic virtues are of the highest order, but with a Christian or a Moor they hold no faith. Captain Beauclerk, however, among the higher classes received many kindnesses, and was indebted to them for much attention, politeness, and good society. Their customs are curious, and many of them are related in various parts of the present volume. We extract one for its absurdity and unaccountable character.

"Amongst other extraordinary religious customs is that of annually selecting a young virgin from amongst them, and enclosing her for several hours in a wooden box, where she awaits the coming of the Holy Ghost, hoping to be the mother of their long-expected Messiah. During this time, however, she is carefully watched, for fear that her lively imagination might tempt her to satisfy the hopes of the Jewish tribe at the expense of her reputation. Thus we see to what a pitch of ridiculous and disgusting credulity religious superstition is capable of conducting the minds of men."

The following is a curious notice of the author's combat with a spider at Magadore.

"Never have I witnessed so much natural fierceness in so small a body. So far from endeavouring to escape from me, upon being touched from behind with a stick, it turned suddenly round and bit it with the utmost virulence, and when placed on a table, it remained continually facing me, declining to run away, and literally rushing on to the attack when any thing approached it. The Moors declared it was venomous. The colour was of an Indian red."

There are several neatly executed lithographic plates illustrative of the costume, &c. of the Natives.

If the Captain should ever again handle the pen we would caution him against falling into that style of writing which panders to the lowest appetites by the introduction of vulgar sayings, old saws, &c. From the despicable chroniclers of prize-fights, and other degrading amusements, such things are to be expected, but it is unpardonable in a gentleman of Captain Beauclerk's rank and station. Afraid of being aristocratical, he has become too democratical in his style. We hope this will be attended to.

*Dr. Johnstone's Memoirs of Dr. Parr.*

(Continued from page 40.)

TWO large octavo volumes have been appropriated to a selection from the immense mass of correspondence in which Dr. Parr had been engaged, much of which is interesting, from the nature of the subjects it embraces, and much from the light it throws on the literary character of the times in which he lived. The list of his correspondents is given, and a great curiosity it is. It comprehends all the rank and talent of the last eighty years, and more than fifteen hundred names attest his private friendships and his literary alliances,—Dukes and Earls, Bishops and Judges, every distinguished name in the Senate or the Bar, all the votaries of learning, and the leaders in politics, are among the number of his correspondents, and bear honourable testimony to the depth of his erudition, and to the warmth of his affections. Any selection that we could give would but feebly illustrate the variety of the subjects discussed, and convey but a faint picture of the esteem in which he was held by a large circle of friends. We will rather give a few specimens of his own epistolary style, either as illustrative of his literary or personal character, or remarkable for its own intrinsic excellence. We will first give Dr. Johnstone's prefatory remarks :

"The necessity of complying with the times, and of sparing persons, is the great impediment of biography." This just observation of Dr. Samuel Johnson applies with double force to the biographer, whose materials consist of letters—for infinite are the considerations due to the dead, as well as the living, who have delivered their opinions under the seal of confidence or of familiarity. Both in the selection of the letters of Dr. Parr, and of his correspondents, I hope I have adhered to delicacy as strictly as truth, and the usefulness of making history speak by example, would permit.

"In the compilation of the Memoirs, prefixed to the Works now published, I have carefully selected such only of the Correspondence as threw a particular light on the passing subjects. Sometimes these documents have been freely granted, and sometimes I have been forbidden to use what was in my own possession; having generally endeavoured to obtain the consent of the writer before I printed any one letter. The only exceptions I have made to this rule, are those cases in which there had been a previous attack, or those where Dr.



inhabit this terraqueous globe in its present relation to the solar system. Oh, my dear namesake, you have a heart as well as a head, and with the head you would approve, and with the heart you would love me for what has lately been passing in my mind about Samuel Butler, S. T. P. May God Almighty bless you and yours. I am really your friend,  
S. PARR.

Of his energetic exertions to serve a pupil and a friend, and as an honourable testimony to a distinguished living scholar, we give the following example—

DEAR NAMESAKE,

Halton,  
July 19, 1817.

Lose not one moment in writing earnestly to Mr. Dauncy, who is a Bencher of Gray's Inn. The Preachership will soon be vacant. Edward Maltby is a candidate, and surely by his publications, literary and theological, he has entitled himself to the highest situations in the church. The obstacles are his principles of religious toleration, and his attachment to civil liberty. But about those two qualities, for which you and I honour him, drop not one syllable to Dauncy. The topics are these: Ned was educated first by me at Norwich; then by Warton at Winchester. He gained the University Scholarship under circumstances peculiarly honourable from the abilities of his two competitors. He was the seventh or eighth Wrangler; he was first Medallist; he got a prize or two for Greek epigrams; he published a very learned and a very judicious book on Divinity, and inserted in it the Thesis, which he wrote for the Degree of D.D. and which in point of Latinity is very excellent. He is known to scholars throughout Europe as the editor of Morell. He upon many public occasions has been solicited by many Vice-Chancellors to preach at St. Mary's. He is now one of the select preachers, and this very year has delivered four sermons to crowded and delighted congregations. He is generally and deservedly considered as our first Cambridge preacher. He is preparing for the press a large volume of sermons partly speculative, partly practical. He through life has been a very studious man, and his studies have been directed quite as much towards professional knowledge as classical literature. He has educated private pupils, several of whom have distinguished themselves in examinations for academical honours. His morals are quite irreproachable, and his conduct as a parish priest is even exemplary. Perhaps upon such an occasion it will not be amiss to say, that his delivery from the pulpit is serious without gloominess, and impressive without ostentation. To these praises, dear namesake, Maltby is entitled. He was my pupil—he is my friend, and perhaps to my counsels he is indebted for most of his in-

tellectual and for many of his moral excellencies. Write, I beseech you, to Dauncy without delay: write copiously—write energetically.

May heaven bless you and yours, S. PARR.

On the death of his learned friend Dr. Burney, he thus writes to his son:

“MY MUCH ESTEEMED AND BELOVED  
GODSON, CHARLES BURNEY,

Dec. 30, 1817.

I am astounded with the suddenness of the blow. I shall be afflicted with anguish most poignant, when amazement and terror are succeeded by reflection. What a loss! What an irreparable loss, to his family and friends, to the literature of his country and Europe! Charles, you have endeared yourself yet more, by the earliness of the communication. On Saturday and on Sunday last, Dr. Sleath, of St. Paul's, and I were chaunting the praises of a learned father, and a learned son. We sympathised in your joys; we anticipated the delight of meeting you. Let us, Charles, submit to the will of our heavenly Father. Who, among the sons of men, have been doomed to suffer sharper misery than I have, from domestic losses? But remember, Charles, I have well considered the awful evidence for the existence of a Deity, for His perfect attributes, for His moral government, and the adaptation of a future life to all these most momentous truths. What can I do for you? Command me. I must have some funeral tokens of friendship, and wear them in my church, and say to my Christian flock what it behoves them to hear. Command me.

Charles Burney, Mrs. Burney, and your little boy, hear me. With the sincerity and seriousness, which become a man of reflection, when he has nearly completed his seventy-first year, I implore from Almighty God, his protection and guidance to you through life unto eternity.

Charles, I am your godfather and your friend,  
S. PARR.”

The Eighth Volume contains the letters of many celebrated scholars addressed to Dr. Parr, and uniformly couched in the language of warm attachment to his person, of admiration of his learning, or of gratitude for his assistance and services. Among others we may enumerate of the moderns, Hallam, Jeffrey, Landor, Mathias, Thos. Moore, Plowden, Roscoe, &c.

And here we conclude our notice of Dr. Johnstone's Memoirs of Dr. Parr. It is unnecessary to iterate our praise of the originality, vigour, fearlessness, and scholarship of that production. If the fame of Dr. Parr rests, as we believe it does, on an imperishable basis,

the volumes of his Biographer will live also. His bark may pursue the triumph of genius, and "partake the gale" of that applause which is due to the labours of the wise, and the virtues of the good.

*The Spiritual Duties of a Christian Minister.*

*A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Bath and Wells, at the Visitation of the Diocese in July 1828. By George Henry Law, D.D. F.R.S. & F.A.S. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. 4to. pp. 29. Rodwell and Martin.*

WE have had previous opportunities of commending the excellent judgment of this Prelate, and we have not been disappointed in the present Charge. Indeed, episcopal interposition is at the present time imperiously called for; because sectarianisms have, in our opinion, been very unwisely introduced into the Establishment, and we are decidedly of the opinion of Archbishop Sharpe, that, however proper may be social and neighbourly conduct in civil matters, on the part of the Clergy towards dissidents, any compromise, or amalgamation of doctrine and principles on ecclesiastical affairs, is a breach of integrity. And why, we ask, was such a folly ever adopted? Defective reason and unsound theology can only tend to mislead the people, to convert a teacher into a blind guide, to destroy every standard of faith or morals, and confer eternal duration upon errors and parties:—in short, to reject (if we may use a figure) any *imperial standard* of weights or measures, and leave the latter to the pure knavery of individuals. Such is the virtual character of the congregational form of worship, the essence of dissent, and accordingly we find a Methodist meeting of to-day become a Unitarian chapel to-morrow. But though a dissenting preacher may be a magistrate who lays down the law *sui ipsius arbitrio*, or, in a republican form, that of his congregation, an episcopalian is the administrator only of a fixed code of statutes, under monarchical obedience; and if not even the King, or the Archbishop of Canterbury, dares (as is the fact) to make innovation, by what authority can one or more obscure individuals introduce practices which the unerring testimony of history proves to be pernicious civil evils? The intention of

such innovation is to make the Church popular by fanaticizing the people, but the ultimate result is only violent faction; for again and again have we stated the philosophical axioms that fanaticism has always affected to produce the Golden Age, i. e. a race of men without vice or misery, and has always failed in the attempt; and that religious feuds are implacable. Any statesman could have told Wesley that the operation of fanaticism upon ignorance, can be only that of the Catholics upon the Irish, Spanish, or Portuguese; that it really obstructs all amelioration of character, civil and political, because it will not permit education and knowledge to have their improving effect. Of every system, however, the Bible is made the basis, because Homer or Virgil may be quoted as authorities by people who do not understand either Greek or Latin. But very excellently does the present Bishop of Gloucester, in his primary Charge, lay it down as a rule that the Bible ought to be *understood* according to the *contemporary* meaning of the inspired authors. However, the misfortune is that any man's interpretation is deemed as valid as the original by the populace, and the faulty, spurious portrait is identified with the original picture: indeed, as it has been said of the wood of the cross, that there are as many pieces of it as would build a man of war, so are there as many pretended versions of the Bible by ancient and modern sectaries, as would make not one book but a whole library. To the suggestion of Mr. Fosbroke many years ago, that it would be highly useful to have the *contemporary* meaning of the Bible laid before the publick under authority in a cheap form, we think that attention is due; not that we mean to depreciate the excellent work of Bishop Mant and Dr. D'Oyly, but because its cost is too heavy, and because it is not written upon the simple limited plan of explanation of the text, like Stevens on Shakspeare, upon the *contemporary* ideas. An octavo volume in columns would be sufficient. By this means the people would be enlightened. And of the policy of the measure there can be no doubt, because a perversion of it has been done by the Catholics in the Douay version, &c. &c. If such a commentary as that recommended, emanated from

the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and was circulated by the Clergy, the ignorance or folly of any preacher would be immediately detected and exposed.

We shall make our extracts from this truly excellent Charge, where the matter refers to *evangelical preaching*; because we solemnly believe that it has the pernicious tendency of demoralizing the people, by creating, according to the Bishop of Salisbury, Solidarians, Antinomians, and Calvinists, and other such phlebotomists, who, if morals may be called the blood of religion, actually bleed it to death under pretence of effecting a perfect state of health. "But," says his Lordship,—

"Whatever may induce men to place practical moral virtue in the back-ground, whatever leads them to disregard deeds of benevolence and brotherly love, such a religion can never have proceeded from the Fountain of all Good. The sum and substance of Christianity may be compressed into a small compass, and it is this—We must have faith in Jesus Christ, and we must endeavour to practise what he has enjoined."

Now here is a beautiful compendium, an incontrovertible compass for the Christian pilot, invariably pointing to the pole of salvation. The channel is clear, why steer amidst shoals and quicksands? "But," continues his Lordship,—

"Although all the tenets of our religion appear to be thus in harmony with each other, thus clear and indisputable, yet the Church, alas! instead of being at unity within itself, is sadly torn by contentions and schism. The rent, however, does not reach the centre. The main difference exists with a sect very considerable in number, highly respectable in character and conduct, and who are found in the bosom of our Church. These, however, I would remind, in the true spirit I hope of Christian charity, that it is always dangerous and delusive to trust to the imagination and feeling, instead of placing our belief and reliance on the sure, unerring word of the Gospel. Fain too, would I impress on their recollection, that an age of enthusiasm has always been succeeded by an age of infidelity."—P. 19.

We feel grateful to his Lordship for his seasonable exposure of a style of preaching which menaces the very vitality of public well-being. It inculcates extinction of science, morals,

and manly character; it preaches, as Christianity, a purposed creation of immoral and ignorant people and cowards; and thereby, it demonstratively proves that it must inevitably effect the ruin of this country. We know from the evidence of our eyes and ears in writing and preaching, that morals have been called "filthy rags;" high acts of philanthropy, "things of ostentation and additional sources of condemnation;" all profane learning, as useless and sinful waste of time; and all military and belligerent character, Antichristian. We solemnly declare that we have attentively studied the New Testament, and found nothing to vindicate such doctrines, and we could prove our opinions. Not a word does Christ or his Apostles say against morals, except that they cannot form the title to salvation, though they must be part of the purchase money; against profane knowledge, except when it acts in opposition to Christianity; or against the military character, except it proceeds to injustice and fraud. Now we affirm, that in relation to the prosperity of this country, the doctrines which we have mentioned are pernicious to an incalculable extent of evil, inasmuch as they inculcate an utter disregard of virtue, coldness of charity, extinction of science, and the power of self-defence. In short, no visitation of the plague was ever so mischievous as *evangelical preaching*, because it strikes at the very root of national well-being, both civilly and politically, and for what? To use his Lordship's words, to produce "an age of infidelity." We add, a re-action of profligacy.

In short, we think that the superior education and habits of the Established Clergy, ought to teach them that they should be above the adoption of confused and dangerous sectarianism, and such are the foolish positions which the evangelicals support, and which are mere emanations of low ambition; in vulgar phraseology, of a desire to be "kings of cobblers;" demagogues for the applause of those who ought to be catechumens only. If the Clergy mean to be national benefactors, let them be exemplary moralists, active philanthropists, and holy Christians. Why be sectaries?



*Evangelical Preaching* (commonly so denominated), its character, errors, and tendency: in a Letter to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. By the Rev. Richard Warner, F. A. S. &c. &c. Rector of Great Chalfeld, Wilts. and of Croscombe, Somerset. 8vo. pp. 31. Second Edition.

IT has been remarked by foreigners, that, if the sums annually raised for Bible and Jew-conversion Societies, were expended in a useful direction, there might be in a very few years, through accumulation at compound interest, hospitals, schools, and other most beneficial institutions in almost every town in the kingdom. For our own parts, we have heard such anecdotes of both the Societies alluded to, as to believe that they are instituted upon money-making principles for the benefit of individuals. It is not in our habits to attack public societies where the real agrees with the ostensible motive, not mere stock-jobbing; but, when we are able to name editors of newspapers who have received fees from the conductors of the Bible Society, not to admit any articles written against them, and know also, *first*, that 500*l.* a Jew has been the expence of his conversion\*; and *secondly*, that the Society declines the conversion of married Jews with families, lest they should have to maintain them through excommunication by their relatives and countrymen (thus defeating the very object of their institution), we must confess that the money raised by the public is very foolishly applied. You English abound with paupers, say foreigners, and yet are charitable to an extreme in the patronage of bubbles. More than ten and perhaps twenty years have been spent in circulating Bibles and converting Jews, at enormous expence, and what have you got to show in return? Nothing at all, which is not too trifling to notice. Hundreds of neglected illegitimates, unfortunate orphans, and children of peasants, might have been educated for half the sums which you have thrown away upon Bibles sent to the Continent, and since sold as waste paper. The five hundred pounds expended upon a Jew apostate, would have founded in many small parishes a permanent institution, as a dispensary, school, or almshouse. In

\* We speak on the authority of their own last Report.

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short, we beg with fair honourable intentions to ask, whether the enormous sum of 150,000*l.* per annum raised by these two societies, would not furnish a fund, which would give a moral and religious education, upon the Scotch plan, to the whole peasantry of this kingdom, if applied in aid of the National schools. We shall be told that we are irreligious, that we do not wish to encourage the extension of *Christianity* [*i. e.* *Sectarianism*]. We know the low cunning of such imputations,—imputations calumniously ad-duced to sanction a knavish acquisition of money and swindling speculations. We therefore again affirm, that the enormous tax levied upon the credulity and folly of the public, is a scandalous imposition, inasmuch as it subtracts the aid due to charities, of which the utility is sensible and certain.

But England, say foreigners, (and can the truth be denied?) is fond, even to dotage, of quackery and bubbles. Fortunes are yearly made by powder-of-post medicines, trumpety patents, and joint stock bubbles. It is in truth a grievous national failing. Among these bubbles, not last or least, is the subject of the work before us, *Evangelical Preaching*, a bubble which has the horrible effect of extirpating morality, as an indispensable adjunct of religion. We have before quoted the Bishop of Salisbury's Charge, in proof of its extension of Solifidians, Calvinists, and Antinomians,—sects which particularly and systematically discard morality. Most conscientiously, therefore, do we recommend to the Clergy of the Church of England, who yet retain integrity and principle, the perusal of this momentous pamphlet, and here give the summary of the evils resulting from Evangelical preaching:

" Truth will justify the repetition, that it [*Evangelical preaching*] is altogether a system of public instruction, without foundation in the Bible; without authority from the sound and long acknowledged principles of the *Established Church*, without examples, in the writings and discourses of our most esteemed and most orthodox Divines. Of its Calvinistic and Methodistical peculiarities, it may be fairly said that, if they have any meaning at all, it is such an one as conveys false and perverse ideas of the Christian faith: notions entirely at variance with the simplicity of the Gospel scheme of salvation; and subversive of the very corner stone of moral righteousness. They may

amuse the imagination of those who listen to them; or perplex and perhaps distract their minds; but they have no bearing upon man's present improvement, or future well-being; for, however greedily imbibed, they cannot add a single particle to the recipient's piety or virtue here, nor produce any well-grounded hope of his happiness hereafter." Pp. 19, 20.

Such is the evil consequence of the introduction of sectarianism into the Church of England; and we leave to our judicious readers the sad reflection, that numerous ministers of the Established Church employ all their energies in thus *demoralizing the people*. We admit that they do not act intentionally or knowingly; but what, under integrity or even decency, can *they* have to do with the defective reason and untheological trash of persons in mere pretended holy orders. Shocked we are to find that, while we have a Christian Knowledge Society, extending religious and moral education, and conducted upon the most feasible plans in open dealings and disinterested philanthropy, they (the regular Clergy) should lend any support to Societies which have secret pensions, stipended orators, and paid editors of newspapers. Is it consistent with common sense, that the *mere donation* of a bible to a savage can make him a Christian? Is it not too, in the words of Mr. Warner,

"*Positively noxious to neglect moral teaching; and to hold out the visions of a bewildered faith as the chief, if not only objects worthy of the believer's notice.*" P. 24.

We should not have been sorry if, while the country cried out for the abolition of lotteries, they had also (consistently) solicited the enactment of laws for preventing waste of money in religiously-sectarian lotteries.

The real desiderata of this country are the *universality of virtuous and religious education*, and *diminution of pauperism* by moral means; nor is there a reasonable doubt but that the enormous sums squandered through sectarian notions, of birds in the bush being better than birds in the hand, of building castles in the air by Bible-societies, Jews' conversions, and Evangelical preaching, would, if expended upon the national education and Mr. Becher's excellent anti-pauper plans, have the beneficial effect of improving the people. We have seen two hundred children in

a course of efficient Sunday-school education, for a sum not exceeding ten pounds *per annum*; but, says Folly, *five hundred pounds* is not too much for making a nominal Christian, or only one knavish or outcast Jew. Where *one* Bible given away is perused, *thousands* are waste-papered; so true is the sarcasm of foreigners, that the English waste the charities of the country in serious nonsense.

It may be asked, why we have mixed up the Bible Society with Evangelical preaching. Our answer is, that support of the former is made the test of the affection of the laity to the latter, in manner following. It is the practice of the Evangelical leaders, in a certain great watering place and other towns, to keep a book of the tradesmen and professional men who subscribe to this Society, for the purpose of defaming all those who do not, whether they merit it or not. The jesuitical management of this defamation (that the law may be evaded) is entrusted to the Bible Society and Evangelical leaders, that *canting hypocrisy*, or mere fanaticism, may be made the *primum mobile* of every thing. Professional skill, moral character, and upright conduct, the only things which *can* serve the public, are thus oppressed by a *nefarious conspiracy*. We could name orthodox Clergymen who have been daily insulted with anonymous letters, and loaded with wicked slanders, which the poor are bribed to utter, that the calumniator may be too insignificant for legal redress.

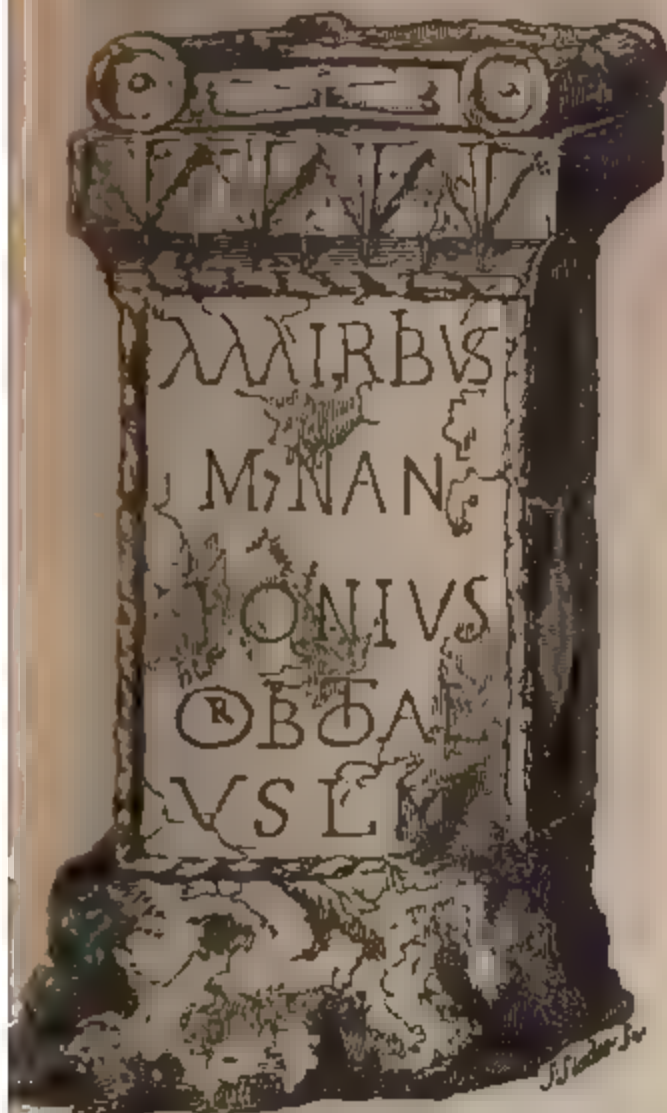
Now we would ask any Clergyman of the Church of England, by what means he can reconcile the upright and amiable character of his profession to communion with such characters, who busy themselves in effecting the ruin of harmless and honest tradesmen, and the destruction of professional talent. Such, however, is the result of uniting sectarianism with the Church of England; and most cordially do we join Mr. Warner in the hopes, that episcopal interference will cleanse this Augean stable of the Established Church.

Hunter's South Yorkshire.

(Continued from p. 142.)

IN p. 3 we have a very difficult inscription, engraved on a Roman altar, dedicated to the *Deæ Matres*, which was found in Sepulchre gate in 1781,

six feet beneath the surface; the height is about thirty inches. The back is unwrought; and the front bears the following inscription.



"This inscription (says Mr. Hunter) is not without its difficulties; and I can by no means yield a willing assent to the reading suggested by Mr. Tetlow, and published in the *Archæologia*\*. In one point he is doubtless correct. It is clearly a votive altar to the *Deæ Matres*, to whom many altars were raised in Britain, as may be seen in Horsley. That the characters resembling three Greek lambdas are to be read MA may be seen by comparing them with an inscription in Horsley, Cumberland xiii. No doubt can be entertained concerning the import of the last line, or that Antonius is the name, or a part of the name, of the person by whom the altar was erected. But the barbarous word Orbotal can hardly be acknowledged as long as there is a possibility of reading it otherwise, and on the whole the reading which was suggested by an anonymous writer of the time seems preferable, *ob Romanorum totam alam*†. If

\* Vol. vii. 416.

† The same ingenious writer suggests, that the fourth line, in which is all the difficulty, might originally be only *OB'AL*, and

this be admitted, the reading, free from all contractions, will be

MATRIBVS  
MAGNIS NONNIVS AN  
TONIVS  
OB ROMANORVM TOTAM ALAM  
VOTVM SOLVIT LVBENS MERITO\*

which is in effect that Nonnius Antonius consecrates this altar to the Mother Goddesses, on behalf of the whole wing of Roman soldiers with which he was connected. But after all, it must be acknowledged that the inscription is still open to antiquarian criticism.

The puzzle is in the sigles O with an R in the middle, B topped with a T, O topped with a T, or O with a T, and AL. It has been plausibly deciphered *Ob Romanorum totum alam*; but this will not do; for the B with the straight line elongated, and headed with a cross to make a T, signifies the termination *bus* (see Gerrard's *Siglarium*, p. 46), and therefore the *Orb* ought to be *Orbus*, which destroys the above interpretation of the other sigles.

Mr. Hunter exhibits a strong illustration from Domesday book of the submersion of the names of acknowledged Roman stations in those of petty hamlets. The fact shows, that the Anglo Saxons held appellations of the seats of their Thanes to be entitled to superior distinction. Doncaster is surveyed under Esthorp, a small village about a mile from the town. Mr. H. here observes,

"That a considerable place should be surveyed under one which is insignificant, is not peculiar to this instance. Chesterfield, which like Doncaster had a Roman origin, is surveyed under Newbold, which is but a village in its vicinity, and the etymology of Newbold, which is New-botel, the new house or houses of some Saxon chief, may guide us to the reason, and Hexthorpe may thus give denomination to the manor in which Doncaster was included, as having at the time of the Conquest some small house belonging to the Lord."

This Anglo-Saxon custom of changing the original names of places, may show how the sites of many ancient towns and stations have been lost—thus *Indogladia* became *Gussage Cow-down*, and so *de ceteris*.

It would make a curious *Siglarium*, if the Norman transformations of the

intended for *ob omnem alam*; but on being reviewed by Anthony, it was thought improper, and the additions and interlineations made which now appear.



Anglo-Saxon letters and syllables were alphabetically exhibited. *Loversal* is an important specimen :

“ The name in the Survey is written *Geureshale* ; in the Recapitulatio, *Juxreshale* ; in the Clamores, nearer to the present orthography, *Loureshale*. These were probably all different attempts of the Norman scribe to express in writing the uncouth sounds uttered by some Saxon villager. A similar variety is to be found in the same record in the word *Larun*, which is the modern *Yarm*, and *Ladun* the modern *Yeadon*.” P. 60.

From the above changes, it is plain that *Geu*, *Juu*, and *Lou* were made synonymous, as was *La* and *Ya* ; and *G* and *J* convertible into *L*, and *L* into *Y*.

It certainly was not uncommon for gentlemen, and men of rank, to patronize robbers and share their plunder. Mr. Ellis has incontrovertibly authenticated the fact in his Original Letters ; and not a century ago, tradition reports, that a valuable farm in our own vicinity originally belonged to a gentleman who was obliged to fly the country for patronizing free-booters, and committing highway robberies. The same traditions ascribe the primary origin of the wealth of certain families now extinct, to similar depredations. The story of Robert Earl of Huntingdon being the famous Robin Hood, seems to have been founded upon these same ancient practices, practices illustrated and proved in our recent review of Mr. Hodgson's *Redesdale*. The commonness of these circumstances may also explain why so little ignominy attached to Falstaff and his companions, that they were admissible into respectable company. Such having been the state of things, we have now therefore only to extract an anecdote of a Reformer, given under the parish of Rossington.

“ Near the chancel-door was formerly a grave-stone protected by iron rails, covering the remains of Charles Bosvile, whose interment is recorded in the parish register as having taken place on Sunday the 30th of January, 1708-9. This person is still remembered in the traditions of the village, as having established a species of sovereignty among that singular people the gypsies, who, before the inclosures, used to frequent the moors about Rossington. His word amongst them was law ; and his authority so great, that he perfectly restrained the pilfering propensities for which the tribe is censured, and gained the good will, for him-

self and his people, of the farmers and the people around. He was a gentleman with an estate of about 200*l.* a year, and is described by De La Pryme of Hatfield, as ‘ a mad spark, mighty fine and brisk, and keeps company with a great many gentlemen, knights, and esquires, yet runs about the country.’ He was a similar character to Bampfild Moore Carew, who, a little later, lived the same kind of wandering life. No member of this wandering race for many years passed near Rossington, without going to pay respect to the grave of him whom they called their king ; and I am informed, that even now, if the question were asked of any of the people who still haunt the lanes in this neighbourhood, especially about the time of Doncaster races, they would answer that they were Bosvile's people.” P. 68.

It probably was a custom of our ancestors, whenever they entered a Church (though there was no service) upon occasions of business or pleasure, to say some prayers ; for Boswell, in his *Armorie*, published in 1572, writes,

“ Having acquayntaunce in the towne [of Bawtry], I called for the keys of the Church, whiche was delyvered to one Charles Morton, esquier, dwelling therby ; who goyng with me into the Church (after a fewe prayers sayde), I sought out for the saide escocheon.” P. 74.

We must beg to notice the following too sweeping position, concerning the etymon of Austerfield.

“ We may dismiss, as scarcely worthy a moment's attention, De la Pryme's conjecture, that the name is derived from that of the Roman General Ostorius. The instances are so rare, if indeed there are any instances, of a Roman patronymic entering into our local nomenclature, that it cannot in any case be admitted without the most indisputable evidence. And when we observe how many of our villages derive their names from the cardinal points, we shall probably not err in assigning its origin to some old form of the word *east*.

“ The earthwork near the village is, however, evidently a camp of Roman construction.

“ In common with the mass of our villages, the name of Austrefield first appears in *Domesday*. It is there written *Oustrefeld*.” P. 79.

Now here we shall observe, that the question is not, whether the Saxons or Normans were accustomed to give Roman appellations to places, but whether such appellations were not given by the Romans or Romanized Britons, to places which often had a previous British name. There is a Roman camp

in Herefordshire called both Oyster-hill and Dinder-hill. The prefix *Oyster* is justly presumed to be derived from *Ostiorius* (whose chief campaigns with Caractacus lay in that neighbourhood), and in confirmation of the correctness of the etymon, we have another Roman camp not many miles from the preceding, called *Caplar* camp, which has been deduced, justly also we think, from *Scapula*, the cognomen of *Ostiorius*. As to Dinder Hill, we presume that it is derived from *Din*, a fortress; and *Tyrn*, a sovereign; and is a mere corruption of *Dindyrn*, a synonym of the famous Tintern. The *Trajectus Augusti* of the Itineraries is still called *Aust*; and there are frequent instances of the incorporation of Roman and Celtic terms in the Anglo-Saxon names of places; and, if so, there is no *a priori* argument why some of them may not have been originally formed from patronymics. We might mention *Adrianople*—*Antinoe*—*Cæsarea*—*Autun* (*Augustodunum*), *Jersey* (*Cæsarea Insula*), *Claudiocæstra* (Gloucester), all of which are personal denominations.

The source from which the names of the patron Saints of Churches have been derived, is generally the parish festival, upon the Sunday after the day of the Saint to whom the dedication was made. But it has been assumed, that the primary Church may have been dedicated to one Saint, and when repaired, or enlarged, or reconsecrated, to another. Over the porch door of the Church of Ruerdean in Gloucestershire, is a bust of a female Saint, and over the Church-door within, a bas-relief of St. George and the Dragon. To some similar circumstance, not to mistake, may be owing the following confusion:

"Tone says, that the Church of Cantley is dedicated to St. Nicholas; but he has also preserved in his Testamentary burials, evidence that St. Wilfrid was the patron. It is the will of James Grave, the vicar, dated 2 March, 1504, in which he desires to be buried in the quire before the image of St. Wilfrid, patron of the Church. It was ordered, by the synod of Celeryth, in the time of Kenulph, King of Mercia, that in every Church there should be a figure of the Saint to whom it was dedicated. Browne Willis, a diligent inquirer into our ecclesiastical antiquities, supplied Eaton with the patron Saints of the English Churches, and Wilfrid stands as patron of the Church of Cantley in his work." P. 84.

The kind of mural monument mentioned below, is very rare:

"A sepulchral monument of the fourteenth or fifteenth century is built up in the east wall, constructed on the same economical principle, which may be observed in one of the ancient monuments at Loversal, the head and shoulders only of the person commemorated being represented, while the rest is plain." P. 84.

We presume that the position of this *Hermes* is prostrate and horizontal.

Respecting surnames, Mr. Hunter notes some facts, which seem to overthrow a received position. Speaking of the *Rawsons* of Bessacar, he says

"The origin of the name is *Ralph son*, *filius Radulphi*. Gwillim mentions a *Rawson* who was a Knight Templar and Prior of Kilmainham near Dublin, to whom he gives the coat borne by the *Rawsons* of Bessacar; and Pynson, in some notes of this family, speaks of a Sir John Rawson, a Knight of Rhodes, I suppose intended for the same person, whom he makes great-grandfather to Robert Rawson, the first in the pedigree. He must then have been born as early as the reign of Henry III., but it is pretty satisfactorily established, that our surnames in *son* did not come into use before the latter part of the reign of King Edward the Third." P. 85.

We have referred to the *Index Cognominum*, in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, for *Johnson*, *Richardson*, and *Thomson*, because the charters there printed are generally anterior to the time of Edward the Third. We found a *Johnson*, but not till 1502; but no instance of either of the others, unless, as is likely, *Ricardi filius* was anglicised colloquially into *Richardson*. However this may be, it is plain that no such anglicism was admitted into solemn instruments.

(To be continued.)

*The Testimony of Primitive Antiquity against the peculiarities of the Latin Church; being a Supplement to "The Difficulties of Romanism;" in reply to "An Answer to the Difficulties of Romanism. By the Right Rev. J. F. M. Travern, D. D. Bishop of Strasbourg, late Bishop of Aire." By George Stanley Faber, Rector of Long Newton. 8vo. pp 143.*

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, says Bishop Tomline (*Elements*, ii. 486), is absurd, because it was not possible for Christ, when he instituted the Lord's Supper, to take his own body and his own

presented by the agents of the First Consul, and that things were considered certain which only had existence in the imagination. The affair has, however, been so repeatedly inquired to; the conduct of Buonaparte and those three infamous individuals, has been so frequently cited before the tribunal of Historical Justice, that no further illumination can be thrown on the transaction. The world is satisfied that in this iniquitous affair the territory and the honour of the Elector of Baden was violated and offended; the law of nations disregarded in the seizure of the person of the Duc d'Enghien; the hastening of the trial was intemperate, and the blood-thirsty execution was in violation of every regular form and principle. The event will always be a blot on the character of Buonaparte; and the repeated washings and scrapings of his servile adherents only tend to convince the world of the depth of the stain. We will notice one fact; let it speak for itself. The First Consul, before the trial of the Duke, received from M. Real intelligence who was the actual mysterious visitant in the person of General Pichegru, but took no steps to stop the proceedings against his unfortunate victim. Now listen to his palliator: "The First Consul could not but be deeply interested in having this affair elucidated, and yet *he enjoined secrecy*, either because this appeared most conducive to the interest of his policy, or because he chose rather not to make known the mistake into which he had fallen." How despicable is this attempt to excuse treachery and baseness. A great man would have been anxious to have repaired the error, and have thus proved his desire of justice. The conduct of Dalberg ought to subject him to the execration and detestation of every honest mind. We shall pass over the asserted suicides of Pichegru and Captain Wright, with merely noticing the epithet applied by Savary to the latter. He calls him "*a scurvy Lieutenant of the English Navy*." Is this gentlemanly? There is not a Lieutenant in the English navy who possesses not more honour and independence, and whose life is not more worth preservation, than that of a cringing menial of a military despot.

In the midst of the proceedings resulting from the conspiracy of Cadoual, the murder of the Duc d'Enghien, the

death of Pichegru, and the trial and condemnation of Cadoual and Moreau, it was that Buonaparte agitated the creation of an empire of which he was to be the crowned head. The coronation was to be performed by the Pope, whom Buonaparte met at Nemours without ceremony; but the stratagem resorted to on the occasion proved what his Imperial Majesty thought.

"To avoid ceremony, the pretext of a hunting party was assumed: the attendants, with his equipage, were in the forest. The Emperor came on horseback and in a hunting-dress, with his retinue. It was at the Half-moon on the top of the hill that the meeting took place. There the Pope's carriage drew up; he got out at the left door in his white costume; the ground was dirty; he did not like to step upon it with his white silk shoes, but was obliged to do so at last.

"Napoleon alighted to receive him. They embraced; and the Emperor's carriage, which had been purposely driven up, was advanced a few paces, as if from the carelessness of the driver; but men were posted to hold two doors open: at the moment of getting in, the Emperor took the right door, and an officer of the court handed the Pope to the left, so that they entered the carriage by the two doors at the same time. The Emperor naturally seated himself on the right, and this first step decided without negotiation upon the etiquette to be observed during the whole time that the Pope was to remain at Paris."

In the preliminary negotiations before the battle of Austerlitz, M. Savary conducted himself with great skill and ability, and proved his talents for gentlemanly and firm diplomacy. His conversations with the Emperor of Russia are clear and luminous, and interesting.

The Emperor's affection for women, his liaisons, and his respect for their characters, are thus chronicled:

"People have talked a great deal about a decided passion of the Emperor's for women: it was not predominant in him. He loved them, but knew how to respect them; and I have witnessed the delicacy of his intercourse with them, when his long absence placed him in the same case with all the officers of his army.

"During his residence at Vienna, between the battle of Austerlitz and the signature of the peace, he had occasion to remark a young female who pleased him. As chance would have it, she had herself taken a particular fancy to the Emperor, and she accepted the proposal made to her to go



one evening to the palace of Schönbrunn. She spoke only German and Italian; but as the Emperor himself spoke the latter language, they soon became acquainted. He was astonished to learn from this young woman that she was the daughter of respectable parents, and that in coming to see him she had been swayed by an admiration which had excited in her heart a sentiment she had never yet known or felt for any person whatever. This, though a rare circumstance, was ascertained to be a fact; the Emperor respected the innocence of the young lady, sent her home, caused arrangements to be made for her settlement in life, and gave her a portion.

"He delighted in the conversation of an intelligent woman, and preferred it to every kind of amusement. A few days after the adventure just related, the following occurrence took place.

"A French agent, who resided at Vienna, had had occasion to distinguish there a certain Countess, to whom an English ambassador (Lord Paget) was said to have paid particular attention. There could scarcely be found a more fascinating woman than this Countess, who, at the same time, carried the love of her country to enthusiasm. The agent took it into his head to prevail upon her to go and see the Emperor, by causing it to be insinuated that the proposal was made by the order of that sovereign himself, who however had never harboured such a thought.

"An officer of the horse-police of the city of Vienna, who was acquainted with this Countess, was employed to speak to her. She listened to the proposal, which was made to her one morning, with a view to its being carried into effect in the evening, but she could not decide immediately, and required a day for consideration, adding, that she wished to ascertain whether it really was by the Emperor's order that this overture had been made to her.

"In the evening, the carriage being in waiting at the appointed place, where the officer was to receive the Countess, and to consign her to the care of another person, who was to accompany her to Schönbrunn, he called upon her: she told him that she had been unable to make up her mind that day, but she pledged her word that she would do so without fail the following day, desiring him to come in the afternoon to be informed of her determination.

"The carriage was bespoken for the same hour the next day. The officer, apprehensive of another whim, called the following day, according to appointment, on the fair lady. He found her fully resolved: she had arranged her affairs, as if preparatory to a long journey, and she said in a decisive manner, addressing him familiarly in the second person, 'Thou mayst come and fetch

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me this evening; I will go and see him; thou mayst rely upon it. Yesterday I had business to settle; now I am ready. If thou art a good Austrian, I will see him. Thou knowest what injury he has done to our country! Well, this evening, I will avenge it, come and fetch me without fail.'

"Such a confidence startled the officer, who would not incur the responsibility; he afterwards went and communicated the matter, and was rewarded. The carriage was not sent to the place of rendezvous, and the Countess was spared the opportunity of acquiring a celebrity which would doubtless have blasted her reputation as a lovely woman."

*Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles the First, King of England. By J. D'Israeli. 8vo. 2 vols.*

WE shall commence our notice of this valuable work, by mentioning some circumstances unnoticed by Mr. D'Israeli, which circumstances appear to us to have been instigating causes in the production of that republican spirit, which ended in the ruin of the first Charles.

The first circumstance is the Reformation of religion. It is to be recollected that Puritanism was produced by circulation of the Bible in translation, and emancipation from popery; the former being misunderstood, and the latter having driven the people into a contrary extreme.\* From Puritanism emanated the sectarian notions, which would have ruined Elizabeth, or produced a civil war, had it not been for the admirable policy of Burleigh. He had in every sect emissaries who sowed faction, and when a project was formed, opposed a counter-project, and thus nullified their appeals to government, Burleigh dismissing them with a "Gentlemen, agree among yourselves, we can have nothing to do with *ex parte* concerns."† Thus did that subtle statesman, by the "*divide et impera*" principle, obviate the danger of unanimity and explosion. We think that he borrowed it from that Newton of politicians, Tacitus, who says, "*Commotis per hæc mentibus, et inter se suspectis, virum a veterano, legionem a legione disso-*

\* Warton's Hist. of Poetry, ii. 457.

† In Heylyn's History of the Presbyterians may be seen full details of Burleigh's politics.

cient." *Annal.* l. i. c. 28. In point of fact, it is plain that powerful factions should never be permitted to possess unanimity; and neglect of this Machiavelism was the error of James's government. Indeed, there was no political science in his reign. He never countermined, and did not regard in a view sufficiently serious the pernicious fact, that religion, because it conceals the imputation and prevents the punishment of treason, may be only a masked battery for acquiring political power. In the words of Mr. D'Israeli:

"A new demon of national discord, religion in a metaphysical garb, reared its distracted head. This evil spirit had been raised by the conduct of the Court divines, whose political sermons, with their attempts to return to the more solemn ceremonies of the Roman Church, alarmed some tender consciences; and in a panic of 'Jesuits and Arminians,' it served as a masked battery for the patriotic party to change their grounds at will, without slackening their fire. When the King urged for the duties of his Customs, he found that he was addressing a Committee Sitting for Religion! Sir John Eliot threw out a singular expression. Alluding to the Bishops, whom he called 'Masters of Ceremonies,' he confessed that some ceremonies were commendable, such as standing up together at the repetition of the Creed, to testify our resolution to defend the religion we profess; and he added, 'in some churches they did not only stand upright, but with *their swords drawn*.' His speech was a spark that fell into a well-laid train."—P. 248.

That pretended conscientious scruples about surplices and organs, were only covers of premeditated treason and personal ambition, is obvious from the subsequent history of the æra; but with this we have nothing further to do than to observe that Henry the Eighth little thought what a gunpowder plot he was forming, when he circulated the Bible to vindicate his tyranny; nor did he reflect that the Bible is a political machine, acting in favour of an existing government, only when there is a preponderating political power to controul successful perversion of it as a tool of ambition. The reason is clear. The Bible must be circulated as a standard: and it is a cover of all passions not implying immoral acts, because such a cover takes the name of conscience. If, therefore, the Bible be made a standard, a distracted allegiance necessarily follows,

because it submits the sovereign power itself to the test of a superior. It acknowledges a right of appeal, conducted upon a mere *Quot homines, tot sententiæ*; and there being no papal referee, or infallible interpreter of the Bible among Protestants, the Book becomes among the latter a tool of sedition; while the Catholics, on the contrary, make it one of absolute power.

The second measure to which we have alluded is the Dissolution of the Monasteries. It is an assertion of Plutarch, that the dispersion of wealth among the lower orders, renders them more revolutionary; if so, the dissolution of the abbeys, by scattering a considerable portion of property among the people, rendered them *novarum rerum avidiores*. Now it is most assuredly true that the Whig and Opposition members of the House of Commons are chiefly returned from places where the property is much subdivided, and the Tories from those where it lies in few hands; and as Tacitus\* says that every thing infamous resorts to cities, and becomes known and supported, so do we find that seditionists there find patronage from commercial people who have various degrees of wealth, and sit loose to the state. On the contrary, among the nobility and gentry of fixed property, there is in general an abhorrence of political innovation; and among agriculturalists, an utter indifference, and commonly ignorance, concerning public events: for if a foreigner was to judge of the conversational habits of the English from either a farmhouse or a coffee-house, he would determine just as wisely as if he was to assimilate the appearance of the country to that of the cities, make villas and farms to consist of squares, streets and lanes, crammed with houses, and the towns of corn-fields and meadows. We therefore incline to the opinion that the dispersion of the monastic property had, according to the doctrine of Plutarch, considerable influence in generating insurrectionary ideas. If we are correct, it is a singular fact that the greatest tyrant who ever sat on the throne of England should thus, by the Reformation and the dissolution of monasteries, have provided inimical materials, which

\* *Annal.* xi. 44.

were sure to ferment, and explode in the destruction of tyranny!

That our positions are applicable to the reign of Charles the First, is evident from Mr. D'Israeli's account of the third Parliament.

"The aristocracy of wealth had already begun to form a new class in the community, influenced by new interests, new principles, and a new spirit of independence. In the Westminster election of two centuries past, we witness one of our own. The Duke [of Buckingham] had counted by his interest to bring in Sir Robert Pye. The contest was severe, and accompanied by the same ludicrous electioneering scenes which still amuse the mob in their saturnalia of liberty. When Sir Robert Pye's party cried out 'a Pye, a Pye' instantly resounded 'a pudding, a pudding!' or 'a lie, a lie!' At the present election, whoever had urged the payment of the loan was rejected, and passing over such eminent men as Sir Robert Cotton, and their last representative, a brewer and a grocer were actually returned as the two members for Westminster.—*ii.* 87.

Elizabeth, too, who had much of her father's disposition, little thought that she was furnishing a precedent for a royal execution, by decapitating Mary Queen of Scots. For this remark we are indebted to Mr. Ellis; but we are prompted to suspect that the fate of Henry's queens furnished a precedent for Henry's daughter, who had herself a narrow escape during the reign of her sanguinary sister. Indeed, judicial murder was a chief characteristic of the Tudor dynasty. Elizabeth, the least guilty of them, was by disposition yet further prompted to cruelty. She was slow in resolving, and therefore more bitter in her measures. The immitable Roman Master of political science says, "*guarus, lentum in meditando, ubi prorupisset, tristibus dictis atrocia facta conjungere*,"\* and the same high authority observes that kings in distress were received by the Romans, and suffered to live in Italy ingloriously;† and that when a delinquent is too popular to be cut off, and yet the retention or pardon of him would be attended with discord, exile was the measure to be taken‡. In reality, no case is made out sufficient to vindicate the legal assassination of the unfortunate Mary, but it is true that in the ideas of the age there was

no more horror at the atrocity of murder, than there is in cooks when they kill poultry.

We have had a further reason for going into this discussion, because Mr. D'Israeli contends that Mr. Hallam has in many views of things greatly erred, and particularly in one point, that the appearance of a republican party in considerable numbers, only takes date from the year 1645, and then not among the House of Commons (*ii.* 306). Mr. D'Israeli clearly shows that Elizabeth was menaced with a spiritual republic from the Puritans (312), and a temporal one through imitation of the newly constituted republic of Holland, the *America* of the then malcontents (311). At the Queen's demise—

"The Earl of Oxford, in his propositions to James the First, warned the new monarch to prevent 'this humour,' i. e. the passion for democracy among that class of malcontents, whom the writer expressively styles *Innovators, Plebicides, and King-haters*."—*p.* 213.

Our author then deduces the first appearance of the Anti-monarchical spirit in England, to the republicanism and presbyterianism of Calvinistic Geneva (315). Contemporary seditious opinions were written or propagated by eminent men, among whom were Knox and Buchanan, and oddly enough the first design of establishing republics appeared in France (323). The Rochellers, whom Buckingham supported, were the actual designers of erecting federative republics in France, and when they failed in their purpose, through disunion of their leaders, they were blindly received in England as refugees, and permitted to propagate their doctrines. The democratic notions of the lower classes, derived from the Puritans and Genevese presbytery, were long limited to the destruction of the hierarchy; but anti-monarchical feelings were also connected with them, and disseminated by eminent scholars, such as were Milton's two tutors, "the Puritan in Essex, who cut his hair short;" and Gill, his master at St. Paul's, who distinguished James and Charles as "the old fool and the young one," and Dr. Dorislaus, who slyly promulgated covert treason from a professor's chair at Cambridge. That the administration of James and Charles were grossly negligent or so ignorantly unconscious

\* *Tac. Annal.* iv. 71. † *Id.* ii. 68.

‡ *Hist.* iv. 18.



the effects of persecution, as to that mode of suppressing the *idol*, through the medium of Star Chamber tyranny, is palpably apparent. Upon that obvious point, therefore, we shall not touch, our object being only to show that Charles was not the author of his misfortunes, but merely fell a victim to a political pestilence which would have broken out under any other pacific monarch as soon as it became ripe, as it unfortunately did in his time. We shall, under this persuasion, conclude our first notice of this very important book by the following extract.

“ Had Charles the First been as well acquainted as ourselves with the secret history of his brother, Louis the Thirteenth, and the factions at his Court, how often might this monarch have contemplated on an image of events, which afterwards were connected with his own fortunes, and he might have taken even a perspective view of a new republic in Europe, the precursor of that wonderful one, whose first public act was the most astonishing deed ever done in civilized governments—the execution of their sovereign.”—ii. 325.

(To be continued.)

*The Doctrine of General Redemption, &c. a Sermon preached at Chichester Cathedral, December 16, 1827, with Notes. By the Rev. George Wells, LL.B. Prebendary of Chichester, and Rector of Wiston, Sussex. 8vo. pp. 40.*

WE feel always happy in any opportunity of showing, as to extension of reason, the vast social benefit arising from the constitution of our Established Church. We allude to its making men of elevated education, and *professionally* philanthropists, the authorised organs of public instruction. The confusion of austerity with holiness imposes on the poor and ignorant; but where is the stationed guardian of philanthropy to be found but in the parish priest? “Patriotism,” says Johnson, “is the last refuge of a scoundrel;” but now-a-days, when people never quarrel but about personal interests, and in fact, demonstrate few or no principles whatever; when the public mind is a newspaper mind, (according to the journals which people severally read) then is it time to observe that the London thieves, bankrupt tradesmen, and bad characters of *all kinds*, have taken up the external

profession of religion as a mask for the more effectual propagation of villainy. It becomes therefore an important part of prudence to disregard ostentation of religion, unless it be supported by conduct. For we ought to reflect that religion if properly exemplified is, *in se*, an exceedingly beautiful thing; that it is a discipline of the heart to produce perfection, and that it ought to be, and often is, the exhibition of a meek, amiable, and guileless soul, sensitive of the horror of vice, but without one bitter feeling towards erring fellow-creatures, and leaving vengeance to whom alone vengeance belongeth. There is a mere form of godliness, consisting in mechanism only, while the power that moves it is cool, cold-blooded knavery, spider piety to catch flies. These are the causes of our hostility to all ostentation of religion, not shown in a total absence of all design, and the delightful meekness of philanthropy.

Among the disgusting barbarisms of religion which we deprecate, is that of limiting the mercies of the Almighty to qualifications which Scripture does not warrant. Such are those of Calvinism, (which says that all men are predestinated to their future fate before they are born,) and Romanism (which makes not Christ but the Pope, the sole arbiter of admission to Heaven) but which doctrines philosophers and scriptural Christians know to be, in point of fact, beneath contempt as to theology and reason. Well has our author exposed, to use his own language, “the pernicious sentiments which corrupt the social, moral, and religious principle, when the doctrine of general redemption is denied,” in the following cogent and conclusive arguments.

“The denial of unlimited redemption as the design of our God and Saviour, detracts from the magnitude of an inestimable gift, and dishonours the great Giver. ‘Glory to God on high!’ which is the object of all religious worship, is removed and debased by the notion of particular redemption. None can offer and present their souls and bodies as a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice to their Almighty Benefactor; none can feel a hearty interest in his service, but those who are assured that his benevolence extends to them. And if general redemption be denied, who can justify himself in entertaining that assurance? Who can dare believe himself to be one of those who shall certainly and finally be saved? Or in de-

fault of such assurances, how can the glory to God for that mercy from which, on such a supposition, he may be absolutely excluded, irretrievably condemned, by a pre-determined judgment. To thank the Almighty for our deliverance from death eternal, when, according to this doctrine, he may have irreversibly consigned us to it, is contradictory to reason, and to the very notion of a just and gracious God; whose absolute decrees would render him an object of terrible fear, instead of that grateful love which is testified by thanksgiving.

"The belief of particular redemption, and of its inevitable consequence, predestinated reprobation, is a most dangerous tenet, destructive of piety and hope, nay, destructive of a true and living faith, and of all the precious fruits which spring from that heavenly principle. It damps the aspirations of the soul towards a future state, and clogs its endeavours to obtain eternal life. It palpably frustrates the designs of a gracious Providence, whose mercy is over all his works, and attains his wisdom and justice, his majesty and honour. But not only are the attributes of God disowned and vilified by this erroneous doctrine—it has a malignant influence also on our judgment with regard to men, and our mutual intercourse with each other. Whoever is considered as excluded from the salvation purchased by Jesus Christ, will naturally appear worthless in our sight, and if not the object of our aversion, yet entitled to no esteem; no longer will he be our 'dear brother in the Lord,' no more will he be greeted as 'beloved of God among them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints'—since he is rejected by the Author of all Good, and doomed to the society of cursed spirits, already banished from the communion of saints, and never to be admitted into the assembly of the blest. Should we be taught to look upon a fellow-creature and a fellow sinner in such a dreadful light, how will our hearts be hardened, and even our pity turned into contempt? That benevolence which should be universal, that charity which should never fail, that good which should be done to all men, how will it be straitened and repressed by such unworthy conceptions of the Creator, who inflicts, and the Creature, who suffers, this arbitrary punishment. While we are alike encompassed with the same infirmities, and stand in need of the same relief, we cannot consistently with such a creed, either pray for the relief, or hope for the happiness, of our equals in affliction, since we believe them deserted by that spiritual help which can alone raise up the fallen, and repair their ruined state. We cannot say 'God bless them!' and shall spare our endeavours to advance their final welfare, when all the labour of love must be in vain."—pp. 13, 14.

This is a good specimen of the large portion of edification which this valuable sermon contains.

*Marcella, or the Missionary Abroad and At Home, containing Sketches and Incidents from Life.* 2 vols. 12mo.

THIS novel is the production of a *tea and table lady*,\* and gives a perfect character of modern *Saintship*, as a female and masculo-feminine fashion of the day is called, the English (say foreigners) being in the habit of perpetually changing their religious opinions, the ultimate consequence of which is, according to the foreigners, that people end with having no fixed principles of religion at all.

We shall give an impartial character of this book. The gist of the story is merely to show that evangelical women ought not to marry unevangelical men. As it may be that not many of the latter would wish to have them, particularly young men, we see no other consequence of this position than that other girls will have a greater chance of obtaining husbands, and the evangelical ones condemn themselves to perpetual celibacy.

The good part of this book consists in recommending excellent philanthropical habits, activity in promoting charity and education, and earnestness in the inculcation of piety.

The *bad* parts (dangerous Sectarianisms) are these:—

*First*,—The "extinction of Profane Knowledge," by considering attention bestowed thereon, a "lamentable expenditure of time." If, however, as is undoubtedly true, the political superiority and well-being of a nation depends upon its profane knowledge, not, as this fair Authoress supposes, upon the quantum of enthusiastic tracts which are written or read, then is it a pernicious public evil to substitute the latter for science and learning, upon the cultivation of which, moreover, depends the very existence of a state of civilization.

The *second* is "Partial Redemption," the evil of which Mr. Wells has so admirably exposed, in the extract copied in our preceding review. To this we shall subjoin the following remark

\* We could name place and persons where such fair expositors decided that *Baptism* was no sacrament, and unnecessary.

of our own, that as God cannot be presumed to be the author of evil, it is impossible that he should permit generation after generation to be propagated for the mere horrible purpose of enlarging the population of hell. We have strong objections to synods of Dort, much more to synods of Tea and Bible Ladies, *fixing* who shall go to Heaven or who shall not, especially as, according to the Charge of the Bishop of Salisbury, the system of this fair authoress is rapidly enlarging the numbers of Solifidians, Calvinists, and Antinomians.

The *third* is, War with musick, profane accomplishments, and all pleasures, however innocent, which are not directly connected with religion, the consequence of which is bad temper, uncharitable alienation from our fellow-creatures, and disgust with religion, and even existence itself [see *postea in fine*.]

The *fourth* is Discouragement of Talent, lest it should engender intellectual pride, and so preventing the improvement of society in the useful and elegant arts.

We could mention notions which will not bear the test of reason for a single moment; such as that upon which our authoress strenuously insists, viz. that Christ will *personally* reign upon earth for a thousand years, a notion which Whitby on the Millenium most incontrovertibly refutes.

That the substitution of austerity for morality, and of error for reason, will only tend, in an age abounding in knowledge and refinement, to produce hypocrisy or alienation from religion, instead of affection towards it, is evident to every thinking person who knows the world; and the sincere friends of rational piety and universal Christianity have great cause to regret that a system, in its nature monastic and ascetical, has been so foolishly revived.

Sincerely sorry are we to differ from our fair Authoress, but the subject requires it, and she is not aware of the vast extent of civil and political evil which the sectarianisms adopted by her are sure to produce. Some we have exposed; and as to another (Innocent Pleasures) we lay before her the following historical passage from Mr. Pusey's "Theology of Germany."

"The degree of value attached to the *abstinence from amusements* became a source

both of self-deception and of breaches of Christian charity; a deflection invariably occurring as soon as the abstinence is regarded as being in itself a Christian duty. A legal yoke is then substituted for Christian freedom; and things in the first instance acknowledged by the party itself to be of subordinate importance, become the tests of Christian progress. It thus became common to exclude from the communion, persons known to have danced or to have played at cards.\* The great object, lastly, the promotion of practical living Christianity around them, became a mere external duty; and being consequently pursued mechanically, alienated too often, instead of winning to the Gospel."

Such is the testimony of ecclesiastical history, in regard to the austere systems of religion.

*A Description of the Antiquities and other Curiosities of Rome: from Personal Observations during a Visit to Italy in the Years 1818-19. With Illustrations from Ancient and Modern Writers. By the Rev. Edw. Burton, M.A. late Student of Christ Church. Second Edition, with Additions. 2 vols. 8vo.*

WE have never been at Rome, but have been greatly disappointed at the utter absence of the picturesque in every view which we have seen, either of the whole or parts, even in the large etchings of Messrs. Cassas and Bence. The chief features of these are mere substructions, heaps of rubbish and bushes; neither are there any interesting features in the ground. Every thing is tame. A visit to Rome must therefore imply the antiquities and curiosities. Even these, Mr. Burton says, some taste for antiquities, and some classical reminiscences, are necessary before we can enjoy such mutilated fragments; for indeed, in nearly all modern cities, fine ruins are smothered by the buildings surrounding them; and in regard to Rome we are disgusted with even the misplaced intrusion of St. Peter's. We are decidedly of Mr. Best's opinion that Rome ought to be a collection of ruins, and nothing but ruins.

Mr. Burton's work gives us in an elaborate form the history of the different objects down to the present time, well supported by reference, and of

\* In the heat of controversy occasioned by these extremes, one minister published a formula of prayer for winning at cards.—*Id.* p. 105.



course very useful. With these he has interspersed some entertaining disquisitions. We shall make some abstracts.

Mr. Burton considers the *Mattoni*, or *Opus reticulatum*, as not much older than the time of Vitruvius; and says, "We have no certain specimens of it later than the age of the Antonines."—p. 81.

Mr. B. doubts the classical antiquity of the porticulis, because Muratori says that it was borrowed, as well as the barbican, from the Saracens. It need only be observed, that Winckelmann saw it represented in an ancient painting, and that Livy says, "*Porta, cataphractâ demissâ, clausa erat.*" The quotation may be seen in Ainsworth, under the word *cataphracta*. There are many others in Ducange.

It is odd that the sistrum should not be found in the hand of any ancient Egyptian statue in Rome, and that it should be in every case a modern addition.—i. 133.

The following anecdote of Gregory the Great, fathered upon John of Salisbury, and alluded to by Dante, *Purg.* x. 73, is related under the article of Trajan's column.

"Gregory the Great having read an anecdote of this Emperor's humanity, went to the column, and from thence entered a neighbouring church, where he prayed for Trajan's soul. An angel appeared to him, and assured him that the Emperor's soul was secure in the care of his Creator; but to satisfy the Divine Justice, Gregory himself was to suffer penance for it, either in this world or in the next. Gregory preferred the present life, and submitted to much penance for the soul of the Pagan emperor."—pp. 189, 190.

In p. 230, Mr. Burton disputes the commencement of the Composite order with the arch of Titus, because an engraving of Pocock's (vol. ii. p. 61) represents six pillars of a portico at Melasso (*olim Mylasa*) to be of that order, the temple having been built in honour of Augustus and Rome. We know that in the *Voyage Pittoresque*, (tom. i. pl. 83) the columns of the façade are said to be of the Composite order; and that the upper part of the shaft is adorned with festoons, the lower with leaves of the acanthus. Specimens of irregular and fantastic architecture likewise occur at Melasso, and we by no means see how an inscription stating that the temple was built in honour of Augustus is conclu-

sive evidence of the date of its erection. Nevertheless, we believe with Mr. Burton that the Composite may not be an order of Roman invention, but that as the Corinthian capital was made up of the Doric and Ionic, so the Composite (first made a distinct order by Serlio) was formed from a commixture of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, and was probably but a Greek variation, such changes being by no means uncommon.

The absurdity of the common notion, that such insignificant weights as one of the Stonehenge pillars could not be raised by machinery, is confuted by the erection of one obelisk at Rome, which would weigh down fourteen such stones as those at the druidical temple.—p. 267.

In p. 310 are some interesting remarks concerning glass and the *lapis specularis*.

In speaking of the numerous rooms in ancient houses which did not receive light except by lamps, Mr. Burton takes occasion to observe how great a decoration sculpture must have been to such rooms, because it is well known that there is no greater test of the excellence of the work than to view it by torch-light; the rising of the muscles, and all those delicate touches of the chisel which are scarcely observed on the smooth surface of the white marble, are thrown into a much stronger light and shade in this manner. It is not uncommon for parties to visit the Vatican at night, and view the statues by torch-light. The effect is certainly very good; and some pretend to discover that the modern productions appear greatly inferior to the ancient on such occasions.—i. 315.

Mr. Burton has given us satisfactory proofs that the ancients were well acquainted with *light and shade*, *perspective*, and *foreshortening*. He says,

"The charge has been brought by Perrault, in his *Parallel of the Ancients and the Moderns*, a book in which great malice is shewn against the ancients, together with excessive ignorance on the part of the author. With respect to perspective he has been answered by Sallier. The passages which he produces to refute Perrault are few, but convincing. I shall borrow two of them, and add some others which appear to me decisive with respect to light and shade. The first passage which I shall produce is from Pliny, where he says of painting, "the

and the state of the people became ameliorated.

“ This change arose from the long and profound peace which the nation enjoyed under Henry VII. and from the permission granted by that politic prince to the great landholders to alienate their estates. The long period of peace encouraged habits of industry and commercial activity amongst all classes, which occasioned the creation of capital and the activity of the people by producing objects of comfort or luxury, which augmented the inclination of the landed proprietors to increase their expenditure, and consequently encouraged them to part with their property by sale, and thereby tended to create a middle class of society. It must also be remembered, that the suppression of the Monasteries and the Abbey lands, and the spoliation of the Church by Henry VIII. in the course of his reign, occasioned a distribution of land which had a similar tendency.”

The author describes, in the following strain, the influence of public opinion on the Reformation :

“ The dawn of public opinion in England, though at its commencement weak and indistinct in the former reigns, yet began to be perceptible in that of Queen Elizabeth. It was probably a similar feeling that favoured the Reformation, and brought about the secession of this country from the See of Rome.”

Following the chapter on the present state of public opinion in England, is one on the state of public opinion on the Continent, in which it is contended that Great Britain preceded all other nations in the formation of a public opinion, because of her liberty, of her proper religious feeling, of her laws, and other advantages.

Reverting from the Continent to Greece and Rome, the author contends that there was no such thing as public opinion in either of those states, because proper religious feeling, or moral principle, was unknown, and the principles of Christianity remained unpromulgated. In this opinion we do not hesitate to differ from the author. There are abundant evidences not only of the existence of public opinion, but of a high and honourable moral principle in both the ancient states referred to.

We regret we cannot extract the whole of the chapter on the state of public opinion in France. It is pregnant with matter easy and flowing as to style, and generally just and correct in sentiment. We extract the follow-

ing observations on the ceremonies and influence of the Catholic priesthood generally, at the same time observing that the excesses of the French Revolution were not religious, but political excesses; and the reaction of a frightful and wild licentiousness, after the sway of a hideous and long enduring tyranny.

“ It is a subject of regret that the ceremonies and doctrines of the Church of Rome should be so mixed by their Clergy with religion itself, that it is difficult for many, particularly those of the lower class brought up in that faith, to separate one from the other, to discover the ordinance of man from the precept of the Gospel. Those in such a class, who think such forms are not requisite, are told by the Clergy that they have no religion, and generally end in having none. The consequence of such a result in Catholic countries is much to be regretted. It follows that individuals are influenced by the Priests, or they throw off religion altogether. There is scarcely any medium, and it sometimes happens that the upper and middle classes, more especially the male part of the population, appear to throw off even all external appearance of religion. This observation is applicable to almost all Catholic countries; it arises from the influence of the priesthood, which is in every respect to be deprecated. This proves injurious to the well being of any state, both in a political and moral point of view; and, as the requisites for public opinion extend themselves, may at some future time be remedied.”

The observations on the state of public opinion in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Naples, Sicily, Germany, Turkey, and Russia, are all well worthy attention.

In any writer certain prejudices are unavoidable, but the author of the book before us has perhaps less of bias than one would have expected, writing as he has done of all parties, and addressing himself to none. The notes display considerable learning and much historical research: they are however too numerous, and we wish that a number of them had been drafted into the body of the book. This first attempt to define and “ body forth” public opinion into something definite and tangible, and dependent on certain laws and conditions, will, we have no doubt, give rise to other volumes on the same subject, and we hope the author of the present treatise, who has chalked out the road for many followers, will not abandon the trackless path because he has had the merit of turning it into an open highway.

*Notes of a Journey to the North of Ireland, in the Summer of 1827. To which is added, a brief account of the Siege of Londonderry in 1689. 12mo, pp. 185.*

VISITS to Ireland are visits to the land of beggars, and no humanity or christianity can prevent such an annoyance being unaccompanied with feelings which destroy every pleasurable sensation from the frank hospitality of the gentry, or sublime or beautiful scenery. Gilpin says, that he was greatly annoyed by such importunate petitioners on his "Tour down the Wye," and we think that a peasantry industriously employed, argues a state of things better for themselves and their visitors. Useful people in England do not run from the plough-tail to the field gate to tease every passenger in a good coat.

However, the good temper and elegant manners of the writer, who is a female, enabled her to shake off all incumbrances, though now and then imprisoned by the perpetual rain of the country. In point of fact, Ireland is a farm, and a very excellent one, but all farming regions are barbarous, and there is no comfortable living in them, where the population is dense, otherwise they are pleasant enough, for then charity is a practicable pleasure.

Leaving, however, these uncomfortable considerations to the disciples of Mr. Malthus, and those who have large families to maintain without the means of so doing (a humble fact, which explains every thing in regard to Ireland), we shall only observe, that our lady philosopher exhibits both sentiment and taste in her descriptions. She has given a favourable specimen of her judgment of character in the following passage:

"I am willing to make excuse for you, my good catholic Paddy; still I do not like you altogether—your ways are not ways of pleasantness, and so evil is the report that is gone forth respecting you, that we do not calculate upon finding peace in your paths. And, Paddy, you have withal a significant spark in your eye that, methinks, a little fuel would soon kindle into an inextinguishable flame, and moreover you have a servility in your demeanour, a cunning flattery in your address, incompatible with uprightness of intention and singleness of heart. I have no desire to dwell with you, in order to try the experiment of cultivating your regard, lest I should find your affection as encroaching and troublesome as your hatred is

vindictive and cruel. When I hear that means are to be employed to promote your effectual improvement, I respect the motive, and cordially wish success to an undertaking so laudable. At the same time, I marvel upon what fibre of the tangled and mystic root of your character these wise and skilful operators will commence their labour of love, for the purpose of making the tree good, because we do not expect 'to gather figs from thistles,' and I tell you plainly, that we shall never place implicit dependance upon your good faith or good conduct, as long as you 'lay the flattering unction to your soul,' that to dabble in a temporal spring will absolve you from your sins, or that they may be bleached to emulate the snow upon a bush in the form of a rag." Pp. 117, 118.

We are far from having an ill-natured feeling towards Ireland: God forbid! But we see an able-bodied population unemployed, and unable to obtain employ, and we know that Lieutenants of the Navy have been thanked by Irishmen because they had been *impressed*, and so enabled to earn a livelihood. The fact is, that the people of England are so sectarianized and factionized, that they see nothing, and propose nothing, but through the "darkened glass" of religious and political party. Emigration for an overflowing population, and education (with employ) for the remainder, are the best cures of barbarous habits. Instruction has healed a very poor country, Scotland, because it is attended inevitably with a desire of amelioration of condition. Providence shows, with regard to the Americans and Indians, that if people will not become civilized, they will be enslaved or extirpated, because the contest ultimately resolves itself into self-preservation in the civilized party. However, the time is unfortunately arrived, when reason is considered a disease of intellect; and the adaptation of means to ends, a palpable folly, because expulsion of all Protestants from Ireland will clothe the naked, and feed the hungry. No doubt it will, because legends and miracles are serious truths in the minds of certain deluded religionists.

*A Letter to the Right Hon. John Baron Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor of England, on the Administration of Justice in Wales. By John Frederick Earl Cawdor. 8vo. pp. 78.*

SO much benefit is lost to Wales, from the want of civilization through



the prevalence of litigation, methodism, ignorance, cock-fighting, and bad roads, that we view it in the same light as we should a fine young fellow with both his legs amputated. Some glory would attach to stumping on two wooden-legs, if the necessity were occasioned by glory or patriotism, but when the cause is only curable disease, it really is a painful sensation to see such foolish mutilation. We beg to convey our most respectful sentiments to the noble Earl for breaking the ice, in reference to the reformation of one great abuse, the legal department. The particulars, given with beautiful precision (we do not flatter) and senatorial temper by the Earl, we shall not state in detail (because the interest is purely local), but the grievances are substantially these:—The country abounds with pony lawyers, far inferior to the horse lawyers of England, who swell the costs of actions for *one shilling* to the amount of various pounds sterling; and as more horses can be maintained upon bran and chaff than oats, the shuffling ponies far exceed in number the trotting solicitors of England, and like bad doctors, emaciate, and sometimes kill the people: in plain words, depress amelioration, and make industry only toil and sweat that others may enjoy the profits. It further appears, that forensic adjudication in the courts of Wales is so clogged with forms, &c. that an English Judge of Assize gets rid of more causes in a day than a Welch Judge can (to speak in gross comparison) effect in a year. Details we cannot enter into, and therefore we can only say that the noble Earl has clearly made out a strong case for Parliamentary consideration; and that his pamphlet not only deserves the most solemn perusal, but confers great honour both upon his head and his heart.

Mr. H. OTTLEY, author of the "Popular Introduction to Algebra," has just published a companion work of very great utility, entitled *Algebraic Exercises*, making one of the cheapest works on Algebra ever published, without omitting any of the necessary information or examples.

Dr. MACCORMAC, in his *Treatise on Stammering* (an elaborate work), recommends, as the mode of cure, "expiration of the breath *trigly*, each time when attempting to

speak, the lungs being previously filled to the utmost, or, in other words, reversing the habit of stuttering, which is that of trying to speak without expiring any air," p. 83. After acquiring this habit of husbanding the air of his expirations, the patient is recommended to begin with monosyllabic sounds, the vowels, consonants, &c. progressively. It is a book which proceeds upon the principles of common sense, viz. first acquisition of distinct articulation, and then improvement of it.

Mr. WOSLEY's *View of the American Indians*, presuming that they are the direct descendants of the Jewish tribes that were carried captive by the Assyrian king, presents very curious coincidences with enactments in the Levitical Law, and Hebrew customs and language. It is particularly remarkable that "*Hallelujah!*" (see p. 91) should be the chorus of some of their dance-songs.

We cannot possibly enter into any discussion concerning Mr. TIGHE's *Letters to Lord Tenterden*, on the discretionary power granted to the Marshall of the King's Bench, in granting the rules of his prison. It appears that the Marshal is bound to indemnify creditors where the rules are abused, and whether his security can be supported without a discretionary power, is not for us to determine.

*The Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter*, No. 18, states a case of emancipated slaves in Mexico working as free labourers, with equal profit to the proprietors of estates; and adds, that "on the island of Cuba 150 slaves are required to produce 1600 arrobas, or about 180 tons, whereas in the valley of Cuautla, inferior in fertility to the maritime province of Vera Cruz, 150 free labourers are found sufficient for an estate yielding from 82,000 to 40,000 arrobas, from 360 to 450 tons." (p. 252.) We state this from a superior approbation of free labour and impartiality, though we are satisfied that the abolitionists are violent, and treat property and history with a most unjustifiable disregard.

Mr. LANDOR's *Impious Feast* is energetic; but without denying the merit of his blank verse, and frequent good sentiment and idea, we do not like, as to principle, his "joining doubtful fables with holy names," (see p. 4.) We have abhorrent feelings of mixing romance with Scripture. It seems to us monstrous.

Mr. WOLFE's *Journal of his Oriental Peregrinations* to convert the Jews, shows the fervour of his zeal, and his ill success at the same time. The attempt is somewhat like

persuasion of an ignorant old woman of sixty not to believe in ghosts. The Jews are like sausages and black-puddings, composed of nothing but stuffed meats from Talmudical legends and mystical trash. They are not susceptible of reason. To *unjuce* a Jew is no easy task; but when they have become rich, they have unjuiced themselves spontaneously.

Mr. Noble's *Harmony of the Astronomical Doctrine of a Plurality of Worlds with the Christian Religion*, predicates that the Deity created the universe for no other end but that the human race and thereby Heaven might have existence (earth being the seminary of Heaven), that the planets are earths, and that wherever there are earths there are human inhabitants, (p. 10.) He quotes Swedenborg. How he can settle matters with astronomers and geologists we know not; we only know that Mr. Noble is an ingenious and eloquent writer, though we are not converts to his doctrines.

We cordially agree with Mr. MAUDE in his *Apology for the System of Public and Classical Education*, and we know "that homebred youths have not turned out better than those educated at public schools, nay, generally worse," (see p. 11.) For this reason, we add, because they launch out either from excessive strictness or indulgence. The age is full of sectarian bubbles, and this is one of which the shining and excellent characters on the episcopal, senatorial, and judicial benches, and the numerous members of the regular clergy educated at public schools and universities, is a sufficient confutation.

*La Pia, or the Fair Penitent*, is a poem of great merit, containing some powerful touches of passion, and exhibiting a boldness and acuteness of sentiment which will place the anonymous author much higher in the scale of poetry than most of his numerous brethren will ever attain. There are many passages which would not discredit some of our best and most popular poets.

The *Letter to the Duke of Wellington, by an Englishman*, proposes repeal of the Small Note Bill, a standard of silver, &c. with regard to the currency, a conglomeration of paupers and venal delinquents in the Isle of Man, whence they are to be shipped off, the males to Canada, for employment in a new American mode of ship-building, mentioned p. 24, and of females to Australasia (because it has only hogs and no cows), and lastly, to prevent crime, he proposes revival of the courts leet of Alfred's reign.

Colonel Baron DE BARENBERG has invented a patent safety-powder-flask, &c. and gives instructions in shooting. By way of introducing these matters to greater public notice, he has printed *Appeals to the Game Laws, &c.* Concerning shooting, skill must be acquired by practice, and may be improved by art, but shooting *flying*, according to our experience, will be impeded, not improved, by firing at a dead mark. Sportsmen wisely begin with swallow shooting. The Baron's powder-flask, &c. may be, and we think are, useful inventions; and more practice in firing ball in the army may render musquetry more efficient. The Baron's proposed regulations concerning the Game Laws, would not be endured in Great Britain.

## FINE ARTS.

*Designs for Farm Buildings, &c.* By P. F. Robinson, F. A. S.—Carpenter and Son.

The architect and the painter ought to be united. Effect should be as much studied as convenience, but the latter never sacrificed to the former. In the present century more attention has been paid to the harmonizing of nature and art, than modern architects had been accustomed to bestow. We rejoice at it: it says a great deal for our improvement in taste, and leads us to hope and to anticipate the introduction of some charming villas, and neat and commodious farm-yards. Mr. Robinson's numerous works on domestic architecture have contributed very effectually to the promotion of this species of scenic architecture, and we hope that his labours and his talents are duly rewarded. If merit entitles a man to profit and fame, Mr. Robinson's profession must be *lucrative and gratifying*. In these

designs for farm-buildings we find much of the Swiss and the Italian character introduced. For many situations and scenes we are partial to the Swiss barns, &c. with their overhanging roofs—speaking of shelter—and their gay and lively appearance; but in England, for picturesque effect, we cannot equal the venerable remains of our ancestors. They seem to have a kindred relationship with the climate and the sky, and the green hills and the woods, in fact they appear indigenous. Every one must prefer the old English mill with its darting rivulet and rustic bridge. The Italian granary pleases us: its temple-like classical character would almost increase the estimation of the grain; and the dovecote too is also very convenient. Of the original designs for cottages and farm-houses we cannot speak too highly: they are neat and convenient, and picturesque; and that is every thing that can be desired or produced. They are

indebted for their effective character to their resemblance to the Gothic style, which is much purer and more elegant than what Mr. Soane has thought proper to execute in some of the new buildings behind the House of Lords. And yet Mr. S. is one of the most picturesque architects of the day. That Mr. Robinson has studied Price on the Picturesque is evident from his quotations, and his motto; that he has read him with advantage is evident from his designs, for he has furnished us with homely things, which "properly placed and combined" do indeed produce "the most painter-like effects."

#### *The Deluge.*—Moon and Co.

Painted by J. M. W. Turner, and engraved by J. Quilley. The engraving is excellent, which is more than we can say for the invention and composition of the piece. We see that it is a deluge; but it is not *the Deluge*. The subject is too great for Turner's powers. His soul has not enough of the awful and terrific to conceive such a vast accumulation of wretchedness and distress as the Deluge produced. Almost all who have grappled with the subject have been defeated; have been swept away by one of its own mountain billows, and compelled to acknowledge their incompetency. Martin, of the moderns, is the only man who has been enabled to succeed at all; and with him magnificence, vastness, and the great in every thing, are closely allied. We would advise Turner not to meddle with the sublimely horrible, while he can so effectually cope with the sublimely graceful.

#### MARTIN'S FALL OF NINEVEH, &c. &c.

This splendid production of the magnificent pencil of Martin is now exhibiting at the Western Exchange, Bond-street; and with it are several of his other productions: the Deluge, Macbeth, Pan and Syrinx, and the Bower of Paphos. The *Fall of Nineveh* is most vivid in its colouring, most powerful in its effect, and forcible in expression. The grouping of the figures, and the arrangement of the various conflicts and scenes, are happily executed, and produce a picture which, when the colouring has become a little mellowed by time, will never tire the eye. Some of the figures are master pieces: look at that lovely woman leaning upon the breast of Sardanapalus—her adored and adoring lord—and fancying there to find her only security from the storm. It is we think the finest specimen of loveliness and womanly feeling that Martin has ever produced. The group of bacchanalian slaves in the foreground to the right, is an astonishingly cleverly painted picture of itself. Their determined wish to turn the horrible confusion into an enjoy-

ment for themselves is evident in the large goblet of the delicious liquor which they are tossing down their brutal throats. The splendid array of eastern magnificence; the flight of women screaming with despair and clinging to one another for shelter and support; the eyes of plunderers grinning with dismay and delight; the destructive character of the storm; the breach in the walls; the conflict of men and horses and elephants; the agitation of the waters, and the wreck of the ships; the glare of the lightning, and the flash of swords and spears, are all painted with surprising truth. Who is there but Martin that can conceive such a mass of distress, misfortune, beauty, depravity, and grandeur, as is exemplified in this picture. The *Deluge* we have just alluded to in our notice of Mr. Turner's conception of the same awful subject. After what we there said, we think we need scarcely say that Mr. Martin's is the very reverse of Mr. Turner's. In the former it is the most wholesale washing away of human life that could be imagined. The period of time chosen is that when the inhabitants had fled to the mountains as a last resource; and crowding together on every crag, are successively swept away by an ocean of mountains. The slave bursting his chains and greeting his liberty; the impious man who dares to breathe a curse against the justice of his God, and the affection of his partner, who dreading lest the horrid oath should burst the confines of his lips, kindly places her hand upon the offending mouth, increase the interest of the scene in a powerful degree. This has, since we visited it, been engraved in Mr. Martin's splendid manner, and forms another leaf for his laurel crown. *Macbeth and Banquo's* encounter with the weird sisters on the heath, is a good picture. The army in the distance winding round the base of the heath, the noble figures of Macbeth and Banquo, and "the posters of the sea and land," unlike any thing earthly, "so withered and so wild in their attire," and the grandeur of the scenery, are all effectually depicted. *Pan and Syrinx* offers us a splendid landscape. It is rich in all that flowery luxuriance which the charmed pen of Moore so brilliantly and orientally delineates. Mr. Martin must have been indebted to that romantic writer for so voluptuous a scene. The *Bower of Paphos* is also a well-painted picture.

#### *Landscape's Monkeyana.* Part V.—Moon and Co.

We are glad to find an improvement in this part. It in some degree redeems itself from our observations on the last two parts; boasting several good hits and considerable humour. No 1 is entitled "C'est l'Amour," and exhibits one of those prodigious monkey



cupids. Setting aside the strange deformity of the figure and the inconsistency of contracting a full sized monkey into a small imp, it is very good. The chaplet of roses, the lovelock on the forehead, once so fashionable for the youthful and the loving of both sexes, and the grin of delight, are pretty objects; as are indeed the loveknot and the ring upon the tail. No 2. is political. It is called "The Spoiled child, or not satisfied with 2s. 6d.," and represents that imbecile instrument of a despotic woman, Don Miguel, clothed in royal robes, and holding in one hand the sceptre, while with the other he unmasks himself to gaze upon the crown, to which his mother points, whilst she strips his brainless head of its appropriate covering the cap and bells. In the back ground are monkey monks vowing destruction with the sword, &c. No 3 and 4 are specimens of those glorious self-conceited monkeys who sprawl about town, and annoy every respectable female with their affectation and impudence. One of them is just tasting some Lafitte, with an exclamation of satisfaction; and the other is showing off with genuine coxcombry and vanity, before a poor beggar monkey, whose rags and misery render him far more creditable and respectable.

*Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities.*  
J. Britton.

In our July number we noticed the specimens of this most interesting and attractive work; and augured thence very favorable results. The first number is now before us, and is rich in the antiquities of York; a place beyond all others the most fertile for antiquarian remains of grandeur and elegance, and historic and architectural in-

terest. We shall not say any more at present, but recur to the subject on the publication of a second number.

—◆—  
New Music.

*Cupid and Time, a cavatina, written by R. Morgan, Esq. composed by C. Smith—Pettet.* A very lively little composition, highly creditable to the poet and composer. But the music is considerably indebted to the prettiness of the sentiment.

—◆—  
*I'll away to the surf-beaten shore, a cavatina.* The poetry and melody of this sweetly soft little air is by Wm. Ball, and the symphonies and accompaniment by our favourite J. Barnett. It has the merit of being sung by Miss Paton.

—◆—  
*Mozart's overture to Cosi fan Tutte, as performed at the English Opera House, under the title of "Tit for Tat,"* has been published by Pettet of Oxford-street. This opera, though an exceedingly beautiful composition, is among the inferior works of that great composer. The overture is very fine.

—◆—  
*La Gaieté, the sixth set of Quadrilles by Henry Herz.—Wessell and Stodart.* The compositions of this fine pianist give great pleasure, but they are not so first rate as his execution, which astonishes every one. The same publishers have also published L. Zerbini's agreeable quadrilles selected from Herold's opera of *Marie*.

—◆—  
*Mayseder's Duet arranged for the piano-forte and violin by Spagnoletti, and published by Wessell and Stodart,* is a piece of great merit, and, for amateurs, one extremely difficult of execution.

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ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

By the permission of the dowager Lady Farnaby of Wickham Court, some excavations were commenced on the 17th of September, at a spot called the Warbank, on Keston Court Farm, about four miles beyond Bromley, Kent, and at a small distance from the strong entrenchments on Holwood Hill in the parish of Keston, commonly called Caesar's Camp. Some years since a stone coffin, bearing a Roman ornament, with several Roman coins, tiles, and other relics, were discovered on this spot, and the circumstances were recorded by Alfred John Kempe, esq. F.S.A., in a little tract, intitled, "An Investigation of the Antiquities of Holwood Hill, in the Parish of Keston," accompanied by an etching of the vestiges discovered. This induced T. C. Croker, esq. F.S.A., an ingenious author, artist, and zealous antiquary, to prosecute further re-

searches on the spot, for which purpose he obtained the consent of Lady Farnaby as above, through the intervention of the Rev. Sir Charles Farnaby, Bart. her son.

Several labourers commenced excavating on the morning of the 17th instant, under the direction of Mr. Croker, and in a short space of time laid open the foundation of a circular Roman building, about 90 feet in circumference, with projecting abutments at regular intervals. The walls were a yard in thickness, constructed of flint and Roman mortar, bonded with regular courses of Roman tile, chiefly of the roof-kind, turned up at the edges, and indented at the ends. In immediate contiguity with the remains of this edifice, was another of much smaller dimensions of an oblong form, from which the coffin had been taken some years since, mentioned in Mr. Kempe's account. Mr. Croker continued his researches on the fol-

A new work on the State of the Paper Currency, and the probable consequences of the present measures if persevered in. By THOS. ATTWOOD.

*Preparing for Publication.*

A compendious Grammar of the Egyptian Languages, both of the Coptic and Sahidic dialects; with Observations on the Bashmuri; together with the Alphabets of the Hieroglyphics and Enchorial Characters, and some Explanation relative to their use. By the Rev. H. TATTAM, Rector of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford. There is an Appendix, consisting of the Rudiments of a Dictionary of the ancient Egyptian Language in the Enchorial Character, by Dr. Young.

A Numismatic Chart, comprising a Series of 350 Grecian Coins of Kings arranged in chronological order from the earliest period to the beginning of the 4th century, executed on stone; the gold and bronze Coins will be coloured. By B. R. GREEN.

Ancient Ballads and Songs of the North of Scotland, chiefly historical and legendary, and hitherto unpublished; collected from the recitation of very old people, and accompanied with explanatory Notes. By Peter Buchan, Corresponding Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and Author of the Annals of Peterhead.

Mrs. Belzoni has issued a prospectus for publishing a complete Series of lithographic engravings from the original model of the Egyptian Tomb made by her husband, and now in her possession. The plates, we are informed, will be upwards of eighty, and will be published in numbers. We heartily wish it success, for the benefit of the unfortunate widow of that great traveller, and for the important results which are likely to ensue to science.

On the Events of our Saviour's Life which are the subjects of annual commemoration in the services of the United Church of England and Ireland. By the Bishop of Down and Connor (Dr. MANT).

The History of the Rise and early Progress of Christianity, comprising an Enquiry into its true Character and Design. By the Rev. SAMUEL HINDS, Vice Principal of St Alban's Hall, Oxford.

History of the Church of England to the beginning of the nineteenth century. By the Rev. J. B. S. CARWITHEN, of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, Author of the Bampton Lectures for 1809.

Chronology of our Saviour's Life. By the Rev. C. BENSON, Master of the Temple.

The Family-Monitor, or a help to Domestic Happiness. By the Rev. JOHN ANGELL JAMES.

Another Volume of Dr. Lingard's History of England, beginning with the Commonwealth.

Great Britain Illustrated, a Series of Views, comprising all the Cities, principal Towns, Public Buildings, Docks, and remarkable Edifices, in the United Kingdom, from drawings made expressly for the Work by W. Westall, A. R. A. and engraved by Finden. With Descriptions, by Thomas Moule, author of the Bibliotheca Heraldica, &c. &c.

Fisher's Grand National Improvements, or, Picturesque Beauties of the British Empire in the Nineteenth Century, commencing with Liverpool, Manchester, &c. in the County Palatine of Lancaster. The Literary Department by W. H. Pyne, esq. and others; the Graphic by and under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Wallis.

The Present State of Van Diemen's Land, comprising an Account of its agricultural Capabilities, &c. By HENRY WIDDOWSON, late agent to the Van Diemen's Agricultural Establishment.

Tales of a Grandfather, bringing down the Scottish History to the Rebellion in 1745. By Sir WALTER SCOTT.

Another volume of Mr. Buckingham's Travels in the East.

TIME'S TELESCOPE for 1829.

Cabinet Cyclopaedia. By Dr. LARDNER.

Popular Illustrations of Medicine and Diet. Part. I. Of the principal exciting Causes of Disease and Death. By Dr. SHIRLEY PALMER.

Ackermann's FORGET ME NOT, enriched by fourteen engravings by Le Keux, Finden, Agar, Englehart, Romney, Davenport, Shenton, Wallis, Humphrys, Freebairn, Good-year, and Portbury, from original paintings by Martin, Cooper, Daniell, Chalon, Thomson, Leslie, Stephanoff, Prout, Owen, Miss L. Sharpe, Clennell, Corbould, and Witherington. The literary portion consists of more than one hundred contributions.

Ackermann's LE PETIT BIJOU, written entirely in French by Mons. D'EMDEN, embellished with seven fine engravings, dedicated by permission to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

THE WINTER'S WREATH, embellished with twelve highly finished line engravings on steel. The Editors have procured the literary assistance of Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Opie, Miss M. R. Mitford, Miss E. Taylor, the Roscoes, Montgomery, Bowring, Howitt, Coleridge, Milhouse, &c.

CHEROKEE NEWSPAPER.

A Newspaper has lately been established by the Indians of the Cherokee nation, called the Phoenix. It is printed at New Echota, the capital of this new republic, and is partly in English and partly in the Cherokee language; for the printing of the latter, a new character has been adapted by its editor—who is a native Indian. The paper is correctly and well printed; and gives proof of

the progress which this interesting nation of Indians is making, not only towards civilization, but to literary, commercial, and political eminence.

The territory occupied by the Cherokees contains about 1,400 square miles, and comprises the north-west angle of Georgia, the north-east of the State of Alabama, and the south-east of that of Tennessee. Their population amounts to 15,060 individuals, of whom 13,563 are natives, 147 white men, 73 white females, and 1,277 slaves. New Echota is the name of their principal town. July 26, 1826, they adopted a form of government nearly resembling that of the States of the American Union.

The Cherokees, hemmed in on all sides by the white population, and unable to subsist any longer by the chase, or by fishing, have been forced to have recourse to agriculture and the mechanical arts, in which, within the last twenty years, they have made surprising advances. They inhabit commodious houses, united into villages, and many of them possess farms of thirty or forty acres, highly cultivated, and abundantly provided with horses and cattle of every description. The Baptist, however, and other missionaries, have converted many of them to Christianity. They have now schools where 500 of their children learn to read, write, and cypher; they will soon possess a library and museum.

#### MANNA.

At the sitting of the Académie des Sciences in Paris, of the 4th of Sept. M. Thénard submitted to the Members a substance, which he had received for that purpose from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was a specimen of a kind of celestial manna which had fallen from the clouds in Persia, at the beginning of the present year, in such abundance, as stated to the French Consul in Persia by a Russian general who had witnessed it, that the earth to a large extent was completely covered to the depth of six inches. Cattle of every description, particularly sheep, ate it with avidity, and even bread was made, which was perfectly fit for the nourishment of man. The Academy recognised in this article a nutritious lichen, already described by botanists, and which must have been carried to the spot by some peculiar action of the winds. A similar phenomenon occurred in the same region of Persia in the year 1825.

#### FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

At the University of Munich last year, there were 1,632 students. There are no less than 80 ordinary and extraordinary professors and tutors, as well as a few professors honorary, at this University. The University library contains 105,600 works in various languages on different subjects. According to official returns there were 10,141

students at the different Spanish Universities last year. At the University of Göttingen, the number of students in June amounted to 1,871; at the University of Tübingen, to 781; at the University of Heidelberg to 787; and at the University of Würzburg to 641.

#### DIVING APPARATUS.

M. Beaudouin, a native of Paris, has invented a new system of moving under water, by which he is enabled to remain under water about a quarter of an hour, without any communication with the atmospheric air. His head, on these occasions, is enveloped in a head-piece of his own invention. He lately exhibited the effects of his apparatus before the Duke of Bordeaux and Mademoiselle, at Bagatelle. — A person by the name of Margrie, in Great Newport-street, Long Acre, has also invented a diving apparatus, by which he was enabled to remain under water for three quarters of an hour. The experiment was made between Westminster and Waterloo bridges, in six feet water. It consists of oiled silk, completely waterproof, and so constructed as to admit of a person putting it on, and afterwards effectually closing the opening through which he enters, by means of an overlapping apron, properly secured with a strap and buckle. A tin cap, closely united to the lower and more flexible portion of the dress, protects the neck, face, and head of the diver. Every part of the apparatus is air and water tight. In front of the tin case that envelops the head, and directly opposite the eyes, is inserted a small square of glass, through which objects are discerned. Air is supplied through a tube, which, when the individual using the apparatus is under water, is fed by a condenser worked by assistants placed in a boat or otherwise, at the surface. The same tube is employed to convey air to a lantern, which the operator has the power of turning in all directions, so as to cast its rays on any given object, when he has descended to a depth that renders artificial light necessary. A second tube is inserted in the tin cap, and communicates with the lantern for the purpose of allowing the expired and rarified air to escape to the surface. Both tubes are flexible, and capable of being extended to any desired length.

#### ASTRONOMY.

Professor Struve, who has recently been making astronomical observations at Dorpat, with the achromatic telescope of Fraunhofer, has discovered a number of double stars, making the total number in the four classes 3,063, which is nine times greater than that in the catalogue of Herschel. — Professor Struve explains why the small stars appear so seldom double, by the difficulty of seeing at an immense distance a satellite star, which is often much more faint than a principal one.



## SELECT POETRY.

*Lines written at Halcomb Cottage, Middle Hill, near Box; in August 1828.*

**H**APPY the man, whose tranquil lot  
Is fixed for life at Halcomb cot! \*  
Far from the busy "hum of men,"  
Along the cool sequester'd glen,  
Beside the clear meandering rill  
That laves the brakes of Middle Hill,  
He wanders;—free from pomp and noise,  
Corroding cares and heartless joys.  
Upon the hallow'd Sabbath day,  
To Ditchridge Church he speeds his way;  
A simple structure, small but clean,  
That suits the genius of the scene,  
Where Mullens to the listening train  
Makes Heaven's recorded precepts plain.  
Near to the sacred fane appears  
A mansion famed in other years,  
That boasted for its former Lord  
The bannered line of Hungerford.  
But all its honours now are flown!  
Sculptur'd in long-enduring stone  
An eagle-crest remains alone.†  
Above the brook and verdant mead,  
The spire of Box erects its head;  
While to the northward you discern  
The stately tower of bleak Colerne:  
And on the fertile vale are seen,  
The still retreats of Ashley Green.

D. CABANEL.

*On a Picture in illustration of some passages in Paradise Lost, painted by WILLIAM ETTY, Esq. R.A. Elect.*

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

**W**ERE Milton now alive, possessed of sight,  
And his embodied beauties here to view,  
This scene he would behold with proud delight,  
And own that Etty is a poet too.  
But if Poussin could from the grave arise,  
His heart at once would feel an envious thorn,  
He would behold the work with jealous eyes,  
And writhing, wish that Etty ne'er was born.  
Artist! 'tis thine to reach the heroic sphere,  
Or sport where Graces and the Loves preside;  
Lofty or beautiful thy forms appear,  
By Genius warm'd, with Nature still thy guide.

\* Halcomb Cottage is situated six miles from Bath, and one from Box; and was formerly for twelve summers the residence of Lady Araminta Monck.

† This once magnificent mansion is now inhabited by Farmer Cottle, who lets out it for summer lodgings.

*On the Picture of Mary, Queen of Scots, in the Bodleian Gallery at Oxford.*

**O** PICTA, ante alias longè pulcherrima formas,  
Quot redolens vitæ spiritum intus alit;  
Dum labrum aspicio ridens, oculosque nitentes,  
Cuncta tamen tacito conciliata metu,  
Casta sis an fallax, dubitem licet,—O, mihi certe  
Dulcis es, ut conjux; omnibus, et mere-  
Englished.

**O** LOVELIEST offspring of the painter's art,  
Fraught with such looks as life could ne'er  
Whilst I those smiles of playful fondness view,  
I doubt thee false, yet scarce believe thee  
Charmed at the sight, I still forego my claim,—  
Thy smiles, thy beauty, shine on all the same!  
Q. J.

*On a young man taking a ladder from the front of a house, to enable a female with whom he had been walking in Hyde Park, to get over the gate.*

## DANGEROUS STEPS.

By Mrs. CAREY,

Author of "Lasting Impressions," &c.

**T**HAT lovers take rash steps we know—  
Mark those who to Auld Scotia go.  
And false steps, too, which many a fair  
Has liv'd to mourn through years of care—  
And steps so thoughtless, strange, and wild,  
As prove that Love is yet a child.  
But, to take steps from other folk,  
Is new—and may not prove a joke;  
For Law's rude hands the elf may seize,  
Who takes such dangerous steps as these.  
West Square.

## IMPROMPTUS.—By the Same.

*On hearing a person remark that Miss Landon could write on nothing but Love.*

**L**ANDON! when Critics say, thy melting strains  
Breathe but of Love—its pleasures, or its  
Tell them, such theme well suits a lay like thine,  
For Love, and genuine verse, are both divine.

*On a Person stealing "the Miseries of Human Life."*

**S**TEAL Miseries! upon my word,  
This is a theft the most absurd  
That can our wonder move.  
But, should he steal them all—what then?  
Earth would be Heav'n; and mortal men  
Would live like saints above.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The land forces of France, at this time, consist of eight regiments of foot guards, eight ditto of horse guards, one ditto of foot artillery of the guards, one ditto of horse artillery of ditto, one ditto of waggon train of ditto, 64 ditto of infantry of the line, 20 ditto of light infantry, four ditto of Swiss infantry, one ditto of Hohenlohe, eight condemned companies, 45 garrison companies, two regiments of carabiniers (heavy horse,) 10 ditto of cuirassiers, 12 ditto of dragoons, 18 ditto of horse chasseurs, six ditto of hussars, eight ditto of foot artillery, four regiments of horse artillery, 12 companies of ouvriers (workmen), eight ditto of the waggon train, 15 ditto of garrison artillery, three corps of engineers, one battalion of pontoon men, six companies of sappers and miners with pontoons, one troop of waggon train, 24 legions of mounted gens d'armes. Forming altogether a grand total of 231,207 men, divided into 21 military divisions. Five regiments of infantry are garrisoning the colonies.

The actual state of the French navy is, afloat and building, 386 vessels, of which 53 are ships of the line, 57 frigates. Of these 53 vessels, seven are at sea, and eight soon will be, 23 are laid up in ordinary, and 20 are on the stocks. Of the frigates, 36 are at sea or ready for it, 18 are budding.

The revenue of the Catholic church of France has been annually increasing since the accession of the Bourbons; of which serious complaints have been made. The budget voted for the Catholic faith amounted in 1815 to 11,380,000 francs, in 1816, to 16,400,000, in 1817, to 20,700,000, in 1818, 22,000,000, and so on gradually increasing till the budget for 1829, which contained for the Catholic faith a charge of 35,610,000, and making in 15 years the sum total of 382,600,000 francs. In 1817 each Curé had, on an average, 504 francs; and in 1828 each one has 690 francs. It has increased, therefore, a fifth; while each member of the aristocratic part of the priesthood has his revenue increased from 2,780 francs, in 1817, to 3,690 francs; or more than one-third. In 1825, 1,796,836 francs were appropriated to preserve power, &c. of the archbishops. In 1817, the article *recours* was 60,000 francs, this year it is upwards of one-third of a million. The bursaries for seminaries, which in 1825 and 1826 amounted to 925,000 francs, amount now to 1,300,000 francs, without including the new credit of 1,200,000 francs, granted by a law not included in the current budget.

## SPAIN.

Advices from Saragossa, state that serious disorders, which threatened to be of vital importance, had broken out in that province. This was caused by a suit between the Ecclesiastic Chapter and the gardeners, respecting the payment of certain dues; and the tribunal having decided it in favour of the latter, the Chapter had appealed from the sentence, which appeal ended in the gardeners being condemned to pay the demand. These latter had consequently formed themselves into a society for resisting payment, and threatened to destroy the grounds of such as yielded. The spirit of disorder had attained such a height, that the captain general of the province had forwarded an account to the Government, and asked for troops to put down the insubordination, which had been complied with.

The Archbishop of Toledo lately published an order, prohibiting almost every description of books, prayer-books excepted, from entering his diocese. Every work in a foreign language, every translation, and all the French and English journals, are forbidden.

## PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon letters are filled with accounts of proscription, arrests, and of all those acts by which tyranny hopes to consolidate its power by striking terror into the hearts of its slaves. Don Miguel has issued a decree, confiscating, for the use of his treasury, not only the property of those who lately opposed him in arms, but of those who have emigrated. At one time the exports from Lisbon and Oporto to Great Britain amounted to 3,000,000*l.* or 4,000,000*l.* a year, and now there is not to be seen a British flag in the Tagus.

Madeira has surrendered to Don Miguel, almost without resistance. The expedition appeared before the town and bay of Machico on the 22d August. The landing of the troops took place without opposition. The next day they marched upon Funchal, which they entered. Governor Vadez, with the most opulent and influential of the inhabitants of the place, took shelter on board an English sloop of war lying in the harbour.

On the 2d of September, his Brazilian Majesty's frigate *Imperatriz*, Vice-admiral Count de Sousel, arrived at Gibraltar in 69 days from Rio de Janeiro, with the young Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria da Gloria on board. Thunderstruck with the intelligence they received of the state of Portugal, they were undecided in what way to

act. Their first intentions were to have gone to Vienna; but England seems the most proper place for the Queen to remain in, until advices have been received from her father.

In a recent proclamation, Don Pedro calls upon the Portuguese to espouse the cause of his daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria, in the name of the throne and altar, against his brother, whom, by a convenient fiction, he asserts to be under coercion.

### NETHERLANDS.

A royal decree of the 10th Sept. decides, "That the city of Antwerp shall enjoy exemption from the duties on importation and exportation, by means of an entrepôt, in the same manner as it was granted to the city of Amsterdam, by the royal decree of the 9th of May last."

### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The campaign which the Russian armies have undertaken against the Turks may be of longer duration than was expected. According to the accounts which are received from all quarters, it is incredible what bravery and perseverance are daily shown by the Mussulmans. Both at Schumla and Varna, the Turks continue to manifest the utmost resistance. According to all accounts, the force of the Turks at Choumla is from 120,000 to 140,000 men, and receives daily reinforcements. Choumla, and the works about it, are said to be defended by 1,400 pieces of cannon, chiefly cast iron; and the Turks are stated to have shewn great bravery and firmness in the late actions. At Varna, which is closely invested by land and sea, the Russians are employing the most vigorous exertions. Several gallant sorties have been made by the garrison. Two were made on the 7th and 9th of August, and the conflict lasted till sunset on each day. The Turkish infantry are described as having made repeated charges on the Russians. Whilst these operations were carrying on by land, Admiral Greig seconded the Russians by sea. He bombarded the place on the 7th, from a frigate and a bomb vessel.

If we may believe the Turkish bulletins, the defence against the Russians has been as successful as can be desired. The Capitan Pacha writes, that on the 9th he completely defeated the Russians, who made an attack upon Varna. Ibrahim Pacha had surprised one of their convoys between Bazardjik and Jana Bazza, and captured it, after having massacred the escort. The accounts from Silistria are equally favourable, and the Pacha of Widdin was preparing an offensive operation against Little Wallachia. The garrison of Silistria made, on the 2d Aug. a sally, in which the Russian corps besieging the place was beaten. The Turks are said to have lost but few men, while the Russians had 2,000 killed. On the 18th of August

the Turks, to the amount of 20,000, sallied from their entrenched camp at Calafat, advanced as far as Czowi, seized on all the ammunition, provisions, and forage which they could find, and retired, taking with them some thousand head of cattle. The whole district of Mehedud has been laid waste.

From Bucharest we learn, that 25,000 Turks, chiefly cavalry, having passed the Danube, proceeded rapidly to Lower Chyl, where, being joined by a horde of Arnauts, they marched towards Crajova. General Geismar, who commanded the Russian corps, surprised in his cantonments, endeavoured to rally his troops, in his retreat—and the Count Langeron, who arrived to his relief, could only assist in covering his retreat. Under these unfortunate circumstances they were obliged to abandon to the Turks 6,000 head of horned cattle, all the magazines of provision and ammunition, which were considerable, and more than forty pieces of artillery, which the conquerors immediately transported to Widdin.

Intelligence from Constantinople of the 18th Aug. states that a serious conspiracy had been detected in that city, occasioned by the remnant of the Janissaries, who had entered into an extensive conspiracy to overthrow the Sultan. The plot appears to have been completely crushed. Three hundred persons were executed the next day.

### NORTH AMERICA.

The Great American Western Canal, which was begun in 1817, is now completed, and connects Lake Erie with the waters of the Hudson, near Albany. Its whole length is 362 miles, and it cost seven millions of dollars.

AMERICAN NAVY.—The American Navy consists of forty vessels, of which there are seven 74s, or ships of the line; seven 44s, or frigates of the first class; four of the second class, including the Fulton steam ship; twelve sloops of war; seven schooners, and other vessels. At present nineteen of the above are in ordinary, and twenty-one in commission. In addition, five ships of the line, six frigates, and four sloops of war, are now building, and in a state of forwardness.

The Military Chief of the Department of Panama has announced that he is commissioned by the Municipal Government to superintend the opening of a new rail-road from Panama to Porto Bello, in order to facilitate the overland communication between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. He states, that the distance between these places is 12 English leagues and two miles—that the route of the road does not exceed 14 leagues 450 yards—that three parties of labourers of 60 each, are employed in opening the road, and that he hoped, in March last, to transport the mail by this route, and to have points marked out where cultivators may be located. It is thought by many intelligent



men, that a rail road across the Isthmus may be constructed at a moderate expense.

Of the languages in America 11,647,000 persons speak English; 10,584,000 Spanish; 7,593,000 Indian; 3,740,000 Portuguese; 1,242,000 French; 216,000 Dutch, Danish, and Swedish.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

It is stated, on the authority of letters from Carthagena to the 22d July, that Bolívar has declared war against Peru, on the part of Colombia and Bolivia. A proclamation has been addressed to the inhabitants of these States, mentioning that Bolivia has been invaded by the Peruvians, and that the acts of hostility are sent to him duly authenticated by General Sucre; he therefore calls upon all Colombians, and the natives of Bolivia, to take up arms and support him in this just and necessary measure of retribution. General Paez, in a proclamation dated Valencia, 15th July, addressed to the Intendant of the Department, announces the elevation of Bolívar to the supreme power. All the adjacent provinces immediately declared for the Liberator.

#### EAST INDIES.

La Perouse.—Calcutta papers, received by the Laurel, to the beginning of May, contain a most interesting narrative of the proceedings of Captain Dillon, of the Research, during his voyage to discover the fate of La Perouse. At Tongataboo an attempt was made on the ship by the natives in nineteen canoes, but, owing to the precautions of Captain Dillon, it was rendered nugatory. The Research arrived at Tucopia on the 5th of September; and Captain Dillon there learned from a Lascar, a native of Surat, that about five years previous he had visited Mannicola, at which time were living there two old white men, who were formerly of the crew of two ships wrecked there, and that he had seen several parts of the wreck, consisting of pieces of iron, brass guns, &c. Capt. Dillon, on the 6th, sent on shore to purchase such of these articles as were in possession of the natives; among which were the silver handle of a sword, with a large cypher on one side, and on the other another cypher, apparently a P. with a crown over it; a razor; one half of a brass globe; an old sword-blade; and variety of pieces of iron, iron-bolts, screws, &c. On the 8th, the captain arrived off Mannicola, and, after some preliminary proceedings, to quiet the apprehensions of the natives, an intercourse was opened. On the 13th, the Research came to anchor, and Capt. Dillon made particular inquiry after the two white men left there; and gathered from the inhabitants that, when the oldest islanders were boys, on one dreadful stormy

night, which unroofed their huts, broke down their fruit-trees, and did considerable other damage, two large ships were lost on the South west side of the island, near the villages Wannow and Priow; one of them sunk in deep water, the other was thrown on the reef. The "spirits" on-board the latter ship carried on shore to Priow several articles that served to assist in building a small two-masted vessel, in which they sailed away, leaving two of their number behind. These men were known to the islanders by the name of Maia, one of whom died three years and a half before Capt. Dillon's visit; and the other, who resided with a chief of the Pawcorie tribe, joined his protector in a war in which he was defeated, and compelled to seek safety by a flight to one of the neighbouring islands, the white man accompanying him on the voyage. This event occurred a year and a half before the arrival of Capt. Dillon, and since the above period nothing had been heard of the Pawcorie tribe. The inhabitants of Mannicola stated that great wars had been carried on between the whites and the inhabitants of the West and South-west sides of the island, during which five of the Wannow chiefs and forty of their men were slain, and that they had not been concerned in this, nor had they seen any of the people from the wrecks. The natives where the ships were wrecked were far from communicative, it is supposed from a dread that Capt. Dillon came to seek satisfaction. Capt. Dillon left Mannicola on the 8th of October, in search of the Frenchman who had fled with the Pawcorie tribe, and arrived at Otouhoa, Iadenney, but without success. At the latter place the Research was attacked by 175 canoes, with three to five natives each, who shot some poisoned arrows; but, on a discharge of muskets, when one was wounded, they were quelled. The natives stated that no such persons as the white men had ever been seen there. While at anchor in the bay, Capt. Dillon held a council of his officers, when it was unanimously resolved that further search after the survivor would be ineffectual, and Capt. Dillon returned to the Bay of Islands, in New Zealand, on the 5th of November. At Mannicola Capt. Dillon recovered the curved part of a ship's large iron knee, two iron bolts, and other materials, and one silver gravy-spoon, French fashion, with apparently a P on it, and a crown with a flower under it, two double-headed shot, and many other things belonging to the ships, among others, a large brass bell with a cross on it, and on the right of the cross the words Bazin m'a Faith, four small brass guns, a copper saucepan with two fleurs-de-lis stamps on it. Thus, after a period of forty years, has the fate of the unfortunate La Perouse been ascertained.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

*Brunswick Clubs.*—There is great activity displayed in Dublin, as well as in almost all parts of the North of Ireland, in establishing Orange Associations under the name of Brunswick Clubs. The chief club is to be held at Morrison's, one of the principal hotels and taverns of Dublin. In the counties of Derry, Cavan, Cork, &c. the organization of these clubs proceeds with equal activity. At Sligo, Armagh, Derry, Antrim, Enniskillen, &c. initiatory proceedings have commenced. It is intended to establish, if possible, a Protestant rent. These clubs are also ramifying in England. One is forming in the county of Bucks, under the denomination of the Brunswick Constitutional Club of the County of Buckingham, in which several persons of high respectability have already enrolled their names. One of the most respectable meetings ever assembled in Kent lately took place at Maidstone, to take into consideration the best means at the present crisis of expressing the determination of the Protestants of that county to uphold the principles which placed the House of Brunswick on the Throne of these Realms. There were present, (beside the chairman the Hon. Col. Wingfield Stratford,) the Earl of Winchelsea, Viscount Sydney, Lord Teynham, Lord Bexley, the Hon. Mr. Harris, eldest son of Lord Harris, Sir John Bridges, M. P. Sir Egerton Brydges, Mr. Wells, M. P. for Maidstone, Sir Edward Dering, Mr. Cholmondeley Dering, Gen. Mulcaster, Sir Edward Knatchbull, M. P. and nearly all the rank, respectability, and influence of the county. The first resolution, which went to the establishment of the Brunswick Constitutional Club, was proposed by the Earl of Winchelsea, and seconded by Sir John Brydges, and passed unanimously. The meeting was subsequently addressed in support of the Resolutions by Lord Sydney, Lord Bexley, Sir Edward Dering, and others, and the same strong and ardent tone of high Protestant principle pervaded the entire assemblage.

It seems to be felt unanimously that the time has at length arrived when the Protestants of England should stand forth in defence of the Constitution of 1688. Lord Kenyon, and the Duke of Newcastle, have each taken up the subject in animated addresses to the public, through the medium of the newspapers. The Duke of Newcastle, in his Letter to Lord Kenyon, says, "an appeal to the nation is our only resource; it must be made; and the voice of the nation  $\pm$  1st decide whether Protestantism or

Popery shall prevail; whether, by treading in the footsteps of our forefathers, we will maintain the Protestant ascendancy, which their practical wisdom established for us,—or whether, to our eternal shame, to our certain punishment, we will see the Jesuits triumphant, and the idolatrous worship of Papists openly displayed throughout this now Protestant land. In short, the nation must decide whether these kingdoms shall be at once the cradle and the citadel of Protestantism and real liberty, or the hot bed of Popery, with its scarlet train of mental and political despotism."—"An inaction totally inexplicable possesses the Government. We see rebellion stalk through the land with impunity—conciliation still reigns in our Councils. The Popish Association, day after day, audaciously asserts its omnipotence, and proclaims aloud that it will yield to no other authority. One of their members, a fellow who years since deserved to be hanged for his treason, has, through this means, been chosen to sit in a British Protestant Parliament, although a Papist;—itinerant Popish demagogues are roaming through the country, spouting sedition and treason; and who offers the slightest opposition to all this? No one."

An event has occurred at *Hastings* of importance to persons occupying land by the sea. A piece of land on the West of Hastings, on which between two and three hundred houses are standing, occupied by about a thousand inhabitants, has recently been claimed by his Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and the occupants have been served with notices of ejectment. This land, within the memory of some inhabitants of the town, was sea-beach, and was first covered with earth for the purpose of being converted into a cricket-ground. Portions of it were afterwards gradually inclosed for yards and warehouses, houses, cottages, &c. It appears, however, from a recent legal decision, that land forsaken by the sea is not the property of the Crown, but of the owner of the nearest land above high water mark.

The monument erected to the memory of the late General Sir Thomas Picton, at *Car-marthen*, has been thrown open to public view. The structure, in its general design, particularly the shaft and entablature, resembles Trajan's Pillar in Rome; and for the durability of the materials (black marble) promises to survive the wreck of as many ages as that mouldering but interesting relic of antiquity. On the South side of the monument is the following inscription:—"Sir Thomas Picton, Knight Grand Cross of the Military Order of the Bath, of

the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, and of other Foreign Orders, Lieutenant-General in the British Army, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Pembroke. born at Poyston, in Pembrokeshire, in August, 1758; died at Waterloo, on the 18th of June, 1815, gloriously fighting for his Country and the Liberties of Europe. Having honourably fulfilled, on behalf of the public, various duties in various climates, and having achieved the highest military renown in the Spanish Peninsula, he thrice received the unanimous thanks of Parliament, and a monument, erected by the British Nation in St Paul's Cathedral, commemorates his death and services. His grateful countrymen, to perpetuate past and incite to future exertions, have raised this column, under the auspices of His Majesty King George the Fourth, to the memory of a Hero and a Welshman. The plan and design of this monument was given by our countryman, John Nash, esq. F.R.S. Architect to the King. The ornaments were executed by E. H. Bailey, esq. R.A. and the whole was erected by M. Daniel Mainwaring, of the town of Carmarthen, in the years 1826 and 1827."—On the North side is a translation of the above in Welch.

Aug. 23. The new Church at Scarborough, which has received the name of Christ Church, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York. The first stone was laid on the 19th Oct. 1826, by the late Rev. J. Kirk, Vicar of St. Mary's. P. Atkinson, esq. of York, is the architect. The style is Gothic, of the 13th century. The outside of the building is faced with Hackness stone. The interior dimensions are 88 feet long, and 50 wide in the square; the height of the nave, or centre ceiling, is 40 feet, the tower is 16 feet square within, and the total height from the ground to the top of the pinnacle is 116 feet. The accommodation is calculated for 1800 persons; one half in pews, and the remainder in free benches, including an upper gallery at the West end for charity children. The East windows, which consist of five narrow lancet-windows, have the King's arms in the centre, and the Archbishop of York and Sir John V. B. Johnstone's arms, and the arms of Scarborough on each side, and under the King's arms. Sir John Johnstone gave the stone for the building; and of the expenses 4,000*l.* was obtained from the National Commissioners, and 3,000*l.* raised by subscription. No place of burial is attached.

Sept. 16, 17, 18. The *Denlgh Eisteddfod and Musical Festival* took place, at which the Duke of Sussex was present. The President of the meeting was Sir Edward Moxton, bart. The Patrons were, the Marquis of Anglesey, Earl Grosvenor, Earl Powis, Earl of Plymouth, Lord Bagot, Lord Dun-  
Garr. *Mac. September, 1828.*

gannon, Lord Newborough, Lord Dynevor, Lord Clive, Lord Ashley, the Bishops of St. Asaph and Bangor, Sirs W. W. Wynn, E. P. Lloyd, and C. Morgan, barts. The Vice-presidents were fifty-two personages inhabiting Wales, including eight Baronets, and nine Members of Parliament. The President said, that the objects of meetings like the present were to preserve the purity of the Welsh language, and to cultivate its poetry and music. Among the prizes was one for the best English essay, containing "An historical Account of the Flintshire Castles," a premium of seven guineas, and a medal of the value of three guineas, to Miss Anghared Lloyd, a name not unknown to Welsh literature. The prize proposed for the best Englyn on the visit of the Royal Duke was adjudged to Catwg,—namely, Griffin Williams, alias Bardig Griff. Peris, who read the composition. The successful candidate for the prize on Sir Stephen Glynn coming of age was John Owen, of Denbigh. The Rev Mr. Price was called upon to announce that the prize of the gold harp was about to be contested. There were only two candidates for the chief prize, viz. Rhys Jones of Llanrwst, formerly of Liverpool, who performed "The Rising of the Lark;" and Richard Roberts, of Carnarvon, who played "Sweet Richard." The prize was awarded to the latter, and the Duke of Sussex invested him with his reward.

Manchester, Sept. 19. This day arrived here, after a passage through the several canals from Paddington, a steam-vessel, built for the purpose of navigating the canals of the kingdom; an attempt which has been once or twice made, but has never heretofore succeeded. The vessel which has come here is the invention of Mr. David Gordon, well known as the originator of the portable gas. The vessel is small, and of a very moderate power. It passed through the Regent's Canal at London, and also the Grand Junction Canal, the Birmingham, the Coventry, the Oxford, the Grand Trunk (or Trent and Mersey), into the Duke of Bridgewater's noble Canal, by which this part of the country is so distinguished. In the progress of this voyage it came through two subterranean tunnels, each of nearly two miles in length, the one at Stoke Brecon, in Northamptonshire, and the other ending at Preston Brook, in this county, besides two or three small tunnels, one of them near Braunston. Through the last of the long tunnels the steam vessel towed a large barge laden with timber, thus saving the labour usual in passing through by tunnels, and which is most unfriendly to the health and safety of the labourers employed in that task. The present voyage has been purely experimental, for the purpose of ascertaining the possibility of employing steam-vessels without injury to the canals, a fact now fully ascertained.



## LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS has been printed. After noticing the extent of the population of London and Middlesex, which is estimated at nearly 1,400,000, being an increase of 19 per cent. since 1811, it accounts for 19 per cent. of the increase of crime by the corresponding increase of the population, and amongst the other causes they class the low price of gin, and the high rate of wages, which enables some mechanics to do without work for several days together. The Committee then notice the neglect of children as a cause of crime, and particularly the practice of gambling among them.—The more frequent holding of sessional trials is recommended, for the purpose of abridging the period between the apprehension and trial of juvenile offenders; and it is also recommended that in their subsequent punishment intercourse with each other should be prevented.—On the subject of restitution of stolen goods, bankers' parcels, &c. the Committee impress upon the Government and the Legislature the necessity of some effectual stop to this increasing evil. With respect to the part taken by police officers in these negotiations, the Committee say that nothing has been proved, except as to officers connected with Bow-street and the City; but in these cases they are declared to have acted from no corrupt motive, and frequently to have been satisfied for their agency with less than they could have gained by the apprehension of the guilty parties. The Committee, however, reprobate the practice with great severity, and recommend re-consideration and revision of the law which relates to it.—On the subject of warrants in cases of felony, and search warrants, the Committee notice the evils occasioned by requiring the warrants to be backed; as, whilst this is doing, the property may be removed or the culprit escape; and they commend that "in future warrants, whether to apprehend the person or to search the premises, shall be executed in all parts of the kingdom, under the authority of the magistrate from whom it originally issues, who alone can and ought to be responsible for the legality of the proceedings."—The Committee next notice a defect by which persons who commit forgery sometimes escape; "for, as the law at present stands, although you can show the whole of the cheque or bill of exchange to be in the hand-writing of a certain individual, you cannot prosecute for the forgery, unless you can show where it was written, and in 19 cases out of 20 that is impossible."—The flash-houses resorted to by thieves, gamblers, &c. next come under consideration: The Committee attribute to their existence much of the crime now prevalent. On the

measures advisable for the improvement of the general police, the Committee enter at great length into a review of the evidence offered on different occasions, and conclude with a recommendation that there should be constituted a new police office, the magistrates of which should be relieved from the ordinary duties which take up the time of the present police magistrates, and should devote themselves to the superintendence of the officers, patrol, &c. and to the prevention of crime.

Aug. 12. The Kensington Canal was opened this day by Lord Kensington and a number of friends of the undertaking. This canal runs from the Thames, near Battersea Bridge, directly north two miles and a quarter, terminating close to the great western road, half a mile distant from Kensington Palace. It is 100 feet broad, and capable of affording passage for craft of 100 tons burden. The basin is 400 feet long by 200 broad, and is situated in the most thriving and healthy part of the town. This canal, which is the only water conveyance to Kensington, has been completed at the expense of 40,000*l.* and its income from wharfs, tonnage, &c. is calculated at about 2500*l.* per annum.

Thames Tunnel.—The Thames Tunnel is now entirely at a stand. A brick wall has been completed at the further extremity of the excavation, which, being made water tight, prevents any water oozing in, in that part, and also does away with the fear entertained that, if left in its unfinished state, another break of the river might be the consequence. The water the Tunnel makes (if we may use the expression) at present is very trifling, and the whole of the interior is as firm as before any accident happened. The workmen, with the exception of a very few hands, who are employed in thoroughly removing every appearance of the late disaster, have been discharged; and even the few now at work will in another week no longer be needed. Notwithstanding the appeals made, and the time that has elapsed since the new plan was first proposed and adopted, little more than a tenth part of the sum required to finish the work has been got together. We understand that it has been proposed, in the event of the sum of 100,000*l.* being raised, to commence working from the other side of the Thames as far as they can go; and, in case of the water breaking in, as they approach the dangerous part, which is in the centre of the river, building up a similar wall to that now placed at the end of the present works, and afterwards completing the centre by means of the coffer-dam.

Sept. 16. At Bow-street, a young surgeon, named Holme, was charged with breaking open three coffins, in a vault at Hendon church, and with having cut off three heads, for phrenological purposes. One of them,

is appeared, was the head of his own mother! Mr. Harmer defended him, on the ground of enthusiasm for his profession, and a wish to ascertain the seat of a particular complaint with which the family was affected. The young man, and two labourers who assisted him, were bound over to the sessions.

### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

#### ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

Aug. 29. *Miss Wright; or, Courting by Proxy*, a farce. It was received with much disapprobation, and after three or four nights finally withdrawn.

Sept. 4. Weigl's Opera of *Gli amori Maritimi*, introduced under the title of *The Pirate of Genoa*. It was successful, and continues to be much admired.

Sept. 18. *The Quartette; or, Interrupted*

*Harmony*, an exceedingly agreeable trifling, very well received.

#### HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Sept. 18. *The Barber Baron; or, the Frankfort Lottery*, a farce in two acts, was produced.

Sept. 15. *Valeria*, altered from the French by a lady of rank. It was tolerably successful.

#### SURREY THEATRE.

Sept. 2. Mr. Elliston, whose spirited conduct has obtained a greater share of popularity for this theatre than it ever yet enjoyed, introduced the celebrated Weber's first opera, entitled *Sylvana*, to the notice of the British public. It exhibits much of that composer's peculiar music, and was very enthusiastically received.

### PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Lord F. L. Gower, to be Secretary of State in Ireland, and Sir John Byng, Commander of the Forces. Sir A. Harbord, to be Equerry to the King. Fred. A. Barnard, esq. to be G. C. H.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Aug. 9. The Earl of Belmore to be Governor in Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies.—Major-Gen. Lewis Grant to be Governor of Trinidad.—Lord Granville C. H. Somerset, R. Gordon, esq. M.P., Lord R. Seymour, Lord Ashley, Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, Sir H. Rose, Hon. F. G. Calthorpe, Wm. Ward, esq. M.P., F. Baring, esq. M.P., Geo. Byng, esq. M.P., C. N. Palmer, esq. M.P., T. B. Lennard, esq. M.P., C. Ross, esq. M.P., Sir G. F. Hampson, Bart., the Hon. B. Bouvier, Col. J. Clitherton, Dr. T. Turner, Dr. J. Bright, Dr. H. H. Southey, Dr. T. Drexler, and Dr. J. R. Hume, to be Commissioners for licensing and visiting all houses within the cities of London and Westminster, and within seven miles thereof, and within the county of Middlesex, for the reception of lunatics.

Aug. 10. Geo. Magrath, M.D. to be Physician Extraord. to the Duke of Clarence.

Aug. 11. The Earl of Chesterfield to be a Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber.—Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart. to be Serjt.-Surgeon to his Majesty.—Benj. Colhaus Brodie, esq. and James Wardrop, esq. to be Surgeons to his Majesty.

Aug. 11. 41st Foot, Major Walter Fred. O'Reilly to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. Sydney J. Cotton, 2d ditto, to be Major.

Aug. 14. Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Kempt, G.C.B. to be Governor in Chief of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward.—Major-Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor of Nova

Scotia and its dependencies.—Major-Gen. Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada.

Aug. 18. 1st Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Geo. Aug. Wetherall to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. Lachlan Mac Laine to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Capt. John Cox to be Major.—Unattached, Major Wm. Hewett, Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut. Col. of Inf.

Aug. 21. The Hon. Robert Cavendish Spencer, R.N. to be Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Clarence.

Aug. 25. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, to be Adj.-Gen. to His Majesty's Forces.

Sept. 1. 2d Foot, Gen. Sir W. Koppel, G.C.B. 67th Foot, to be Colonel.—67th ditto, Major-Gen. John Macdonald to be Colonel.

Sept. 8. Major-Gen. John Ross to be Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey.—Brevet. Major-Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-Gen. in N. America.—Lord Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, to wear the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword.

Sept. 17. Vac. Melville, Sir Geo. Cockburn, the Hon. Sir H. Hotham, Sir Geo. Clerk, Bart. and the Earl of Brecknock, to be Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—Lord Ellenborough, Right Hon. R. Peel, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Geo. Murray, Duke of Wellington, Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn, Lord Wallace, Right Hon. J. Sullivan, Lord Ashley, Marquess of Graham, Lawrence Peel, esq. and Right Hon. Tho. Peregrine Courtenay, to be Commissioners for the affairs of India.

Randle Chetham, esq. of Southill-house, Somerset, in compliance with the last will of his maternal uncle, John Strode, esq. dec. to take and use the surname of Strode, in addition to and after that of Chetham.

Walthamstow, Edm. R. Daniell esq. of Torrington-sq. barrister at law, to Caroline, sixth dau. of the Rev. Walter Bagot, late of Blithfield, co. Stafford.—20. At Brighton, G. C. Tugwell, esq. of Bath, to Christiana Cranstoun, eldest dau. of Thomas Metcalfe, esq. of Portland-place, London.—At East Teignmouth, Arthur Grueber, esq. of Dawlish, to Miss S. Heatley Eaton, second dau. of Rich. Eaton, esq.—21. At Winchester, Jas. Theobald, esq. to Sarah, only dau. of the Rev. Chas. Richards, Head Master of Hyde Abbey, Winchester.—David John Dickson, esq. Commander R. N. to Hester, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Rawlins, Rector of Teversall, Notts.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Basil Beridge, of Algarkirk, co. Lincoln, to Judith, third dau. of John Pulteney, esq. of Grosvenor-place.—At Trinity Church, the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, of Laleham, student of Christ Church, Oxford, to Mary, eldest dau. of Sir Wm. Franklin, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.—22. At St. Martin's in the Fields, D. Mackellar, esq. of Ely-place, to Maria, youngest dau. of Count Menegetopulo, of Zante, and widow of the late Chas. Dupont, esq.—23. At Jersey, the Rev. A. Daubeny, eldest son of the Rev. A. Daubeny, of Blackwell House, to Frances, dau. of the late R. Goodlad, esq. of Hill-place, Hants.—25. At Pickering, M. A. Loy, M. D. to Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. S. Harding.—At Abbot's Leigh, John Ogle, esq. eldest son of the Rev. J. Savile Ogle, of Kirkley, Northumberland, and Prebend. of Durham, to Sarah Agatha, eldest dau. of P. J. Miles, esq. of Leigh Court, Somerset.—26. At Southampton, Sir Rich. Williams, K. C. B. and Col. R. M. to Mrs. Bingham, relict of the Rev. Peregrine Bingham, late Rector of Berwick St. John, Wilts.—26. At Sculcoates, the Rev. Thomas Davison, of Ipswich, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Armitstead, of Cranage, Cheshire.—At Worcester, Geo. Asser White Welch, esq. to Anne Cath. Gardiner, only child of the late Lieut.-Col. Mannoch, 68th foot, of Frostenden Lodge, Suffolk.—At Solihull, the Rev. Samuel Crowther, to Hester Bernardston, youngest dau. of the late Rev. R. W. Yates.—At Paul's Cray, Kent, Thos. Atchison, esq. to Lydia, youngest dau. of Rev. John Simons.—27. At Greenock, Capt. Ralfe, Bengal Artillery, to Margaret, widow of the late W. A. Clubley, esq.—28. S. Cartwright, esq. to Mrs. Parr, widow of the late Dr. Parr, M. D.—At Cocheston, co. Pembroke, Alfred Cocker, esq. of Nassau-street, Soho, London, to Harriet Ball, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Holcombe, Rector of Cocheston and Preb. of Brecon.—29. At Bath, W. Prowting Roberts, esq. to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Moody, of Bathampton House, Wilts.—30. At Knaresborough, the Rev. H.

King, of Kirby Moorside, to Frances Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Smyth.

*Lately.* The Rev. Reginald Rabett, Rector of Aldersholt, Hants, to Mary, eldest dau. of R. Bickerton, esq. of Rhoden, Shropshire.—At Liverpool, Sir John Jervis W. Jervis, bart. to Miss Bradford, dau. of the late Tho. Bradford, esq. of Sandbach, Cheshire.—The Rev. Fred. Custance, Vicar of Steeple, Essex, to Penelope, third dau. of Adam Currie, esq. of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire.

*Sept. 2.* At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Wm. Brown Kitchener, esq. to Georgiana Macdonell Edgworth, only dau. of Major Edgworth, of Wilton-place.—At Broughton, Lancashire, Mr. Edward Lacy, surgeon, of Stockport, to Frances, dau. of the late Major Gilpin, of Broughton.—3. At Tingrith, John Green, esq. of Woburn, to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edw. Tangueray, Rector of Tingrith.—At Painswick, Gloucestershire, Chas. Merrick Elderton, esq. barrister-at-law, to Frances, second dau. of Thos. Palin, esq.—4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Augustus P. Clayton, son of Sir W. Clayton, bart. of Harleyford, Bucks, to Georgiana Eliz. dau. of the late Dean of Salisbury and the Lady Eliz. Talbot, and niece to the Duke of Beaufort.—At Rickmansworth, Rich. Weaver Evans, esq. to Ellen, eldest dau. of Thos. Clutterbuck, esq. of Micklefield Hall, Herts.—5. At Starston, Norf. the Rev. Alfred Ollivant, to Alicia Olivia, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Spencer, of Bramley Grange, Yorkshire.—6. At Dorking, John Mac Innes, esq. Lieut.-col. Command. Bengal Establishments, to Anna Sophia, second dau. of Jacob Foster Reynolds, esq. of South Lambeth.—At Millbrook, the Rev. James Collet Ebdon, to Eliza, only dau. of Sydenham T. Wylde, esq. of Burrington, Somersetshire, and grand-dau. of the late Penyston P. Powney, esq. M. P. for Windsor.—8. At Salisbury, Owen Lomer, esq. 21st Bengal Inf. second son of J. Lomer, esq. Mayor of Southampton, to Eliza, youngest sister of Mrs. Col. Kemp, of the Polygon.—9. At Southampton, the Rev. J. B. Bristowe, of Ringwood, to Mrs. Ridout, second dau. of the late John Early, esq. of Kingston House.—At Hastings, the Hon. Gustavus Fred. Hamilton, only son of Lord Visc. Boyne, to Emma Maria, dau. of the late Matthew Russell, esq. of Brancepeth Castle, Durham.—At Battle, Sussex, the Right Hon. Lord Clarina, of Elm Park, Limerick, to Susan Eliz. youngest dau. of Hugh Barton, esq. of Battle Abbey.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Chas. Tyrrell, esq. of Hawleigh, Suffolk, to Mary Anne, widow of the late Tho. Wm. Cooke, esq. of Polstead Hall.—10. At Northallerton, the Rev. John Steele, to Eliz. second dau. of Rich. Blanshard, esq. of Northallerton.



## OBITUARY.

## LORD ORIEL.

*Aug. 23.* At his seat, Callon, co. Louth, aged nearly 88, the Right Hon. John Foster, Lord Oriel of Ferrard in that county, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, a Privy Councillor in England and in Ireland, a Governor of the county of Louth, one of the Corporators of the Port of Dublin, a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture in Ireland, and M.R.I.A.

This eminent senator and statesman, born Sept. 28, 1740, was son of Anthony, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, by Elizabeth youngest daughter of William Burgh, of Dublin, esq. His younger and only brother William died Bishop of Clogher in 1796; and was father of the present John Leslie Foster, formerly M.P. for the University of Dublin, and lately for the county of Louth.

John Foster, having received an excellent education at Trinity College, Dublin, determined to pursue his father's profession: and, after having resided some time in London, for the purpose of study and attendance on the English Courts, he was called to the Irish bar in 1766. He accordingly began to practice while his father still presided in the Exchequer. In 1784 he became a Benchers of the Honourable Society of the King's Inns.

Having been returned to Parliament for the county of Louth, at a period when a seat in the Irish legislature might be nearly considered as a tenure for life, he paid an immediate and incessant attention to the situation of his native country, at that time deplorable in the extreme, after the conclusion of a civil war, and the critical event of a foreign invasion.

The first thing achieved by the Knight of the Shire of Louth, was the introduction of a new system of Corn Laws, which he accomplished after a hard and protracted struggle. He next turned his attention towards that great staple of Irish commerce, the linen manufacture; and his zeal, his knowledge, and his talents, in this direction also, soon obtained celebrity for him.

In 1785, during the Vice-royalty of the Duke of Rutland, Mr. Foster was first appointed to the important office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, an office for which, from his comprehensive and methodical talents, added to his extensive knowledge of the resources of the country, he was admirably adapted. In the following year, however, he resigned

the Chancellorship, on being chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, which post he retained to the Union, whilst his services were in 1790 rewarded by a Barony, and in 1797 with a Viscounty, both conferred upon his lady. "The duties of his high station were discharged with great ability. Deeply read in the law and privileges of Parliament, no incident occurred in which he was not able to guide the conduct of the House; while his punctuality, love of order, and good taste, gave facility to business, and a decorous elegance to the legislative arrangements." In 1793 was published in 8vo. his "Speech on the Bill for allowing Roman Catholics of Ireland to vote at the election of Members of Parliament, proving that this Bill has a direct tendency to subvert the Protestant establishment, and to separate that kingdom for ever from Great Britain."

Mr. Foster also strenuously opposed the Union: and published "A Speech on the proposed Union between Great Britain and Ireland, April 11, 1799." By taking this side of the question, he considerably retrieved himself from a violent degree of unpopularity to which his opinions on the subject of the Corn Laws had formerly exposed him.

After that important change had been consummated, Mr. Foster was still re-elected for the county of Louth. In 1802 he spoke with great ability in the Imperial Parliament, on the subject of the Corn Laws. He also delivered his sentiments at large, relative to the finances of Ireland. His name appeared soon after in the list of those who supported the pretensions of the Heir Apparent to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, during his minority. In 1803 he spoke at length on various legislative provisions relative to Ireland; particularly on the "Bank restriction Bill." In Feb. 1804 he moved "that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of Ireland, as to its circulating paper and specie, its current coin, and the exchange between it and Great Britain;" to which accordingly the House consented. In March he objected to the additional duty of 3 per cent. proposed to be laid on Irish linens by Mr. Corry, the then Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, and on that occasion he was complimented by Mr. Pitt, for the knowledge which he had displayed relative to that interesting subject. Soon after, in consequence of his efforts, a Bill was

brought in for exempting the linen of England and Ireland from the export duties recently laid upon them; and when the Irish budget was produced (June 20), Mr. Foster, as it were in the character, though not in the official garb, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, made a long and able speech. This occasioned inquiries from the opposition, with allusions to the necessity of responsibility; but it was not till towards the close of the Session that a new writ was moved for the county of Louth, Mr. Foster having accepted the office, of his capabilities for which he had recently given such certain proof. He retained the Chancellorship, with a short intermission during Mr. Fox's administration, till 1812, and he continued the representative of the county of Louth, till created a British peer by the title of Baron Oriel of Ferrard, by patent dated July 9, 1821, on occasion of the Coronation of George the Fourth. For some time he was a Commissioner of the Irish Treasury.

Lord Oriel has been justly characterized as possessed of a strong and correct understanding, much general knowledge, and a profound acquaintance with the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of his native country. As a politician he seems to have acted steadily upon one principle, that of promoting, to the utmost of his power, the interests of Ireland. In private Lord Oriel was every thing amiable and respectable—a kind friend, an indulgent landlord, and a most estimable man. His style of living was magnificent; and his relish for *improving* insatiable. This for some time embarrassed his fortunes.

Chief Baron Foster twice married a lady of the name of Burgh; and his son Lord Oriel followed his father's double example. Lady Oriel (or Lady Ferrard, as the Viscounty caused her to be styled) was Margareta-Emilia, eldest daughter of Thomas Burgh, of Bert, co. Kildare, esq. (grandson of Ulysses Burgh, Bishop of Ardagh,) by Anne, only daughter of Dive Downes, Bishop of Cork and Ross. Lady Ferrard was consequently cousin to the late Lord Downes, Chief Justice of the Irish Bench, and aunt to the present Col. Lord Downes, formerly known as Sir Ulysses Burgh. Her sister Anne married a namesake, Chief Baron Burgh. Her Ladyship died Jan. 20, 1824; and was succeeded by her only surviving son.

The children of Lord Oriel and Viscountess Ferrard were as follow: 1. Anthony, 2. William, 3. Anthony, 4. John, who all died infants; 5. the Right Hon. Thomas-Henry, who succeeded his mother as *Viscount Ferrard*, and Lord Oriel

in Ireland, in 1824, and who has now succeeded his father in the British barony of Oriel; 6. Anne-Dorothea, married in 1801 to the present Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, but has had no children. Lord Ferrard married in 1810 Harriet Viscountess Massareene, and in 1817 took her Ladyship's name of Skeffington. The Viscounty of Massareene was conferred with remainder to heirs general, as early as 1660: it was a remarkable circumstance in Lord Oriel's family, that a father, son, and daughter-in-law, should each be possessed of peerages, the son having the precedence of his father, and the daughter-in-law of the son.

#### COL. HON. E. ACHESON.

*July 24.* Aged 45, Colonel the Hon. Edward Acheson, C.B. only brother of the Earl of Gosford, brother-in-law to Lieut.-Gen. Lord William Bentinck, and to the late Brigadier-General R. B. Sparrow.

He was the fourth and youngest, but second surviving son of Arthur the first and late Earl, by Millicent, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Edward Pole. He entered the army as Ensign in the 2d Guards in 1801; and from August to December that year, served in Egypt and the Mediterranean. He was promoted to be Lieutenant and Captain in June 1802; but from December that year to the following April, he was on half-pay. At the latter date he was appointed Captain in the 77th foot; and embarked for the East Indies, where he served till March 1807.

In April 1808 he was appointed Major in the 67th foot; he commanded that regiment at the battle of Barrosa, March 5, 1811, and having been recommended to his Majesty's notice for promotion, was raised to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, by brevet dated March 5, the day following the battle. In 1814 he was appointed Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in the 2d foot guards; and in 1821 he attained the rank of Colonel. He had subsequently retired with that rank, but without pay.

Col. Acheson held the office of Customer and Collector at the port of Dublin. He has died unmarried.

#### LIEUT.-GEN. THE HON. S. MAHON.

*May 27.* In London, aged 60, Lieut.-General the Hon. Stephen Mahon, for more than thirty years Lieut.-Colonel of the 7th dragoon guards, and formerly Knight in Parliament for the county of Roscommon; next brother and heir presumptive to Lord Hartland; cousin to the Earl of Mountcashel, the Countess of Kingston, and Lord Mount Sandford.

General Mahon was born Feb. 6, 1768, the second son of Maurice the first and late Lord Hartland, by the Hon. Catharine Moore, youngest daughter of Stephen first Viscount Mountashel. Having adopted, as his brother the present Lord Hartland, the military profession, he was appointed Major in the 7th dragoon, Dec. 31, 1793; Lieut.-Colonel in the army in 1796; Lieut.-Col. in his regiment in 1797; brevet Colonel 1805, Major-General 1810, and Lieut.-General 1819. He was appointed to the staff in Ireland in 1816; and served on it for some time.

He was first returned to Parliament for the county of Roscommon in 1806; and was re-elected in 1807, 1812, 1818, and 1820. At the last election in 1826 the Hon. Robert King was returned in his room.

By General Mahon's death his younger brother the Hon. and Rev. Maurice Mahon, has become presumptive heir to the Barony of Hartland. His son, Capt. Denis Mahon, of the 29th foot, the heir in expectancy, married in 1822 a daughter of the Bishop of Norwich.

#### MAJOR-GEN. R. DOUGLAS.

Aug. 20. At Great Baddow, Essex, Major General Robert Douglas, of the 55th foot, formerly Adjutant-General in the West Indies.

He entered the army as Ensign in the 65th foot in March 1782, and in October following was employed with a detachment of his corps as marines under Lord Howe, at the siege of Gibraltar. In 1785 Ensign Douglas accompanied his regiment to America; whence in 1793 it proceeded to Barbadoes to join the expedition under Sir Charles Grey, against the French West India islands, where this officer was personally present, and also in the defence of Guadaloupe, when the enemy relanded. He had been promoted to a Lieutenancy in 1790; and in 1791 appointed Adjutant.

In 1794 he became Captain-Lieutenant in the 56th; and in the autumn of that year he commanded a detachment of his regiment, under Gen. Prescott, in the defence of Fort Matilda, Basseterre, and Guadaloupe. In 1795 he obtained a company in the 30th, and also succeeded to the Paymastership of that corps; in 1797 he was appointed Major in the 56th, in 1798 Aid-de-camp to the Earl of Chatham, in 1799 he served in Holland as Assistant Adjutant-general; in 1802 he became Lieut.-Colonel by brevet, in 1803 Lieut.-Colonel in the 18th foot; in 1804 in the 55th, which he joined in Jamaica in Nov. 1805; and in 1814 Major-General.

Gen. M. in September, 1828.

He served for some time in the West Indies as Adjutant-general; and was present at the conquest of Guadaloupe in 1815, on which occasion the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Leith observed in his despatch, "Major-General Douglas, to whose assistance as Adjutant-general I am much indebted, served on this expedition with a brigade, and executed the service on which he was detached in a gallant and soldier-like manner."

#### SIR FREDERICK MORDEAUNT, BART.

July ... At Derwent Lodge, Keswick, aged 45, Sir Frederick Treise Mordaunt, second Baronet of Trenant Park in Cornwall, brother-in-law to Sir Charles Mill, Bart.

He was the eldest son of Sir John Mordaunt, the first Baronet, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, by Elizabeth, elder daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Frederick, third Baronet of Burwood House in Surrey. He married, Nov. 13, 1821, Jane, second daughter of Robert Warwick, esq. of Warwick Hall in Northumberland; and has left a son and successor, Sir Warwick-Charles, born in 1824.

#### CAPT. SIR P. C. SILVESTER, BART.

Aug. 24. At Leamington, of apoplexy, after only a few hours illness, in his 53d year, Sir Philip Carteret Silvester, second Baronet of Yardley in Essex, Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and a Companion of the order of the Bath.

This distinguished officer, who, during the active part of his services, was known by the name of Carteret, was son of Rear Adm. Philip Carteret, the circumnavigator, by Mary-Rachel, sister to the late Sir John Silvester, Bart. Recorder of the city of London.

The first ship in which Mr. Carteret went to sea was the *Lion*, 84, commanded by Sir Erasmus Gower, who had served as his father's first Lieutenant in the *Swallow* sloop during the voyage of discovery round the globe, which commenced in 1766, and was not concluded till March 1769.

After accompanying Sir Erasmus Gower to and from China, Mr. Philip Carteret removed with that officer into the *Triumph*, 74, which ship formed part of the squadron under Vice-Adm. Cornwallis off Belleisle on the memorable 16th June 1795. In the running fight which then took place, the subject of this memoir received a slight wound; but his name did not appear in the list of casualties, as Sir Erasmus Gower made no report of the *Triumph's* loss or damage.

Shortly after this event Mr. Carteret



was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Imperieuse frigate, commanded by Lord Augustus Fitzroy; and we subsequently find him serving as such on board the Greyhound 32, Britannia, a first rate, and Cambrian of 40 guns, under the respective commands of Captains James Young, Israel Pellew, Richard Lee, the Hon. Arthur K. Legge, and George H. Towry. His commission as a Commander bears date April 29, 1802, at which period he was appointed to the Bonne Citoyenne sloop of war, on the Mediterranean station. The Bonne Citoyenne being paid off in 1803, Capt. Carteret remained on half-pay till the spring of the following year, when he received an appointment to the Scorpion brig of 18 guns, employed in the North Sea, where he captured, April 11, 1805, L'Honneur, Dutch national schooner, of 12 guns, having on board 1000 stand of arms, a complete set of clothing for that number of men, and a considerable quantity of warlike stores, including two 12-pounder field-pieces, 2 mortars, tents for troops, &c. Among the prisoners taken on this occasion was M. Jean Saint-Faust, member of the Legion of Honour, a person long noted for his successful depredations on British commerce, and considered by Napoleon Buonaparte as one of the most brave, able, and enterprising officers in the French or Batavian services. He was going to Curaçoa, there to assume the command of a Dutch naval force, and from thence to attack, by a coup-de-main, some of our West India possessions. L'Honneur was also charged with important despatches, which the enemy endeavoured in vain to destroy.

Capt. Carteret was advanced to post rank Jan. 22, 1806, but, he being then absent on foreign service, a variety of circumstances, of which the following is an outline, prevented him from leaving the Scorpion until the spring of 1807.

Having received orders, when on the eve of promotion, to join Sir Alex. Cochrane at the Leeward Islands, Capt. Carteret proceeded thither, and was employed by that officer on various services, in the course of which he had the good fortune to be mainly instrumental in saving a valuable fleet of merchantmen from being captured by a French squadron, under the orders of Rear-Adm. Villaumez, who had arrived at Martinique on the 20th of June, 1806; and the better to conceal his real intentions had caused a report to be industriously spread by means of neutral traders that he was bound to St. Domingo, for the purpose of taking on board the seamen who had *escaped on shore after Sir John T. Duck-*

worth's action in the February preceding.

This report not being credited by Capt. Carteret, who was carefully watching the enemy, he purchased a small vessel at St. Lucia, and sent her with a letter to the President of Nevis, at which island she arrived time enough for sixty-five deeply laden West Indiamen to put to sea from St. Kitt's, under the protection of Capt. Kenneth M'Kenzie of the Carysfort frigate, who ran to leeward with his charge, and escaped unseen by Rear-Adm. Villaumez, who had suddenly quit-  
ted Fort Royal Bay on the 1st of July, probably with a view of cutting off Capt. Carteret. The Scorpion, it should be observed, had hastened back from St. Lucia, and was at this time watching the enemy so closely that one of them was enabled to throw a shot over her before the sails could be set and trimmed. Capt. Carteret's confidence in the zeal and activity of those under his command, and his dependance on the Scorpion's superior sailing, however, proved well-founded, for the enemy's second shot fell alongside, and the third astern. Having thus escaped out of range, he continued to dog the enemy, who proceeded to Montserrat, Nevis, and St Kitt's, but only succeeded in capturing seven merchant vessels which had missed the above-mentioned convoy; nine others were effectually protected by the fort on Brimstone Hill, and a battery near the beach of the latter island.

Rear-Adm. Villaumez next stood for Tortola, in hopes of capturing the greater part, if not the whole of the fleet there assembled, ready to proceed on its homeward bound voyage. Fortunately, however, Capt. Carteret had also sent a despatch to Sir Alex. Cochrane, which induced that zealous officer to hasten towards the same place, and thereby compelled the enemy to abandon his design. By this means two hundred and eighty sail of valuable merchantmen were rescued from the grasp of Villaumez, who afterwards steered to the northward, in the equally vain hope of intercepting the Jamaica convoy.

Capt. Carteret formed a junction with his own Admiral off the island of St. Thomas, July 6; and after witnessing the flight of M. Villaumez before an inferior British force, was sent to Barbadoes. From thence the Scorpion was withdrawn by Sir J. B. Warren to the coast of America, in pursuit of the same French squadron; and, although it was the intention of the latter officer to send her back as early as possible, circumstances required her further assistance. By this means Capt. Carteret was kept in ignorance of

his promotion; whilst at the same time his appointed successor, having arrived in the West Indies, had the mortification to find himself without a command.

After several months had elapsed the *Scorpion* was directed to escort a French prize brig to England; and on her arrival Capt. Carteret was placed under the orders of Adm. Young, (who then commanded at Plymouth,) it being determined that he should remain in that ship until superseded by the officer originally nominated to succeed him. By this arrangement he was afforded an opportunity of capturing a formidable French privateer, named *le Bougainville*, of 18 guns and 93 men, after a long chase, and a running fight of 45 minutes, off Scilly, Feb. 16, 1807. The enemy on this occasion had several men killed; the *Scorpion* not a man hurt. Capt. Carteret had previously assisted at the capture of *la Favorite*, French cutter privateer, of 14 guns and 70 men.

In July 1809 Capt. Carteret embarked as a volunteer on board the *Superb*, 74, bearing the flag of Sir R. G. Keata, and forming part of the grand armament destined to act against the enemy's forces in the Scheldt. During the whole of that campaign he commanded a flotilla of gun-boats, and his conduct on every occasion was highly spoken of by the naval commander-in-chief.\*

Captain Carteret was appointed to the *Naiad* of 46 guns about July 1811. On the 20th Sept. following, while lying at anchor off Boulogne, he observed much bustle among the enemy's flotilla, then moored along shore under the protection of their powerful land batteries. At about noon, Napoleon Buonaparte, who had recently left Paris on a tour of inspection, was distinctly seen to proceed along the line to the centre praam, which immediately hoisted the imperial standard at the main, and lowered it at his departure, substituting for it the flag of Rear-Adm. Baste, he afterwards visited others, and then went by sea to inspect the harbours of Wimereux and Ambleteuse.

It being the well-known custom of that personage to adopt measures likely to confer eclat on his presence, Capt. Carteret concluded that something of the kind was about to take place, and at 1 p. m. he saw the centre praam and six others weigh and stand towards the

*Naiad*. As from the wind and a very strong flood tide it was clear that by weighing the British frigate would only increase her distance from them; and the only chance of eluding with them was by remaining at anchor, the *Naiad* quietly awaited M. Baste's attack with springs on her cable. The leading praam soon arrived within gun-shot, "successively discharged her broadsides," and then stood away, her followers did the same; and in this manner they manoeuvred until joined by ten brigs and a sloop (each of the former mounting four long 24 pounders), from which period the *Naiad* was occasionally cannonaded by the enemy's whole detachment for upwards of two hours.

At slack water Capt. Carteret weighed and stood off, partly to repair some trivial damages, but chiefly, by getting to windward, to be better able to close with the French Rear-Admiral, and get between some of his vessels and the land. After standing off a short time, the *Naiad* tacked, and made all sail towards them; but about sunset it became calm, when the enemy anchored under the batteries eastward of Boulogne, and Capt. Carteret brought up nearly in his former position. In this affair not a British subject was hurt, and the damages sustained by the frigate were of little or no consequence.

On the following morning the enemy's flotilla weighed and stood out, apparently with a view to renew the cannonade; but, there being now a weather tide, the *Naiad*, getting to windward, joined three British brigs and a cutter, which, in the course of the night, had all zealously turned to windward to support the *Naiad* in the expected conflict. The directions given were to attack the enemy's van, and not to fire until quite close to the enemy. Accordingly the moment the French Admiral tacked in shore, having reached his utmost distance, and was giving his broadsides, the small British squadron bore up together with the utmost rapidity, and stood towards the enemy under all the sail each could conveniently carry, receiving a shower of shot and shells from the flotilla and land batteries, without returning any until within pistol shot, when the firing on board threw the enemy into inextricable confusion. All pushed with great celerity for the shore, and from their proximity to it one praam only, called *la Ville de Lyons*, was captured. Like the others she had 12 long (French) 21-pounders, but only 112 men, 60 of whom were soldiers of the 72d regiment of the line; between 30 and 40 were killed and wounded.

\* See extracts from the despatches, and some interesting passages from a surgeon's diary, quoted in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography. From an ample memoir of Sir P. C. Silvester in that work the present article is abridged.

man for succeeding to that chair, and Mr. Playfair for succeeding Mr. Stewart.

In 1792 Mr. Stewart published the first volume of his "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," the second volume of which did not appear till 1813, and the third not till 1827. He printed "Outlines of Moral Philosophy for the use of Students," in 1793; "Dr. Adam Smith's Essays on Philosophical Subjects, with Account of the Life and Writings of the Author," in 1801; "An Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Robertson," 1803; "An Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Reid;" "A Statement of Facts relative to the Election of a Mathematical Professor of the University of Edinburgh," 1805; "Philosophical Essays," 1818. Since which he wrote a part of the Dissertations prefixed to the Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

After the peace of Amiens Mr. Stewart accompanied Lord Lauderdale upon his mission to France. This obtained for him a sinecure appointment, which rendered him independent for life. The Marquis of Lansdowne, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, made him Gazette Writer for Scotland. Mr. Stewart's writings procured for him the honour of being elected a member of the Academy of St. Petersburg, and also of the Academy of Philadelphia; and in 1826 the Royal Society of Literature of London voted him one of the two medals yearly placed by his Majesty at their disposal, "for his Essay on the Philosophy of the Human Mind, Philosophical Essays, Lives of Adam Smith and Dr. Robertson," &c.

In this place may not be improperly quoted the opinion which Dr. Parr has left recorded of Dugald Stewart. He names him as "one whom I am proud to call my friend, because he has explored the deepest recesses, the most complex qualities, and the remotest tendencies of human action; because, to the researches of philosophy he adds the graces of taste; because, with powers commensurate to the amplitude and dignity of his subject, he *can*, and he also will state without obscurity, reason without perplexity, assert without dogmatism, instruct without pedantry, counsel without austerity, and even refute without acrimony."—Memoirs of Dr. Parr, by Dr. Johnstone, p. 719. Several of the Professor's letters to Dr. Parr are printed in the same volume.

"The public value of this eminent man," remarks a writer in the Scotsman, "will be judged of ultimately by

his writings; although it was by no means confined to them, the impression made by his academical prelections having been as extraordinary in depth, as it was important in character. By the extensive range of his information, by his love of knowledge, by his high aspirations after good, by an eloquence unrivalled in philosophic dignity, he gave a bias to the feelings, and a direction to the studies of many young men of rank and talent, which not less redounded to their honour, than proved, in result, beneficial to the country. The leading characteristics of his mind, indeed, were elevated moral feelings; high conceptions of what our nature is destined to accomplish; high resolves to act consistently in furtherance of the great scheme of general improvement. He was thus led unavoidably to engage with mental philosophy. Shallow minds alone despise metaphysics. The mind of Mr. Stewart, on the contrary, was strongly disposed to be comprehensive. It was also penetrative enough to discover the best theory of mind which had been submitted to the philosophic world: it adopted, improved, and gave consistency to that theory; but naturally circumspect, and having observed how often rashness and impetuosity had, while dealing with ethics and metaphysics, brought talent into discredit, he became anxious to fortify himself with authority. This led him to trace the history of his science, which he did with much care, and, we might say, with unrivalled discrimination; but, while he selected nothing that was not of great intrinsic value, and happily illustrative of the points on which he was treating, he thus contracted a habit of dwelling with veneration on the past, and exalting the genius that had been, more than of attending to the vigorous products of any original contemporaries. There was, it must be confessed, a want of adventurousness here; but his industry and chariness united, gave bolder minds a starting-post from vantage ground of the highest value; and all his labours and speculations were calculated to elevate the tone and meliorate the temper of the mind, to invigorate the intellectual, and improve the moral departments of our nature. He was a lover of liberty and letters, a scholar, a gentleman, a philosopher, and, beyond all, he was, in the truest sense of the word, a philanthropist."

The remains of this distinguished philosopher were interred in the Canongate church-yard. The funeral proceeded as a private one till it reached the head of



the North Bridge, when it was joined by the Professors of the University in their gowns, two and two, preceded by the macebearer, the junior members being in front, and the principal in the rear. After them came the Magistrates and Council, preceded by the regalia and officers, the Lord Provost in the rear. Next came the hearse, drawn by six horses, with three baton-men on each side, and then followed the mourning-coaches and private carriages, with the relations and friends of the deceased.

A meeting took place in Edinburgh a few days after, to consider the project of erecting a monument to Mr. Stewart's memory. The Lord Chief Commissioner presided, and said, "he felt peculiarly gratified with the honour of being placed in the chair on the occasion, both on account of the admiration he had always entertained for the highly gifted individual whose loss had been the cause of the meeting, and because he believed himself to be the only man now alive who had witnessed one of the earliest displays of Mr. Stewart's extraordinary precocity of talent and of taste. It was an Essay on Dreams, delivered in a society of students in Glasgow, when he was eighteen years of age. And such was his Lordship's admiration of it at the time, and so vivid his recollection even now, that he felt himself justified in saying that it evinced those powers of profound thinking, ingenious reasoning, beautiful illustration, lofty generalization, and almost unequalled felicity of expression, which form the charm of his subsequent works. Taking this circumstance along with that well known to the gentlemen present, that he had written the prefatory notice to his last book a few weeks before his death, at the age of seventy five, he could not help mentioning it as a proud example of a human intellect remaining for so long a period connected with a mortal body, in a state of pure splendour, increasing to the last."

#### GEORGE NICOL, Esq.

June 25. At his house in Pall Mall, aged 88, George Nicol, esq. many years bookseller to his late Majesty, one who might be justly designated, as Dr. Campbell said of Thomas Davies, "not a bookseller, but a gentleman dealing in books." He came to town to his uncle, David Wilson of the Strand, who afterwards took him into partnership, and in 1773 they issued a catalogue, comprising, amongst other collections, the library of the famous Dr. Henry Sacheverell.

In the spring of that year, Mr. Nicol attended the sale of Mr. West's library;

and was abused by Almon the bookseller, and others, for having purchased nearly the whole of the Caxtonian volumes in that collection, for his Majesty's library. It was noised abroad, that "a Scotchman had lavished away the King's money in buying old black letter books." One anecdote of his late Majesty may here be noticed. In his directions to Mr. Nicol on the above occasion, his Majesty forbade any competition with those purchasers who wanted books of science and belles-lettres for their own professional or literary pursuits; thus using the powers of his purse in a manner at once merciful and wise. It would be amusing to observe how enormous would be the difference were these treasures now brought *sub hasta*, but by the munificent liberality of his present Majesty, they form part of the invaluable collection which will shortly be opened for the inspection of the public in a depository worthy of so princely a gift.

Mr. Wilson died at a very advanced age in 1777; and about the year 1787 Mr. Nicol removed his business to Pall Mall.

On the 9th of July 1787, as Miss Boydell, niece of the first Mr. Alderman Boydell, and sister of the second, accompanied by Mr. Nicol, was walking up Prince's Street, Leicester Fields, Dr. Elliot, a medical man then well known among the literati, fired a pair of pistols so closely to the lady as to set fire to her cloak, yet she received no other hurt than a slight contusion on the shoulder. Mr. Nicol immediately seized the assailant, who was tried at the Old Bailey. Insanity was attempted to be established; yet the proof did not come up to the satisfaction of the Court. Though acquitted of the greater offence, he was ordered to remain to be tried for the assault; but the prisoner starved himself to death in Newgate, on the 22d of July.

This accomplished lady bestowed her hand on her protector on the 8th of September following the above extraordinary occurrence. Mrs. Nicol was afterwards distinguished as an admirable judge of prints and drawings, of which she formed a fine collection. In this pursuit she was materially assisted by her connection with the house of Mess. Boydell, then the first merchants in prints in England; and who may justly be considered as the warmest patrons of the arts. Mrs. Nicol died December 21, 1820, and her collection was sold by auction by Mr. Evans.

Mr. Nicol's connexion with the Mess. Boydell was productive of one of the largest literary speculations ever em-

**Drawings by the Author.**" These, he assures us, were faithful representations of the subjects he has selected. Disclaiming all pretensions to elegance of composition, he insisted upon no other merit than the faithfulness of his details, pledging himself that nothing was introduced in the narrative which did not occur. The result was an interesting quarto\* well calculated to afford its readers both information and amusement.

On his voyage homewards from China, in the summer of 1812, Mr. Wathen paid a visit to the Island of St. Helena; and during the short stay of not quite three days, he made no fewer than thirteen drawings from various parts of the Island. Two of them are published in the "*Journal*," and eight of the remainder were, in 1821, when political events rendered that place particularly interesting, consigned to a bookseller, who, with the addition of one or two views more immediately connected with the exiled Emperor, published them under the title of "*A Series of Views illustrative of the Island of St. Helena*," in 4to.

In the autumn of 1814, Mr. Wathen undertook a pedestrian tour of five weeks in the Northern Counties and to the Lakes of Westmorland and Cumberland. At Malvern he met a party of ladies who wished to join him in his excursion, and who travelled with their own carriage and horses. To this he readily assented, provided they could keep pace with him; and as he knew the route well, he promised to shew them all the lions by the way. Thirty miles was the lowest rate of his walking, where he had been before. He soon found the horses were knocked up. This was the only inconvenience, except it was that the horses required two hours to bait, when Mr. W. wanted only one hour. When on his walks, Mr. Wathen never eat meat, and drank neither wine, beer, or spirits; tea was his great refreshment. With the carriage party, however, he managed to keep company, so as shew them, on their way to the Lakes, much that was worth seeing at Birmingham, the Potteries in and near Newcastle-under-Line, Mr. Wedgwood's works, the Silk Mills at Congleton, Cotton works at Manchester, the fine old Castle and Courts of Law at Lancaster, &c. &c.

In 1816 Mr. Wathen undertook a long wished-for pedestrian excursion to the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, &c. and was absent from England above a year. This tour afforded him great sa-

tisfaction; having had excellent introductions, he mixed with much good company, and being well informed of what was best worth seeing, became acquainted with many particulars worthy narration. On his return, he finished a series of interesting drawings from the sketches he made during this tour; but we believe he did not publish any account of it.

Mr. Wathen's residence at Hereford, his perfect leisure, his obliging disposition, and his powers of walking, enabled him to be a most willing and intelligent guide to the beauties of the Wye; and most of the artists of his day have been indebted to his kind attentions in this particular. It was his practice to request of professional and amateur draftsmen specimens of their art, and to present his own drawings in return; and Mr. Wathen, we doubt not, in this way became possessed of some beautiful and valuable drawings.

To this Magazine he was an early and valuable correspondent; and frequently have our readers profited by the efforts of his pencil, and his penetrating and observing mind. Mr. Wathen's communications of sketches to the Magazine commenced as early as 1787; in which year is a view of Aconbury chapel. Other views in his neighbourhood soon followed: Kilpec Church, Marden Church, Burghope House, Longworth Chapel, White Cross, Dore Abbey, Putley Cross, &c. &c.; and in 1793 he communicated some particulars, with a view, of an extraordinary convulsion of the earth at Caplow Wood, near Hereford.

Till very recently Mr. Wathen continued his accustomed habits of making long pedestrian tours. In the summer of 1827 he called on some friends near London, and told them he was about to take a little trip to Heligoland, and that he would call again on his return. He did so within a fortnight; and his whole excursion had cost him only fourteen guineas. He declared, however, that if ever he went again it should put him to less expence. His description of the island was truly curious. It is only two miles in length, and half a mile in breadth. There were only two houses of any importance in the place, one in the upper and the other in the lower town. The former inhabited by the Governor, is only to be reached by ascending 100 steps, and all the water used there is carried up by women employed for that purpose; whilst, on the other hand, the lower town is constantly in dread of inundation. There were only two cows in the island, which were constantly kept tethered, as were also the sheep and other animals.

\* Reviewed in our volume LXXXIV. ii.  
 † LXXXV. ii. 106.

During the last spring the veteran pedestrian performed his 40th walk, or thereabouts, to London, and it was with considerable regret that we witnessed his great weakness of body, fearing that in some of his long walks he might have dropped on the road from exhaustion. It was, therefore, with consolatory feelings, that we heard that his lamented death had quietly occurred in his native city. His end was at last quite sudden. He had been into Wales on business, and was just returned to Hereford, when he was seized with indisposition, medical advice was resorted to, and Mr. Wathen died whilst his medical friend was with him.

Mr. Wathen's disposition was truly amiable and inoffensive. A good portrait of him has been privately circulated in quarto, drawn by A. J. Oliver, and engraved by T. Bragg.

### DEATHS.

#### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 22. At Brompton, Col. Andrew Davidson, late of the 15th foot. He was appointed Lieutenant of that regiment in 1794, Captain in 1797, Major 1804, brevet Lieut.-Colonel 1811; Lieut.-Colonel of the 15th, 1813; and brevet Colonel 1825. He was present at the capture of Martinique in 1809, and wore a medal for that occasion. He was one of the officers allowed to retire with their rank, but without pay.

Aug. 17. At Oakfield, near Horsey, aged 74, Joseph Higginson, esq.

Aug. 20. In Curzon-street, Mayfair, aged 74, the Hon. Henry Fitzroy Stanhope, only brother of the Earl of Harrington, a son, father-in-law of Lord Southampton. He was born May 29, 1754, the younger son of Gen. William the 2d Earl, by Lady Caroline Fitzroy, eldest daughter of Charles, 2d Duke of Grafton, K. G. He was formerly in the army, and married Miss Eliza Falconer, by whom he had issue, a son, who died young, Henry-Fitzroy, who died at the age of 10 in 1802, Rob. Henry, born in 1802; and Harriet, who in 1826 became the wife of Charles, the present Lord Southampton.

Aug. 24. Aged 82, Mrs. Rebecca Terry, of Artillery-place, Finsbury-square.

Aug. 25. In Fludyer-st. St. James's Park, the wife of William Corbett, esq.

Mrs. Ellis, of Hampton Court Palace.

Aug. 27. Mr. Hill, of the Inner Temple, and of the Stock Exchange.

At Newington, Lieut. W. Bateman, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

At 18, Manchester-square, Harriette, youngest dau. of Martyn Stapylton, esq. of Myton-hall, Yorkshire.

Aug. 29. At Highgate, at an advanced age, Stephen Austen Cumberlege, esq. one of the senior members of the Court of As-

sistants of the Company of Stationers; in which Company he took up his livery in 1758.

In Pimlico, aged 86, Mrs. Ann Larpent.

In Myddelton-square, after a union of 35 years, Ann, wife of Mr. T. Dibdin.

Sept. 3. At Greenwich, aged 76, Mary, wife of Geo. Browne, esq.

At Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, Sophia Elizabeth, wife of the Ven. Gilbert Heathcote, Archdeacon of Winchester. She was the second daughter of Martin Wall, M. D. Clinical Professor in the University of Oxford, and was married Jan. 3, 1805.

Charlotte-Anne Dorothea, wife of David Barclay Chapman, esq. of York-terrace, Regent's Park, and dau. of the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man.

Barns.—Sept. 3. Aged 70, at his seat, after a protracted illness, John Polhill, esq. of Caveudish-sq.

Barns.—Aug. 30. At Windsor, aged 75, the relict of John Ramsbottom, esq.

Sept. 10. At Lovell-hill, the residence of Major-Gen. Scott, Lieut.-Col. Forsteen, commanding his Majesty's 12th regiment of foot. He was appointed Lieutenant 1794, Lieut. 35th foot 1800, Captain 12th foot 1801, brevet Major 1811, Major of his regiment 1812, and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army 1815.

Dorset.—Aug. 18. At Charborough Park, near Blandford, aged 31, Richard Edward Erle Drax, esq. cousin to Earl Grosvenor and the Earl of Wilton. He was the only son of Richard Grosvenor, esq. M. P. for Chester, who assumed the name of Erle Drax, by Sarah-Frances, daughter and sole heiress of Edward Drax, esq. of Charborough.

Aug. 28. At Shaftesbury, Miss Hannon, dau. of Chas. Hannon, esq. Coroner for the County of Dorset.

Sept. 6. In her 74th year, Frances, wife of the Rev. George Pickard, of Warmwell.

Essex.—June 5. At Southend, Henrietta, youngest and only surviving dau. of Major-Gen. Sir George Alex. Leith, bart. by Albina, dau. of Thos. Vaughan, of Moulsey, in Surrey, esq.

Aug. 25. In Walthamstow, John Bredell, esq.

Aug. 30. At Copford, aged 93, Wm. Dolphin, Lieut. Rifle Brigade.

Sept. 2. Henry Lewis, esq. late of Hornchurch.

Sept. 11. Wm. Sworder Walford, esq. old, son of Wm. Walford, esq. of High Beech.

Sept. 15. At Chipping Ongar, aged 72, Catherine, relict of the Rev. James Boyer, who was for thirty years head-master of Christ's Hospital, London, and Rector of Colne Eogayne.

Glocces.—July 24. At Clifton, Grace, 3d dau. of the Very Rev. Dr. Jack, principal of the University and King's College of Aberdeen.



**Aug. 26.** At Hawkesbury, Upton, Isabella, eldest dau. of late W. Cruickshank, esq. of Jamaica.

At Cheltenham, after a long and painful illness, aged 46, John Blanshard, esq. late Commander of the E. I. C.'s ships Carnatic and Marquis Wellington. He was brother to Richard Blanshard, esq. F. R. S. and S. A. and great-grandson of the celebrated Antiquary, Roger Gale, of Scruton, esq.

**Sept. 8.** At the Hotwells, in her 9th year, Louisa, third dau. of late Rev. I. K. Randell.

**Sept. 11.** At Severn Lodge, New Passage, Catherine, wife of Richard Helps, esq. Gloucester, and sister of the Rev. Dr. Spry, Vicar of Mary-le-bone.

**HANTS.—Aug. 15.** At Andover, in her 68th year, Anne, relict of Chas. Heath, esq.

**Sept. 14.** At her father's, Jane Mary, wife of the Rev. Tho. Earle Pison, of Knapp Hill House, near Wells, and dau. of W. Dumaresq, esq. of Pelham-place, Hants.

**HERTS.—Aug. 27.** Mary, wife of Edm. Darby, esq. of Aston House.

**Sept. 6.** At High Willows, aged 84, Henry, son of W. Thomson, esq.

**KENT.—Aug. 22.** At Bromley, in her 22d year, Mary, second dau. of the late Edw. Latter, esq.

**Aug. 31.** At Dover, Forbes Des Vœux, esq. second son of Sir Cha. Des Vœux, Bart.

**Sept. 1.** At Ramsgate, in his 74th year, James Tillard, esq. of Street End, near Canterbury.

**Sept. 4.** Aged 86, Anne, wife of the Rev. H. Hamilton Arnold, of Frant.

**Sept. 6.** In his 84th year, John Budgen, esq. of Plumstead.

Aged 36, at St. Morris-hall, near Rochester, Robert Gunning, esq.

**Sept. 7.** At Green-street Green, near Farnborough, in his 83d year, Mr. Temple, of the Temple.

**Sept. 11.** At Town Malling, in his 55th year, Mr. James Selby, Solicitor.

**Sept. 14.** At Lee, Cha. Lucas, esq. only son of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.

**LANCASHIRE.—July 31.** At Liverpool, aged 102, Cha. Mac Quarrie, a native of the island of Ulva in Scotland. He was followed to the grave by his old master, Bryan Smith, esq. by whose bounty he had been supported for nearly forty years. He retained all his faculties entire till within a few weeks, and his voice (which was remarkably strong) powerful till within a few hours of his death.

**Aug. 30.** In Daulby-street, Liverpool, Mary Lettice, wife of Mr. Richard Dodson Cheveley, formerly of Messing-lodge, Essex, and niece of the late Mrs. Castelfranc, of Clapham, Surrey.

**Sept. 8.** At Hope Hall, aged 69, Edw. Hobson, esq.

**LEICESTER.—Aug. 25.** At Saddington, aged 36, John Haycock, gent. This respectable yeoman has by his will bequeathed to the

Governors of the Leicester Infirmary the sum of 200l.; to the Governors of the Leicester Lunatic Asylum, 100l.; to the Governors of the Market Harborough Public Dispensary, 50l.; to the Rector and Churchwardens for the time being, of the parish of Saddington, the sum of 600l. to be invested in the Public Funds; and 16l., part of the dividends thereof, to be laid out in the purchase of an ox, to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish of Saddington, at Christmas annually; and the residue of the dividends to be applied for the benefit of the poor of Saddington, at the discretion of the Trustees. The above legacies to be paid free of duty.

**MIDDLESEX.—Lately.** At West Drayton, aged 77, Gen. Wm. John Arabin, late of 2d Life-guards. He was appointed to a cornetcy in the 10th Dragoons in 1767, a Lieutenancy in 1770, a Company in the 2d Horse-guards, 1778, a Majority in 1782. He was nominated a supernumerary Lieut.-Col. in the 2d Life-Guards in 1788; Brevet-Colonel, 1795; Major-Gen. 1798; Lieut.-General, 1805; and General, 1814. He served with the Imperial Army in Brabant; and subsequently while on duty, received an injury in his foot. He was the father of Wm. St. Julian Arabin, esq. serjeant-at-law, and Deputy Recorder of the City of London.

**NORFOLK.—Sept. 11.** At Southgate, aged 81, John Vickris Taylor, esq.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.—Sept. 1.** At Tynemouth, Eliz. wife of G. Healey, esq. of Middleton Tyas, and sister of George Hartley, esq. of Middleton Lodge.

**SOMERSET.—Sept. 1.** In Brook-street, Bath, aged 101, Mary, widow of Tho. Calvert, of Hutton, co. Essex, and of Albury, co. Herts, esq. who died in 1793. This very venerable lady was the daughter of Peter Calvert, esq. of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, and of Hunsdon, Herts; by Honor, dau. of Felix Calvert, of Albury, esq. She was baptized at Hunsdon 8th Sept. 1727; and was married 27 May, 1773. She was sister of Dr. Peter Calvert, Dean of the Arches and Judge of the Prerogative Court; and had no children.

**SUSSEX.—July 6.** At Bognor, Lieut.-Gen. John Macintyre, of E.I.C.'s service.

**Aug. 23.** At Brighton, aged 17, Louisa, third dau. of Chas. Fassett Burnett, esq. of Haling Park, Surrey.

At Brighton, aged 56, Mr. John Marks, of Great Portland-street, Cavendish-square.

**Aug. 25.** At Worthing, aged 34, Vigors Herve, esq. of Killiane Castle, co. Wexford, Ireland.

**Sept. 2.** At Worthing, aged 45, Wm. Mitchell, esq. of Harley-street.

**Sept. 2.** At Brighton, aged 22, Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of W. Sadlere Bruere, esq.

**Sept. 6.** At Brighton, W. Mathews, esq. of Clapham Rise.

Sept. 7. At Ratton, in his 15th year, Geo. Pelham, third son of Inigo Thomas, esq.

Sept. 8. At Brighton, Mrs. Saunders, widow of the late Robert Saunders, esq. of Southend, near Lewisham Kent.

Sept. 9. At Hastings, Mary-Anne, wife of Geo. Allfrey, esq. of Stamford-hill, Middlesex.

Sept. 13. At Midhurst, Mary Anne, wife of Major-gen. Richard Buckby.

WILTS.—Aug. 21. Aged 24, the wife of John Wilson Green, esq. of Green's Villa, Newton Bushel.

Sept. 5. At Mere, Mary-Jane-Grove, dau. of John Chaslin Morris, esq. Commander R. N. the third victim in that family to the whooping-cough.

Sept. 15. Aged 48, Mr. Geo. Street, of Bohemia, near Downton.

YORK. Aug. 14. At Knaresborough, at an advanced age, the relict of T. Gervas, esq. of Epworth Line.

Aug. 17. In his 84th year, Mr. W. Staveley, of Newington Place, near York, many years Governor of York Castle.

Aug. 18. At Scarborough, aged 28, T. Pigott, second son of Charles Gregory Fairfax, esq. of Gilling Castle.

At Hull, aged 40, Maria, wife of Dr. C. R. Alderson.

Aug. 20. At Hull, aged 93, Simon Horner, esq.

Aug. 22. At Howden, Ann, wife of Robert Spofforth, esq. of that place.

Aug. 23. At Burton Pidsea, aged 68, W. Harland, esq.

Aug. 26. At Drumeak Cottage, aged 27, Henry Whaley, esq. son of John Whaley, esq. of Stephen's-green, Dublin, and nephew of the Right Hon. Lady Howden.—And at the same place, aged 28, Christ. St. George Trench, esq. son of Patrick Trench, esq. and nephew of the Earl of Clancarty:—both drowned when bathing.

Sept. 2. At Scalby, aged 38, Henrietta, dau. of the Rev. W. S. Grundon.

Sept. 8. At Anlaby, aged 65, Joseph Baulderson, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row, London. For a considerable period he had held a confidential situation under the East India Company.

Sept. 12. At Wigginton, aged 50, Rob. Rowman, esq.

ISLE OF MAN.—Aug. 6. Robert Ross, esq. of Cargenhall, Dumfries, brother of the late Major-gen. Ross, and Capt. John Ross, R. N.

WALES. July 29. At St. David's, James Gregory, esq. surgeon, of Hakin, near Milford.

At Tiddenham Chase, near Chopstow, Monmouth, Margaret, relict of O. E. Elliott, esq. of Bishfold-house, Berks, and dau. of late Col. Van Cortlandt.

SCOTLAND.—May 24. On board the City of Edinburgh steam-packet, off Scarbo-

rough, Capt. Duncan Chisholm Mackenzie, Commander R. N. second son of the late Roderick Mackenzie, esq. of Scotsburn, co. Ross.

June 3. Nicol Somerville, esq. of Silver mills.

June 6. At Calcutty castle, aged 62, Allan Macaskill, of Morinish, esq.

June 7. At Edinburgh. Capt. Andrew Thomson, R. N.

June 10. At Edinburgh, in his 80th year, Robert Pitcairn, esq. late principal Keeper of Registrations, and for upwards of fifty years connected with other departments of the College of Justice.

June 20. At Atholl, aged 70, the relict of Allan Stewart, esq. representative of the ancient family of the Stewarts of Appin; and eldest dau. of the late Angus Macdunald, esq. of Achrictan.

July 5. At N. Leith, Captain Alfred Thomson, R. A.

July 7. At Cromarty-house, Col. Colin Dundas Graham, K. W. Lieut. Governor of St. Mawes. He was appointed Captain in the Scotch brigade in 1798, Major by brevet 1802, and Lt.-Col. 1809. He was formerly Fort-Major of Edinburgh, and was honoured with the knighthood of the third class of Wilhelm of the Netherlands, for his services while commanding the Scots Brigade in the service of that country.

July 12. Alexander Leith, esq. of Freefield, Aberdeenshire.

July 13. At Arbuthnot house, the Hon. Isabella Arbuthnot, dau. of the Viscount of Arbuthnot.

IRELAND.—June 1. At his seat, Newbury, co. Kildare, Ralph Peter Dundas, esq. only son of the late Gen. Ralph Dundas, of Manor, N. B.

July 13. At Forkhill Lodge, Olivia Anne, dau. of James Dawson, esq. Assistant Barrister for the county of Armagh.

July 29. At Newport House, co. Mayo, Sir Hugh Moore O'Donel, third Baronet of that place, and nephew to the present Earl Annesley. He was the eldest son of Sir Neale, the 2nd Bart. by Lady Catherine Annesley. He succeeded his father March 1, 1827; and it is but a few short months since he attained his majority, and succeeded to the estates of his family. Having been but recently married, he has left no issue, but his dowager being *enceinte*, causes the baronetage, as well as the estates, to be in abeyance until after her accouchment.

Aug. 9. At Mallow, Catherine, wife of Dr. Townsend, of Merion-square, Dublin.

Aug. 10. At Parsonstown, aged nearly 26, the Hon. John Clara Parsons, second son of the Earl of Ross.

Aug. .... At Galway, Major John Cathcart Meschem, on half pay of the 88th foot. He became Ensign in the 28th foot in 1796, Lieutenant 1796, Captain 24th foot 1805;

brevet Major 1819. His brother, Capt. Meachem, of the 28th, was slain at Waterloo.

Aug. 3. At Auldbarr, Euphemia, youngest dau. of the late Patrick Chalmers, esq. of Auldbarr, Forfarshire.

ABROAD.—Dec. 22, 1827. Sir William Fraser, Bart. chief of the British factory in China. He was the eldest son of Sir William Fraser, F. R. S. the first Baronet (of whom and his family see some brief notices in vol. LXXXVIII. i. 379), by Elizabeth, dau. of James Farquharson, esq. and succeeded to the title Feb. 16, 1818. He was interred in the Hon. Company's burying-ground at Macao.

Feb. 22. The Hon Judge Dacre, of Chittoor, in the East Indies. He was a warm friend and zealous promoter of the missionary cause in India, and expended annually large sums in the support of the Gospel and Native Schools at Chittoor.

June 28. At Bella Vista, in the Island of St. Michael, Mary, wife of Wm. Harding Read, Esq. Consul-gen. of the Azores.

June 29. At Gibraltar, aged 34, Lieut. Harry Bisshopp, R. A. son of Col. Thomas Bisshopp, grandson of the late Sir Cecil Bisshopp, of Parham, and nephew to Lord Zouche.

March 3. At Carabusa, shortly after being appointed Governor of that Island, Colonel C. G. Urquhart, eldest son of the late David Urquhart, esq. of Braelangwell.

He was killed by the falling of a shed in a gale of wind.

July 15. On his passage from the West Indies, John Colhoun Mills, esq. late President of the Island of Nevis.

July 16. At Madeira, W. Pitter Woodhouse, of Queen-street, Cheapside, esq.

July 25. At Alicant, in Spain, Charles Waring, esq. His Majesty's Vice-Consul.

July 27. At Interlachen, in Switzerland, Alex. James Mure, esq. eldest son of Jas. Mure, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

Aug. 8. At his country seat, Limsberg, near Upsal, aged 86, Professor Thimberg. He was the senior of the University of Upsal, and the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, Upsal, and Drontheim, member of 66 Swedish and foreign academies and learned societies, Commander of the Order of Warsaw, &c.

Aug. 22. At his country house in the neighbourhood of Paris, after a long and painful illness, Dr. Gall, the phrenologist. He directed that no priest should attend his funeral; and ordered his head to be dissected, and added to his collection.

Lately. At St. Helena, aged 21, Lieut. Wm. Meeke, 3d Bombay Light Cavalry, only son of Wm. Meeke, esq. of Beddington, Surrey.

Lately. At Leghorn, the widow of Lt. Col. Goodwin Colquitt, C. R. of the 1st foot guards, and youngest sister to Mr. Wallace of Kelly.

#### BILL OF MORTALITY, from Aug. 27, to Sept. 23, 1828.

| Christened.                           |       | Buried. |       | Between | 2 and 5   |     | 50 and 60  |     |
|---------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-----------|-----|------------|-----|
| Males                                 | - 857 | Males   | - 706 |         | 5 and 10  | 57  | 60 and 70  | 113 |
| Females                               | - 865 | Females | - 665 |         | 10 and 20 | 57  | 70 and 80  | 74  |
| Whereof have died under two years old |       | 437     |       |         | 20 and 30 | 104 | 80 and 90  | 29  |
|                                       |       |         |       |         | 30 and 40 | 113 | 90 and 100 | 5   |
|                                       |       |         |       |         | 40 and 50 | 188 |            |     |

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Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 22.

| Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Rye.  | Beans. | Peas. |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| s. d.  | s. d.   | s. d. | s. d. | s. d.  | s. d. |
| 88 0   | 36 0    | 26 0  | 32 0  | 46 0   | 42 0  |

#### PRICE OF HOPS, Sept. 19.

|                      |                      |                         |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Kent Bags.....       | 2l. 10s. to 3l. 10s. | Farnham (seconds) ..... | 4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.   |
| Sussex Ditto.....    | 2l. 2s. to 3l. 0s.   | Kent Pockets .....      | 2l. 16s. to 4l. 0s.  |
| Essex.....           | 2l. 6s. to 3l. 8s.   | Sussex.....             | 2l. 10s. to 3l. 8s.  |
| Farnham (fine) ..... | 5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.   | Essex .....             | 2l. 12s. to 3l. 12s. |

#### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

|                                       |                            |                            |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Smithfield, Hay 4l. 0s. to 4l. 10s.   | Straw 1l. 12s. to 1l. 16s. | Clover 5l. 0s. to 5l. 10s. |
| St. James's, Hay 3l. 15s. to 4l. 15s. | Straw 1l. 14s. to 2l. 2s.  | Clover 3l. 15s. to 6l. 0s. |
| Whitechapel, Hay 3l. 5s. to 4l. 12s.  | Straw 1l. 14s. to 2l. 0s.  | Clover 4l. 4s. to 5l. 15s. |

#### SMITHFIELD, Sept. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

|              |                    |                                    |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Beef.....    | 8s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. | Lamb.....                          | 4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d. |
| Mutton ..... | 8s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. | Head of Cattle at Market Sept. 22: |                    |
| Veal.....    | 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d. | Beasts.....                        | 3,179 Calves 173   |
| Pork.....    | 4s. 0d. to 6s. 0d. | Sheep.....                         | 24,370 Pigs 160    |

#### COAL MARKET, Sept. 22, 29s. 0d. to 37s. 9d.



## PRICES OF SHARES, September 22, 1828,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock &amp; Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

| CANALS.                      |         |           | RAILWAYS.                      |           |           |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                              | Price.  | Div.paid. |                                | Price.    | Div.paid. |
| Ashton and Oldham . . .      | 140 0   | £. 4 0    | Forest of Dean . . .           | £47 0     | £ 2 14    |
| Barnsley . . . . .           | 385 0   | 12 0      | Manchester & Liverp. . .       | 28 pm.    | —         |
| Birmingham. (1-8th sh.) . .  | 292 0   | 12 10     | Stockton & Darlington . .      | 165 0     | 5 0       |
| Brecknock & Abergav. . .     | 110 0   | 6 0       | WATER-WORKS.                   |           |           |
| Chelmer & Blackwater . . .   | 102 0   | 5 0       | East London . . . . .          | 120 0     | 5 0       |
| Coventry . . . . .           | 1080 0  | 44 & bs.  | Grand Junction . . . . .       | 56 0      | 3 0       |
| Crumford . . . . .           | 400 0   | 19 0      | Kent . . . . .                 | 31 0      | —         |
| Croydon . . . . .            | 2½      | —         | Manchester & Salford . . .     | 35 0      | —         |
| Derby . . . . .              | 170 0   | 6 0       | South London . . . . .         | 89 0      | —         |
| Dudley . . . . .             | 63½     | 8 10      | West Middlesex . . . . .       | 69 0      | 3 0       |
| Ellesmere and Chester . . .  | 107 0   | 3 15      | INSURANCES.                    |           |           |
| Forth and Clyde . . . . .    | 590 0   | 25 0      | Alliance . . . . .             | 9½        | 4 p.ct.   |
| Glamorganshire . . . . .     | 250 0   | 13 12 6d. | Atlas . . . . .                | 9½        | 0 10      |
| Grand Junction . . . . .     | 305 0   | 13 0      | British Commercial . . . .     | 4½        | 5½ p.ct.  |
| Grand Surrey . . . . .       | 50 0    | 2 10      | County Fire . . . . .          | 42        | 2 10      |
| Grand Union . . . . .        | 25½     | 1 0       | Eagle . . . . .                | 4½        | 0 5       |
| Grand Western . . . . .      | 8 0     | —         | Globe . . . . .                | 160 0     | 7 0       |
| Grantham . . . . .           | 215 0   | 10 0      | Guardian . . . . .             | 21 0      | —         |
| Huddersfield . . . . .       | 19 0    | —         | Hope Life . . . . .            | 5½        | 0 6       |
| Kennet and Avon . . . . .    | 29½     | 1 5       | Imperial Fire . . . . .        | 101 0     | 5 5       |
| Lancaster . . . . .          | 24½     | 1 0       | Ditto Life . . . . .           | 8½        | 0 8       |
| Leeds and Liverpool . . . .  | 413 0   | 16 0      | Protector Fire . . . . .       | 1 2 6     | 0 1 4     |
| Leicester . . . . .          | 330 0   | 17 0      | Provident Life . . . . .       | 19 0      | 1 0       |
| Leic. and North'n . . . . .  | 87 0    | 4 0       | Rock Life . . . . .            | 3 0 0     | 0 8       |
| Loughborough . . . . .       | 3900 0  | 192 0     | Rl. Exchange (Stock) . . .     | 280 0     | 8 p.ct.   |
| Mersey and Irwell . . . . .  | 800 0   | 35 0      | MINES.                         |           |           |
| Monmouthshire . . . . .      | 232 0   | 11 0      | Anglo Mexican . . . . .        | 72 dis.   | —         |
| N. Walsham & Dilham . . .    | 35 0    | 0 10      | Bolton . . . . .               | 140 pm.   | —         |
| Neath . . . . .              | —       | 20 0      | Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm) . .   | 47 pm.    | —         |
| Oxford . . . . .             | 700 0   | 32 & bs.  | British Iron . . . . .         | 39 dis.   | —         |
| Peak Forest . . . . .        | 111 0   | 4 0       | Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm) . . .   | 6½ dis.   | —         |
| Regent's . . . . .           | 26 0    | —         | General . . . . .              | 8 pm.     | —         |
| Rochdale . . . . .           | 101 0   | 4 0       | Potosi . . . . .               | 40s.      | —         |
| Severn and Wye . . . . .     | 27½     | 1 2       | Real Del Monte . . . . .       | 140 dis.  | —         |
| Shrewsbury . . . . .         | 270 0   | 10 0      | Tlalpuexahua . . . . .         | 307½ dis. | —         |
| Staff. and Wor. . . . .      | 800 0   | 40 0      | United Mexican . . . . .       | 19½ dis.  | —         |
| Stourbridge . . . . .        | 220 0   | 12 0      | Welch Iron and Coal . . . .    | 22½ dis.  | —         |
| Stratford-on-Avon . . . . .  | 42 0    | 1 10      | GAS LIGHTS.                    |           |           |
| Stroudwater . . . . .        | 450 0   | 23 0      | Westminster Chart'd. . . .     | 52½       | 8 0       |
| Swansea . . . . .            | 270 0   | 15 0      | Ditto, New . . . . .           | ½ pm.     | 0 12      |
| Thames and Medway . . . .    | 5 0     | —         | City . . . . .                 | —         | 10 0      |
| Thames & Severn, Red . . . . | 36 0    | 1 10      | Ditto, New . . . . .           | —         | 6 0       |
| Ditto, Blank . . . . .       | 24 0    | 1 4       | Imperial . . . . .             | 37½       | —         |
| Trent & Mersey (½ sh.) . . . | 805 0   | 37 10     | Phoenix . . . . .              | 2 pm.     | 6 p.ct.   |
| Warw. and Birming. . . . .   | 260 0   | 12 0      | General United . . . . .       | 16 dis.   | —         |
| Warwick and Napton . . . .   | 210 0   | 12 5      | British . . . . .              | 8 dis.    | —         |
| Wilts and Berks . . . . .    | 5½      | 0 4       | Bath . . . . .                 | 14½       | 0 16      |
| Worc. and Birming. . . . .   | 57 0    | 2 0       | Birmingham . . . . .           | 74 0      | 4 0       |
| DOCKS.                       |         |           | Birmingham & Stafford . . .    | 1 pm.     | —         |
| St. Katharine's . . . . .    | 1½ dis. | 4 p.ct.   | Brighton . . . . .             | 13 dis.   | —         |
| London (Stock) . . . . .     | 88½     | 4 10 do.  | Bristol . . . . .              | 26½       | 1 6       |
| West India (Stock) . . . . . | 215 0   | 10 0 do.  | Ile of Thanet . . . . .        | —         | 5 p.ct.   |
| East India (Stock) . . . . . | 80½ 0   | 4 0 do.   | Lewes . . . . .                | —         | 5 p.ct.   |
| Commercial (Stock) . . . . . | 78 0    | 4 0 do.   | Liverpool . . . . .            | 292 0     | 8 0       |
| Bristol . . . . .            | 90 0    | 8 10 do.  | Maidstone . . . . .            | —         | 2 10      |
| BRIDGES.                     |         |           | Ratcliff . . . . .             | —         | 4 p.ct.   |
| Hammer-smith . . . . .       | 25 0    | 1 10      | MISCELLANEOUS                  |           |           |
| Southwark . . . . .          | 2½ 0    | —         | Australian (Agriculi) . . . .  | 8½ pm.    | —         |
| Do. New 7½ per cent. . . . . | 33 0    | 1 10      | Auction Mart . . . . .         | 18 0      | —         |
| Vauxhall . . . . .           | 22 0    | 1 0       | Annuity, British . . . . .     | 20 0      | 2 p.ct.   |
| Waterloo . . . . .           | 3 0     | —         | Bank, Irish Provincial . . . . | 1½ dis.   | 4 p.ct.   |
| — Ann. of 8l. . . . .        | 24½     | 1 1 4     | Carnat. Stock, 1st class . . . | 93½       | 4 0       |
| — Ann. of 7l. . . . .        | 21½     | 0 28 8    | Ditto, 2d class . . . . .      | 85 0      | 2 0       |

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

E. I. C. says, by the aid of Dr. Walsh's excellent "Essay on some ancient Coins, Medals, and Gems, as illustrating the progress of Christianity in the early ages," I am enabled to elucidate the impression communicated by Mr. Topham to your Mag. vol. xcvi. pt. i. p. 497, which is an Abrasax or Gnostic amulet. "The most remarkable tenet" of this impure sect "was that malevolent spirits ruled the world, presided over all nature, and caused diseases and human sufferings; but that by knowledge and science these spirits could be controlled, &c." This science they thought they had, themselves exclusively attained, and that it principally consisted in the efficacy of numbers and certain mysterious hieroglyphics adopted from the Egyptians. Hence they made systems of monads, triads, and decads; and formed figures of Anubis, Sarapis, and other idols. This combination of certain abstrusive words and mysterious figures, was engraved on gems and stones of different kinds and qualities; and they affirmed that whoever bore one of them on his person was secured by it from the particular evil it was made to guard against." With this explanation it will be readily perceived that the stone engraved as above is one of the charms of this heretical sect.

M. asks, "Why are the collars and cuffs in the liveries of the junior branches of the Royal Family, green?" Willement, in his *Regal Heraldry*, says, "the livery-colours of the House of Hanover, previous to the accession of King George I. were the same as those of the House of Stuart; since that period they have been scarlet and blue." (P. 112). The arms of Brunswick are, Gules, two lions passant gardant Or. The same, with an addition of a like lion, is the arms of England. "The family-colours of the House of Stuart, were yellow and red." (P. 100.) The arms of Scotland exactly agree therewith; blue is in the arms of Ireland, and in those of France before its being disused. The livery of the King of Great Britain and Ireland accords with the above. "William and Mary, previous to their accession to the throne of England, used blue and orange." P. 100. Agreeing also to their armorial bearings. The Prince of Saxe Cobourg's arms and livery, also coincide. The livery-colours of the House of Tudor were white and green." (P. 80 and 86.) But cannot the *green* be reconciled to the colour of the barbs and leaves of the Royal badge of the Rose, and now further illustrated in the colour of the Thistle and Shamrock.

CYDWELL observes, "Your Reviewer of

Planche's Descent of the Danube, calls Richard I. the *lord of Oc and No*, from Bertrand de Born, and infers from hence, that he was a man of few words. It should be *Oc* and *No*, which means simply, as I take it, that Richard had dominions in the *Langue d'Oc*, so called from its affirmative particle *Oc*, and in England or Normandy, where *no* or *nou* was in use for the negative one.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER has transmitted the following Addenda et Corrigenda.—P. 98. Perhaps S. B. who makes inquiries relative to the Rodings or Roodings, in Essex, could explain the connection between them and the title of *Roden*, borne by the ancient Hertfordshire family, the Jocelyns of Hyde Hall, viz. Earl *Roden* of High Roding; perhaps the *den* was an alteration, euphonise *gratia*, from *ding*?—P. 188. The late Sir James de Bathe was of *Knightstown*, not *Kingstown*.—P. 269. Query, whether any such persons as "the Hon." James Shoolbred, or "Sir" H. Loud?—P. 271. Lord Oriel's seat should be *Collon*, not *Callon*; a full account of his Lordship's great improvements there, in the planting and agricultural line, may be seen in Curwen's "Observations on Ireland," vol. ii. p. 291.—P. 272. The Viscountess Ferrard's *only* Christian name was *Margaretta*; she has been styled "*Emilia*" in some of the Peerages, but erroneously.—P. 273. The Hon. and Rev. Maurice Mahon has no issue. Captain Mahon of the 29th (son-in-law of the Bishop of Norwich), is his first cousin, not son, as here stated. Captain Mahon's father was the Rev. Thomas Mahon, next brother to the first Lord Hartland. Dehrett's Editor has fallen into the same error, in the last excellent edition of that Peerage. The Barony of Hartland will probably become extinct, the present Lord and his presumptive heir, the Hon. and Rev. Maurice Mahon, being both long married and issueless.—P. 285. There must be some mistake as to Christ. St. George Trench's parentage; neither the late or present Earl of Clancarty had a brother named "Patrick" Trench, esq.—P. 295, read Hon. John Clere Parsons, not *Clare*.—The difficulty in the Dormer Pedigree, pp. 203, 204, might perhaps be cleared up by supposing Sir Robert Dormer, of Oxfordshire, 1628, to be the illegitimate son of Sir Michael Dormer, of Ascot, in which case the sister of the latter would be properly his heir in blood. The illegitimacy in the Byron family was little known, if at all, until the sale of Newstead Abbey led to the discovery, and it now appears that the Grantee of the Abbey devised it to his putative son.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1828.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

HIS LATE MAJESTY GEORGE III.

THE following letter, copied from an autograph of his late most excellent Majesty, will not be considered unworthy of publication, as it strikingly displays the benevolence of disposition and uprightness of character, for which George the Third was distinguished.

Gen Harvey, to whom the letter is addressed, was at the time labouring under severe indisposition.

*To Lieut.-General Harvey.*

MY DEAR GENERAL,

I am happy at finding for these two or three days, that you begin to gain ground. I have very regular accounts of you, but shall certainly desire you may keep quiet, that strength may be the sooner recovered. Militarily I can only keep you in arrest; but as your friend I have a right to expect you will refrain from thinking or talking of business for some time. I forbid, amongst other things, Newspapers; from them I find you have heard of the conduct of France, but when I say you must not hear of business, I will not break the rule by adding more than that activity, and fortitude, and upright intentions, shall not be wanting in me, and that I will force every man that has any honesty or honour by my example to do their utmost. GEORGE.

*Queen's House, March 20, 1778,*

*2 gr. pt. 4 p. m.*

I return Sir W. Howe's letter.

The "conduct of France," to which his Majesty adverts, was acknowledging the independence of America, with whom she entered into a treaty of defensive alliance, Feb. 6, 1778, which circumstance was intimated to the House of Lords by the Duke of Grafton, on the 5th of March following.

The following remarks on conducting the war in Canada, written at the

commencement of the American war, are in the hand-writing of George III. and show the deep interest which his Majesty took in these important affairs.

*Remarks on the conduct of the War from Canada.*

The outlines of the plan seem to be on a proper foundation. The rank and file of the army now in Canada (including the eleven regiments of British, Maclean's Corps, the Brunswicks and Hanau), amount to 10,527. Add the eleven additional companies, and 400 Hanau Chasseurs, the total will be 11,443.

As sickness and other contingencies must be expected, I should think not above 7000 effectives can be spared over Lake Champlain; for it would be highly imprudent to run any risk in Canada. The fixing the stations of those left in the Province may not be quite right, though the plan proposed may be recommended. Indians must be employed, and this measure must be avowedly directed, and Carleton must be in the strongest manner directed to furnish as many Canadians as possible.

Every thing must, if possible, be embarked by the 20th of March. I have very particularly directed that the Apollo should be ready by that day to receive Burgoyne.

The Magazines must be formed with the greatest expedition at Crown Point.

If possible, possession must be taken of Lake George, and nothing but an absolute impossibility of succeeding in this can be an excuse for proceeding by South Bay and Skeenborough.

As Sir Wm. Howe does not think of acting from Rhode Island into the Massachusetts, the force must from Canada join him in Albany. The diversion on the Mohawk River ought



at least to be strengthened by the addition of the 400 Hanau Chasseurs.

The Ordnance ought to furnish a complete proportion of intrenching tools. The provisions ought to be calculated for a third more than the effective soldiery, and the General ordered to avoid delivering these when the army can be subsisted by the country.

Burgoyne certainly greatly undervalues the German recruits. The idea of carrying the army by sea to Sir Wm. Howe, would certainly require the leaving a much larger part of it in Canada, as in that case the Rebel army could divide that Province from the immense one under Sir Wm. Howe. I greatly dislike this last idea.

GEORGE.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

**T**HE entrance into London by the great western road has lately been improved, and is still being improved at a considerable expense, by the erection of magnificent buildings calculated to impress on a visitor a high idea of the wealth and splendour of the capital. Whilst all these costly measures are being taken, it seems strange that no one should consider how completely the effect of a first entrance into London is destroyed by the previous passage through the barracks and breweries of Knightsbridge. My remedy for this evil would be as follows:—To make the great western road run a little more to the north just before entering the town, so as to avoid the double row of houses, and preserve on the northern side the beautiful view of the Park, Park Lane, the Serpentine, the Bridge, &c. A sufficient space might be left on the south of the road for the erection of handsome rows of houses, which possessing the advantages of being built at the same time, might present a magnificent and uniform appearance. The long and varied line of Park Lane, then for the first time distinctly visible to the road, would mark most impressively the entrance to the capital; and the line of houses proposed to be erected in continuation of Oxford Street would, seen across the verdant plain of the Park, convey a grand idea of its unrivalled extent. Perhaps there needs no further recommendation of this plan than to add that the proposed line of road is absolutely *righter* than the old one, and that

the ground required has hitherto been put to no use, but has been a disgrace to the Park, by being the depository of rubbish,—so that this plan combines every possible advantage.

That broad line of road known by the name of Old Street Road and Old Street, is at present suddenly stopped at its western extremity by the walls of the Charterhouse Garden. This abrupt termination is the more to be regretted, as a continuation of this road in the same direction would conduct to Holborn, and from thence to Oxford Street, forming a noble and useful thoroughfare through the whole length of London. The houses which stand in the way of this grand improvement are chiefly mean and wretched, and crowded together in narrow alleys and unwholesome lanes. Many of them will be destroyed in the progress of the great road from Blackfriars' Bridge to the North, to be formed on the destruction of Fleet Market. An excellent opportunity will thus be presented of effecting this alteration, which, besides being a great convenience to the public, cannot fail of increasing the value of property to an immense extent.

Houses are now pulling down in the Strand, to enlarge that much frequented thoroughfare from the City to the West end. Will it not, even when widened as proposed, be subject to inconvenient crowding. And if Fleet Street should at Temple Bar diverge into two lines of road, one of them the Strand as heretofore, the other a new street proceeding along the site of Wych Street, enlarged and widened, and holding its course through that neighbourhood till it came to Piccadilly—would it not be a more valuable alteration?

Mr. Gwyn was anxious to effect an improvement which does not seem to have attracted the notice of his modern admirers. This was to carry a Circular Road round the capital, and I believe to prohibit building beyond its borders, in order that London might present an even front to its approaches; a beauty which would, as he justly observed, render it superior to every capital in the universe. This beauty however, great as it is, or any other architectural beauty whatever, would certainly not justify so daring an invasion on the rights of property as Mr. Gwyn somewhat hastily proposed. Would not

this Circular Road, however, without any restriction, be a most valuable addition to the attractions of the metropolis, and at a time when new ones are being called into existence, with such unsparring prodigality, is not this project of Mr. Gwyn's deserving of attention?

This road might be made productive of some slight convenience by constituting it the boundary of the twopenny post, the limit of the census of London, &c. I ought not perhaps to call it the Circular Road, as it would, if adapted to the shape of London, rather deserve the name of the oval.

Οὐρανόφιλος.

### THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

ON the 1st of October, the New London University, the first stone of which was laid on the 30th of April 1827 (see vol. xcvi. i. p. 444), was opened for the commencement of the Medical classes. The public were admitted by tickets; and on examining the interior of the edifice, we were certainly much gratified with the judicious arrangements and admirable accommodations, which appeared in every part, so far as it is completed.

The building, when finished, is to consist of a central portico, and two wings advancing at right angles, with tetrastyle porticos to correspond. The central portico consists of ten columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an enriched entablature and pediment, sculptured with ornaments emblematic of the objects of the institution. Over the whole, and springing from the vestibule, will appear an elevated dome, surmounted by a Grecian temple of eight pillars. Over each wing corresponding domes of a smaller size will also appear. Extending from the back of the central part, there is a range of building which corresponds in length with the two wings; the upper floor is intended as a grand hall on public occasions. The two wings receding backwards have a semicircular termination, and consist of theatres for public lectures, one of which is on each floor.

To return to the principal façade, the two ranges between the centre and wings of the building, called the North and South Ranges, consist of ten divisions; those of the upper story are separated by pilasters with foliated capitals. Between each pilaster is a handsome window capped with a square weather cornice. The upper floor of the North Range is intended for the Museum of Natural History, and the same floor of the south range, for the grand Library. The elevation of the building consists of a basement, and two stories called the ground

floor and upper floor. The two stories are divided by a cornice and frieze—the latter being ornamented with wreaths. The upper story is terminated with a plain dentillated cornice, which forms the parapet, the whole displaying an air of chaste simplicity. The design was by W. Wilkins, esq. R. A. and Messrs. H. Lee and Sons are the contractors for the building.

The portico and dome of the central part are not yet completed, though they are proceeding with great rapidity, and the wings which are to extend to the front of the building are not commenced; but the above description of them applies to the original design adopted by the Council, before the commencement of the edifice; and we are not aware that the least deviation will take place. A pamphlet has been printed for the use of the proprietors; but it contains no architectural description of the exterior. It chiefly notices the use for which each apartment is destined; and we have, in describing the interior, partly availed ourselves of the information it conveys.

The site on which the University stands, occupies about seven acres of ground, which was purchased for 30,000*l*. It is at the upper end of Gower-street, Bedford-square, and there is also access to it from the west of Carmarthen-street and Grafton-street, and from the New Road by Gower-street North. A temporary semicircular iron railing at present incloses the area for the students. At the entrance of the gates are two temporary lodges for the porters, one surmounted by a belfrey, the other by a clock. A broad paved footpath on each side of the porter's lodges (the principal carriage-way passing between the lodges to the main portico), leads to each of the doors of the North and South Ranges, just described. These doors are the principal entrances of the students to the lecture rooms and theatres.

To commence with a description of the interior. On entering the door of the North Range, there is a room on each side of the passage to be used as Lecture Rooms. They are each 46 feet by 24, with four windows: having six rows of seats, rising nine inches above each other, each seat here, as in the other Lecture Rooms, having a back and book board for the accommodation of the Students, with a raised platform for the Professor in front. The room on the right of the passage, or as it is called, the South Room of the North Range, is for the present to be used for the Italian, French, Spanish, and English languages, and Jurisprudence. The North Room of the North Range is for Anatomy, Medicine, and Surgery. This centre passage leads into a paved Cloister 107 feet by 23, appropriated for exercise in the intervals between one lecture and another.

Proceeding through the folding door on

*the left*, leading out of this Cloister, there is a Lobby; and following the wall on the left hand, there are, 1st. the door by which the Professor enters the North Lecture Room in this range, just described; 2nd, a private room for the Professor of Chemistry, fitted up with shelves and cases for the reception of his nicer apparatus, and where he may conduct experiments of research; 3rd, The Professors' common room, 29 feet by 19, where they will meet previously to going into their Lecture Rooms, and where they may have periodical works, newspapers, &c. for their common use; 4th, a small room where the Professors may see persons who call upon them.

Passing down the steps from the lobby, the first door on the right hand is that of the Chemical Laboratory, 26 feet by 20, where the experiments for the Lectures will be prepared, and where Students will be received who are to follow a Course of Practical Chemistry. One door leads from the Laboratory to a vault in the basement, where the Professor's assistant will clean the apparatus, and which will contain the Galvanic Battery. Another door leads from the Laboratory into the Lower North Theatre, a semicircular room 65 feet by 50, lighted by six windows in the circumference. Ten rows of concentric seats rise with a gradual increase, the second seat being raised nine inches above the floor, the last sixteen inches above that immediately before it. The table of the Lecturer, twenty feet long, contains a pneumatic trough and other accommodations; and there are furnaces behind the Lecturer, to be used occasionally in experiments during lecture. The Students enter by one door, and go out by another, both placed in the higher part of the Theatre. This Theatre will be used for *Materia Medica* and Chemistry.

Opposite the door of the Laboratory is the Museum of *Materia Medica*, 26 feet by 20, and which the Professor, Dr. Thomson, is filling with a collection for the illustration of his lectures.

Descending the steps to the basement, and turning to the left, is a room appropriated to the Professor of Chemistry, for containing the more bulky apparatus of his department.

Returning to the lobby, a staircase leads to the Upper Floor of the building. On the left hand side of the first landing, is a private room for the Professor of Anatomy, 26 feet by 19, where the preparations for his lectures will be made, and be carried by the inner door into the Upper North Theatre. This room is in dimensions, and in the arrangement of the seats, the same as the Theatre below. Besides the six windows in the circumference, it has two large skylights. This Theatre will be used for Anatomy, *Operative Surgery*, and Midwifery.

Returning to the staircase, there is oppo-

site to the room of the Professor of Anatomy, another apartment of the same dimensions, which will be applied to purposes connected with the Medical School; but no particular use has as yet been assigned to it. By the centre door on this landing, is the entrance to the Museum of Anatomy, a room 49 feet by 41, and 28½ feet high, lighted by a large skylight and windows at one end, with a gallery round. A collection has already been made of anatomical preparations, amply sufficient for the purposes of lecturing; most of which have been got up by Mr. Charles Bell, about 200 by Dr. Davis, and some were purchased at the sale of Mr. Brookes's Museum.

On the landing immediately over that which leads to the Museum of Anatomy, are two rooms, 26 feet by 19; that on the left is appropriated to the Professor of Surgery, that on the right to the Professor of Midwifery. The door to the Gallery of the Museum of Anatomy is on this landing.

The great door opposite to the window in the Museum of Anatomy leads to the Museum of Natural History, 120 feet by 50, with a gallery round. It is the whole of the upper story of the North range, previously described. It is unfinished, and will probably remain so until the increase of the several collections shall make its occupation necessary.

Next to the Museum of Natural History is the vestibule under the dome, which will form the chief entrance, the great door of the Portico leading into it. From the centre of this vestibule, the whole extent of the building is seen; the Museum of Natural History being on one side, and the great Library on the other. Extending backwards in a direct line from the central portico, and parallel with the two wings, is the grand Hall previously mentioned, which is 90 feet by 45, and 25½ high. On each side of the vestibule there is a Professor's private room. The great Library is of the same dimensions as the Museum of Natural History, and is also unfinished.

At the South end of the building, and leading from the great Library, is the small Library, 41 feet by 22, with a gallery round. There is a small room adjoining for the use of the Librarian, from which is a descent by a separate staircase to the ground-floor of the South Range. The door opposite the foot of this staircase leads to the South Lecture Room of the South Range, which is 46 feet by 24, lighted by four windows. The purposes to which it is to be applied are, the French, Italian, Spanish, German, and Hebrew languages. The north door of this room leads into the passage of the Students' entrance in the South Range, and on the opposite side of it is the North Lecture Room of the South Range. It is to be used at present for the German language and Political Economy. From the north



door of this room a passage leads to the lower vestibule, where is a Professor's private room on each side.

In the South Range, there is a Cloister for the exercise of the Students during the intervals of Lecture, corresponding with that in the North Range; and at the south end of it is a lobby, in which is the University Office, where all the financial business of the University will be conducted. At the foot of the staircase is the room of the Clerk, and farther on, a room for the Meetings of the Council, and for the accommodation of the Warden. Opposite to this room is an apartment which it is intended to appropriate to the collections of the Professors of Botany, and of Mineralogy and Geology. A door from this room leads into the Lower South Theatre, which in dimensions and fitting up is similar to the Lower North Theatre. This is to be appropriated to the Professor of Botany, who is to lecture daily from eight to nine in the morning during the months of May, June, and July, and to those Professors who are not yet appointed.

Ascending the staircase to the Upper Floor, the rooms on each side of the first landing, 26 feet by 19, are to contain the apparatus for the Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. A door from each room leads into the Upper South Theatre, which is in all respects similar to the Upper North Theatre, with the addition of a small gallery behind the Lecturer, to be used in performing certain experiments. Besides the apparatus-rooms on each side of the landing, there are two smaller rooms, one of which, with a sky-light, is to be used as a workshop for the keeper of the Natural Philosophy apparatus, the other as a Professor's private room. Above these are three rooms, which are meant to contain models used in the lectures on the application of Mechanical Philosophy to the Arts.

Adjoining the South Cloister there is a Court, and on the south side of it is the staircase by which the Students go to the Theatres. On the north side of the court a door leads to two Lecture Rooms under the Hall. That on the right, 44 feet by 38, is fitted up with twelve rows of seats, rising six inches above each other. This Lecture Room is to be used for Mathematics and the Roman language and Literature. The room on the opposite side of the passage is of the same dimensions, and is to be used for the Greek and English languages.

Another staircase from this court leads to two apartments under the Lecture Rooms just described, which are intended as common rooms for the use of the Students. They are fitted up with tables and benches; and here they may wait, and have an opportunity of reading and writing during the intervals of lecture.

In the area are the doors leading to the Refreshment Rooms, a suite under the Clois-

ter, communicating with each other, and fitted up with tables and benches. A Steward has been appointed who will sell on his own account, but at prices sanctioned by the Council, all such articles as are suitable. Adjoining to the Refreshment Rooms are apartments for the Steward and Housekeeper, and for the domestics of the establishment. Under the vestibule are two small kitchens, cellars, &c. There is also a similar suite of vaulted rooms under the North Cloister, but they are not appropriated at present to any particular purpose.

The entire edifice, with some slight exceptions, is heated with warm air, the stoves of which are on the basement floor.

Behind the North Theatres is the dissecting room and theatre for anatomical demonstration, separated by a high wall from the court: but this building is evidently on too small a scale to answer the purpose. It is intended, it appears, to devote some of the apartments of the basement under the North range to anatomical purposes; but we hope, for the health of the students, which must be endangered by an confined a space, this project will be abandoned.

In justice to the conductors of this important undertaking, we cannot close our descriptive remarks, without noticing the extraordinary despatch with which the building has been erected. We will venture to say that no university in Europe, on a similarly extensive scale, has been brought into active operation in so short a period—seventeen months only having been allowed to intervene between the laying of the first stone and the opening of the classes. It can now be no longer said that, while nearly every metropolis in Europe has its university, the boasted capital of Great Britain was an opprobrious exception. Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, &c. could refer with exultation to their metropolitan universities; as well as numerous provincial ones\*; while England stood alone, we may say, the reproach of the continental literati. This reproach is now removed, and we rejoice at the event, because, as admirers of learning and science, we deeply estimate its objects. That such an institution has long been a desideratum, the present crowded state of our two English Universities, and the utter absence of any public medical school, as in Paris, will sufficiently testify. At Oxford and Cambridge (whose medical diplomas alone are acknowledged by the Royal College of Physicians) it is well known there is not the least chance of obtaining that knowledge which medical students are expected to pos-

\* France has 25 Universities; Germany from 20 to 30; Prussia 4; Russia 6; Italy 15; Spain 11; Netherlands 6; Switzerland 4; Scotland 4, and England heretofore only 2, of which number the petty States of Denmark and Portugal can boast.

ness, and in after-life practically to apply; but the London University appears so particularly devoted to this important object, that we do not hesitate to predict its being the first medical and anatomical school, not only in the British empire, but in the civilized world.

The day previous to the opening of the University, a special general meeting of proprietors was held in the council chamber, to receive the Report of the Council as to the progress of the building, and the arrangements made for the opening of the classes of students. Among the proprietors present were the Duke of Somerset, Lord Auckland, Lord Sandon, Lord J. Russell, Dr. Lushington, Joseph Hume, esq. M. P. Henry Warburton, esq. M. P. J. V. Faza-kerley, esq. M. P. Thos. Denman, esq. the Common Sergeant, Zachary M'Caulay, esq. T. Wilson, esq. and J. Mill, esq. Dr. Lushington was appointed chairman. Mr. Horner, the Warden of the University, read the Report of the Council. Of the 150,000*l.* subscribed capital, calls had been made to the amount of 97,500*l.* and 10,950*l.* paid in full, including donations. With these funds the Council had paid 30,000*l.* for the land; 49,096*l.* towards the building; 8,748*l.* for collections of philosophical apparatus, anatomical preparations, books, &c.; and 4,891*l.* for expences of management, including printing, advertisements, &c. from the commencement of the Institution, leaving 20,715*l.* as the balance of the calls prior to this date, and a further call of ten per cent. or 11,800*l.* would be due on the 15th of Nov. Thus the sum of 87,735*l.* had been paid by the Council, and 62,265*l.* remain at their disposal. The Duke of Somerset stated his conviction of the satisfaction which the Report must give to every lover of improvement, and stated that he should send one of his sons to the Institution.

The following is a brief outline of the introductory lectures already given, as preparatory to the regular courses.

Oct. 1. C. BELL, esq. the Professor of Surgery, &c. delivered his introductory lecture on the *Science of Physiology*. After making a few preliminary observations on the objects and views of the new Institution, he proceeded to a brief and elementary consideration of his subject, and in a discourse of much perspicuity applied the principles of hydraulics to the exemplification of that grand and perfect system of nature, the circulation of the blood. The lecture was heard with satisfaction and applause by an auditory of between eight and nine hundred persons, who filled the theatre in every part.

Oct. 2. Dr. CONNOLLY delivered a very able and intelligent lecture, introductory of the series which he is about to commence upon the *Nature and Treatment of Diseases*. touched slightly upon the early history

of medicine, and then principally directed his observations to the importance of the study, and the means by which pupils would best attain a competent knowledge of the science he has undertaken to treat. He recommended strongly the cultivation of the ancient and modern languages, of natural history, of mathematics, and of so much of the fine arts as would tend to illustrate or facilitate their professional acquirements.

Oct. 3. Dr. DAVIS delivered his opening lecture on *Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children*. He gave a rapid but highly interesting sketch of the progress which the obstetric science had made from the days in which it had been wholly in the hands of females, to more modern times, and announced his intention of dividing the subjects into two classes; the first of which would be occupied by teaching his pupils that which may be called the mechanical part of the art, by means of models and machines; and the other, the pathological division, which would be devoted to the study of the diseases of mothers and children.

Oct. 4. Mr. PATTISON read an introductory lecture on *Anatomy and Operative Surgery*, and ably expatiated on the important advantages to be derived from an intimate knowledge of the structure of the human frame.

Oct. 6. The introductory lecture on *Materia Medica and Pharmacy*, was delivered by Dr. A. T. THOMPSON.

Oct. 7. Dr. T. WATSON gave his opening lecture on *Clinical Medicine*, wherein he clearly shewed that the chief object of clinical instruction was to teach the practice of physic by examples.

Oct. 15. The introductory lecture on *Chemistry*, given this day by Dr. TURNER, was peculiarly interesting. He entered into a general view of material nature, and shewed the different classifications under which matter was arranged. He then proceeded to illustrate the various positions advanced during the lecture, with numerous chemical experiments, which called forth the repeated applauses of a numerous and respectable auditory.

Oct. 24. An introductory lecture on the *English Language and Literature*, was delivered by the Rev. THOS. DALE, M. A.

Oct. 27, 28. The Rev. D. LARDNER, LL.D. gave a lecture introductory to *Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*, which was accompanied with many beautiful illustrations and experiments.

The Professors of Languages and Literature will commence their respective courses early in November. We understand that a fund has been raised for establishing a lecture on Divinity for those Students who may be members of the Established Church, and that the Rev. Professor Dale is to be Lecturer in Divinity, for which purpose a chapel has already been purchased.

A 10x10 grid of dots forming a stylized letter 'A'. The 'A' is composed of black dots on a white background. The top of the 'A' is a small triangle of 5 dots. The middle section consists of two slanted lines of dots meeting at a central point, with horizontal crossbars. The bottom of the 'A' is a wide base of 10 dots. The entire figure is centered within the 10x10 grid.



The length of this Church from east to west is 145 feet; its breadth 78 feet; height from the ground to the large cornice which runs round the Church, 50 feet; and the whole height, from the pavement to the top of the tower, 183 feet. It is of Portland stone, and cost 38,000*l*.

The vaults, the stone floor of which is but a few feet below the level of the Church-yard, are formed by massive stone piers and groined segmental and semi-elliptical arches; the walls at this level are six feet in thickness\*.

The western, as well as the other elevations, present to the architectural student a singular specimen of Roman composition. The principal entrance, approached by a flight of stone steps, is formed in front of the segmental vestibule which is finished with square pilasters (enriched as to their capitals), supporting an entablature and semi-dome roof. The clock-room contains only bells sufficient for the purposes of striking the hours, tolling for burials, and calling the inhabitants to Church.

The third story of the tower forms in the plan a curious outline, and in its elevation is equally unsightly with the part rising immediately above it. It may not be amiss here to observe that either an alteration in the upper part of this tower has been made since its first erection, or that the author of "Chamberlain's London" made a mistake in his description of this Church, where he says, "from this part rises a turret at each corner, and a more lofty one in the middle."

The side elevation of the tower, as to its lower story, is very unfinished, and would naturally lead one to suppose that the plan only had been attended to in this part of Hawksmoor's design. The whole of this tower has settled towards the middle part.

The walls forming the vestry room at the north-east angle of the Church, and those corresponding on the opposite side, are carried up several feet above the large cornice, and form two unfinished towers curiously ornamented.

To the construction of the roof the architect did not pay sufficient attention; for a few years since, it was found

necessary to insert iron trusses to many of the principals, in order to prevent a greater depression of the tie beams and enriched ceiling, which is sadly disfigured through want of necessary precaution in this important part of constructive design; these trusses have, however, had the desired effect.

In the interior of this Church there is nothing remarkable as to the general arrangement. The Roman style is preserved throughout.

The stone columns standing upon square pedestals in the body of the Church, are of the composite order; these support an enriched cornice, continued only over part of the side aisles.

Small Ionic columns of wood are placed, as supports, under either gallery, the entrances to which are equally crude in design with many other portions of this edifice.

The most striking feature is the altar window, in which is a fine picture executed in 1813 by Mr. Backler†, from a design in part by West. When the sun enters from the south, the effect of this painting is very imposing.

The pulpit is a fine specimen of carved work, and very elaborately finished. It is stated that the execution of this occupied upwards of two years and a half.

Upon the whole, this Church may be considered as a mass of inelegance and crude composition, and I should not advise a pupil of mine to take it for a model. It is seen to the greatest advantage from the Commercial-road, and often times gives rise to strangers exclaiming, "that is certainly a fine structure." FRANCIS WHISHAW.

Mr. URBAN, Exeter, Oct. 1.

THE science of mineralogy is a favourite pursuit with many, and the frequent treatises published on the subject, indicate it is making rapid progress, I therefore presume that a short account of the *newly discovered Haytor Chalcedonies*, may be acceptable to several of your readers, especially as they are esteemed by certain mineralists as the greatest natural curiosities that this island has produced, and to constitute almost a new era in mineralogy, the peculiar forms and combinations exhibiting such novel and extraordinary

\* In these vaults bodies are interred contrary to the Act of the 10th of Anne, which says that no burials shall be in or under any of the 50 Churches intended to be built.

† Mr. Backler is celebrated for painting the window in the Baron's Hall at Arundel Castle.

specimens. The iron mine from which these splendid minerals have been extracted is situated on the eastern point of Dartmoor, 18 miles west of Exeter, and about six S. E. of Moreton Hampstead; the Great Tor, near the mine, is called *Haytor* (or High Tor), and is plainly distinguishable at the right, on the great turnpike road leading from Exeter to Plymouth. On descending a hill at about ten miles from this city, it assumes something of a sugar-loaf shape, and appears at this distance like an ancient edifice or venerable tower. Mineralogists inform us that no instance is known in this kingdom, or elsewhere, of such a vast accumulation of different specimens of Chalcedonies associated in one place, and on such a very limited spot, the mine being scarcely 100 yards in length, and 12 in breadth, from which I have collected more than four hundred distinct varieties; every one of which is entitled to a precise description, either for colour, formation, or singularity. There are botryoidal, mammilated, and amorphous, including all sizes, from one inch to near one foot diameter. The colours are various, consisting of rich purple, prussian, azure, and light blues, white, red, orange, green, yellow, and browns of different shades. The minute specimens are remarkably curious and exquisitely beautiful, and some so delicate and finely worked by nature, as to require the aid of a glass to disclose their quality and real beauty. To describe each article would exceed my present design; however, allow me to give a concise illustration of a dozen specimens, which may serve to form some idea of their character and feature.

1. A very delicate specimen, mammillary and stalactitic, and partly hydrophanous, with an aluminous coating of blues of various tints, azure blue, prussian blue, &c.

2. Spathiform Chalcedony, of a clear yellow brown, on a mass of amorphous quartz, the base encircled with minute crystals of Haytorite, supposed to be unique.

3. A small Goede of yellow Chalcedony, inclosing mammilated and hydrophanous blue chalcedony, surrounded by Haytorite glittering crystals.

4. A large specimen of Chalcedony, 9 inches by 4, mammilated and botryoidal, of 12 colours, with an aluminous coating of blue, yellow, green, milk white, and brown of various shades.

5. A large specimen of mammilated Chalcedony, on flint, 8 inches by 8, of milk white, blue, and violet of various shades, with numerous globular elevations.

6. A large Goede of quartz and flinty matter, with Chalcedony investing quartz crystals of deep orange, red, brown, and blue, with a luminous coating, the blue part hydrophanous.

7. A rich purple and prussian blue mammilated Chalcedony, comprising part of a large Goede.

8. Mass of Chalcedony matter, specular iron, with cavity of ferruginous quartz, with delicate Chalcedony on the apex of beautiful blue stalactite.

9. Spathiform Chalcedony, crossing in various sportive forms, minute size, of light lilac hue, of a curious and embossed appearance.

10. Greenish brown Chalcedony, passing into red and yellow, on an amorphous mass of flint.

11. Mass of amorphous Quartz of various colours, with mammilated brown Chalcedony of different shades.

12. Mammilated Chalcedony, a minute and beautiful specimen of red, crimson of various shades, and shining appearance.

The *Haytorite*, which is called a new mineral, is a species of Chalcedony of which I possess several choice varieties; this mineral has been anxiously sought for by collectors, and the prices given for it enormous; good specimens having produced from ten to thirty guineas each. The rage for it is perhaps somewhat abated, but it still continues very dear and rare.

"Quanto minor est quantitas, tanto etiam plura vendatur."

This collection of Haytor Chalcedonies, is the only complete one that has been formed; and it is not probable there will ever be another of this description, the mine from which they were excavated being exhausted, or nearly so, and in the newly opened one adjoining, few or none have appeared. Respecting the Haytor minerals in general, they have been found but very sparingly, and in faults of the mine, only a few feet below the surface; it is observable that almost all of them hitherto discovered, have a peculiar locality attached to them, discernible on the slightest investigation.

Yours, &c.

SHIRLEY WOOLMER.

Mr. URBAN,

**S**INCE the establishment of King's College has been determined upon, considerable discussion has taken place with regard to the situation in which it shall be erected. Various sites have been proposed, and objections have been urged against each and every of them. At present the Regent's Park\* appears to be the most likely to be selected, as a sufficiently large portion of land for the purpose can there be obtained without much difficulty, and it therefore possesses a great advantage over the other places which have been named.

But it must be obvious that the Regent's Park possesses scarcely any other recommendation than the one already mentioned. It is situated almost at the extremity of the metropolis on one side, and of course most inconveniently for the resort of the greater number of those who may be expected to become students within its walls. Its distance indeed from other parts of London will most certainly prove a considerable obstacle to its utility, while at the same time it must be acknowledged that it would be extremely difficult to select and obtain a site which would be entirely free from similar objections. Even Somerset House, or the neighbourhood of St. Saviour's Church, though undoubtedly preferable to the Regent's Park, would be still inconvenient sites for many who would wish to enjoy the advantages of the College. Indeed every consideration of the subject will but serve to impress more strongly the propriety of dividing the College into several separate institutions, say three or four, which might be so placed as to render the attendance of the inhabitants of any part of the metropolis a matter of no difficulty whatever. These institutions might be subject to the administration of one general council, though each had its distinct officers and professors.

Let a College be erected for the western division of the metropolis, in the Regent's Park, or what would certainly be more eligible, at Somerset House; another adjacent to St. Saviour's Church for the denizens of the City and the lower parts of the Borough; and a third still more to the eastward, upon the Middlesex shore of the river,

for the accommodation of the inhabitants of that portion of London. Let each of these institutions possess professors of the usual and more common branches of education, but let them all be subject to the general Council, which should have attached to it a number of men of the highest celebrity in their respective vocations, and whom it should direct to deliver lectures upon the higher and more abstruse divisions of science and knowledge, in succession, to the different institutions. Under the system here proposed, continual instruction would be offered at each establishment in those departments of education which possess the greatest interest and attraction, and which are most likely to prove of practical utility to the students; and series of lectures would be delivered at proper intervals upon other subjects calculated to be of service to society, though not perhaps entitled to such general attention.

The regulation of the different establishments, of their courses of study, of the manner in which instruction should be given, the conditions upon which students shall be received, &c. &c. would all fall within the province of the Council of the College, and thus a regular and uniform plan would be preserved throughout.

The funds already raised for the establishment of King's College, are amply sufficient for the erection of at least three such institutions as are here contemplated; but the experiment might be tried with two only, until the subscriptions and contributions which still continue to pour in shall enable the Council to proceed to the establishment of a third. Each institution or College must possess theatres for lectures, class rooms, a library, and though last not least, a Chapel, and perhaps if residences were added for one or two of the professors, a very essential object might be accomplished, that of having a constant personal superintendence extended over the students and the inferior officers of the establishment.

It will be admitted that every leading object proposed by the intended College, will be better accomplished by dividing it into different institutions, than by continuing it to one establishment: these objects are the affording a superior education without requiring those who receive it to quit their homes—to bestow the advantages

\* It has since been reported that Knightsbridge is determined on as the most desirable situation.—EDIT.



of a liberal course of instruction at a moderate expense, and to inculcate the soundest principles in morals and religion. In regard to the first of these objects, if only one College be erected, the greater number of its students will be placed at such a distance from their ordinary residences, that they will be obliged to resort to boarding-houses; for it can hardly be expected that an inhabitant of Newington or Stockwell can perform daily peregrinations to the Regent's Park, or that the denizens of Shadwell or Rotherhithe will have their thirst for knowledge so strongly excited as to induce them to walk twelve or fourteen miles a day to taste it. In order to permit them to participate in the advantages of the College, it is evident that the distance from their respective homes must be considerably reduced. The next object, that of limiting the expense within reasonable bounds, will of course be best effected if the Colleges are so situated that any charges for coach-hire or boarding-houses may be avoided, and in regard to the last object, it will surely be of more likelier attainment, if, in addition to the precepts they receive at the College, the students are likewise continually placed under the inspection of their parents.

I trust that whether only one or three Colleges be erected, a Chapel will be considered an indispensable requisite, and that the students will be required to attend the public service of the Church of England, except indeed they entertain conscientious objections to its doctrines; and even this latter plea should not be too readily admitted. If a student states that his religious principles differ from those instilled in the College, let him be required to detail the points of difference; it will then be seen whether the objections are real and well founded, or whether they are merely advanced as a disguise to scepticism and infidelity, because if the objection lies only to the discipline of the Church, or the form of its ordinances, the student will surely not object to attend lectures upon the general doctrines and duties of Christianity, its evidences and its illustrations, or to be examined touching his knowledge of these subjects, whilst the junior disciples of the superficial philosophy of the present day will be prevented from extending the contagion of unbelief. The expense of supporting a Chapel to each College would of course

be not worthy of much consideration, as many of the professors will undoubtedly be Clergymen of the establishment, willing and able to instruct their hearers in divine as well as in human lore.

Allow me, in conclusion, to express a hope that arrangements will also be made to secure to those who shall qualify themselves properly in King's College, ordination as ministers of the Established Church; as otherwise, if the Bishops persist in the rule most of them have adopted of ordaining only graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, many who would willingly study for that purpose in London will be compelled either to enter into other professions, or to quit their homes and families, and thus be subjected to an inconvenience from which those designing to follow other vocations in life will be free; but perhaps it will not be necessary to say more upon this topic, when we consider who holds the See of London.

R. H.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 1.

SO many traces of the ceremonies and usages of ancient nations still exist in the popular superstitions and manners of modern times, that an endeavour to point out their resemblance, and to describe some of the principal corresponding customs, may not be considered either useless or uninteresting. Among the Romans, especially, we find in various points so striking a similarity, as to leave no room for doubt that many of their usages have been transmitted to, and adopted by later ages, with little or no alteration.

The ancients were accustomed to surround places struck by lightning with a wall things were buried with mysterious ceremony. Persons killed in this manner were wrapped in a white sheet, and interred on the spot where they fell. Bodies scathed, and persons struck dead, were thought to be incorruptible, and a stroke not fatal conferred perpetual honour on the man so distinguished by heaven. Bollandus\* relates that the Curtian lake, and the Runcival fig-tree in the forum, having been touched by lightning, were held sacred, and in commemoration of the event, a *putrel*, or altar, resembling the mouth of a well, with

\* De terræ motu et fulminibus, lib. v. cap. 11. Notes to Childe Harold, Canto iv. Stan. 21.

a little chapel, was erected over the cavity supposed to have been made by the thunderbolt.

Places or objects struck by lightning, remarks the historian Gibbon, were regarded by the ancients with pious horror, as singularly devoted to the wrath of heaven. The fate of the Roman emperor Carus, whose death was supposed to have been thus occasioned on his expedition to Persia, and an ancient oracle which declared the river Tigris to be the boundary of the Roman arms, so dismayed the legions, that they refused to continue the campaign, and required to be conducted immediately from a spot which had become distinguished by so fatal an event\*.

When a place was blasted by lightning, it was called *bidental*, and an atonement or expiatory sacrifice was offered of sheep two years old, called *bidentes*, from having at that age *two teeth* longer than the rest; and the spot was ever afterwards held sacred and inviolable. It was considered the height of profaneness and impiety to disturb the ground, or to venture within the consecrated precincts. Horace, in his Art of Poetry, makes the following allusion to this custom:

————— “Utrum  
Minxerit in patris cineres, an triste bidental  
Moverit incestus.” 470-472.

The term *bidental* was also applied to a person struck by lightning:

“Triste jaces lucis, evitandumque bidental.”  
Persius.

The eagle, the sea-calf, and the laurel, are mentioned by Pliny, in his Natural History, as the most approved preservatives against the effects of lightning. “Aquila, vitulus Marinus, et laurus fulmine non feriuntur.” (Lib. ii. cap. 55). Jupiter chose the first, Augustus Cæsar the second, and Tiberius never failed to wear a wreath of the third when the sky threatened a thunder storm. (Notes to Childe Harold, canto 4). Lord Byron thus alludes to the ancient popular superstitions on the subject:

“The lightning rent from Ariosto’s bust,  
The iron crown of laurel’s mimic’d leaves:  
Nor was the ominous element unjust,  
For the true laurel-wreath which Glory  
weaves  
Is of the tree no bolt of thunder cleaves,

\* Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, chap. 12.

And the false semblance but disgrac’d his brow;

Yet still, if fondly Superstition grieves,  
Know, that the light’ning sanctifies below  
Whate’er it strikes;—yon head is doubly  
sacred now.”

Childe Harold, Cant. IV. xli.

A relic of the custom above referred to, of using imaginary preservatives against lightning, still exists in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and other Catholic countries. The branches of palm which are used in the religious processions on Palm Sunday, after having been blessed by the priests, are sent by the clergy to their friends, who fasten them to the bars of their balconies, to be, as they imagine, a protection from the effects of thunder and lightning†.

The ancients entertained the idea that omens furnished by lightning portended some approaching calamity. The shepherd Melibœus, in the first Eclogue of Virgil, thus introduces the prevailing notion:

“Sæpe malum hoc nobis, si mens non læva  
fuisset,

De cælo tactas memini prædicere quercus:  
Sæpe sinistra cavâ prædixit ab ilice cornix.”  
Ecl. i. 16‡.

The brazen image of the celebrated Roman wolf, which suckled Romulus and Remus, having been struck by lightning, was held sacred by the Romans, and preserved with the greatest care and sanctity. Considerable doubts, however, exist amongst antiquaries as to the identity of the image, some contending that it was the one kept in the temple of Romulus, under the Palatine, alluded to by Livy in his History, and by Dionysius in his Roman Antiquities; and others affirming it to be the image mentioned by Cicero and the historian Dion as having suffered a similar accident. The various conflicting authorities on this question are collected and commented on with great learning and ingenuity in the notes to Childe Harold, Canto iv. Stan. lxxxviii.

The ancients observed the custom of casting stones on the graves of persons who had suffered or inflicted upon

† See Don Leucadio Doblado’s Letters from Spain, p. 249.

‡ “Bene hæc ad superstitionem talium hominum dicuntur,” observes a Commentator on the passage above quoted, “cum adversi aliquid iis accidit. Debuisset se hanc calamitatem prævidere ait ex arboribus frequenter fulmine tactis, quod est inter ostenta.”

themselves a violent death, and of performing the rites of sepulture on their unburied remains. Horace, in one of his Odes, represents the philosopher Archytas (the pupil of Plato), who perished in a shipwreck, imploring the charity of the passing sailor to consign his body to the grave:

"At tu, nauta, vagæ ne parce malignæ  
arenæ

Ossibus et capiti inhumato  
Particulam dare." Odes, b. i. 28.

The antiquity of this custom appears, from Proverbs xxvi. 3, to be very great. Shakspeare, describing the death and interment of Ophelia, thus alludes to it, as generally practised at the burial of suicides.

"For charitable prayers  
Shards, flints and pebbles, should be thrown  
on her,  
Yet here she is allowed her virgin crants,  
Her maiden strewments, and the bringing  
home  
Of bell and burial."—Hamlet, Act v.

It is also the practice in Catholic countries, in modern times, for passengers to throw a stone in passing at the foot of the double cross, which denotes an untimely grave. In Spain this is constantly seen at the monumental crosses erected in the highways to those who have perished by the hands of robbers. To this prevailing custom may also probably be traced the origin of cairns in Scotland and Wales.

R.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 4.

IN your Magazine for December last, you was kind enough to admit a letter of mine on the subject of abuses in the Ecclesiastical Court, wherein I stated the circumstance of a Clergyman in my neighbourhood having been under the necessity of presenting one of his Church bells for being broken and useless during many years, and the Churchwarden's refusal to renew or repair it. And I also stated, that in consequence of a complaint having been made of the enormous fees extorted by one of the officers of the Court (an attorney, called the Deputy Registrar), the evidence offered to prove the charge, which was notorious to the whole parish, and acknowledged by the Churchwarden himself, in his answer upon oath, was refused admission by this Deputy Registrar,

though repeatedly urged by the witnesses to take their deposition as to the state of the bell.

By the constitution of this Court, strange as it may appear, the witnesses are examined *privately* by the Deputy Registrar, and upon his report alone, the Court professes itself bound to decide, and refused to examine the witnesses, or hear them examined in open Court, so that the result of this shameful conduct was, that the Clergyman, in endeavouring to preserve the bells of his Church, which it was his bounden duty to do, was condemned in costs and expences to the enormous amount of 100*l*. and upwards.

A Correspondent of yours, in the Magazine for August, with the signature of PROPOSITOR, has given an extract from a pamphlet upon the subject of Ecclesiastical abuses, published in the year 1744, wherein one of the persons in a dialogue complains of the cruel, tedious, and expensive processes of this Court at that period, but as he does not mention any specific instance of oppression, and facts are much more powerful than arguments, I hope the circumstance to which I have alluded, and am ready to prove before the House of Commons, or in any other place, with many additional aggravated instances of oppression in the same Court, may be a means of promoting an enquiry into the uses and abuses of these relics of the Inquisition, and of forming some regular plan either for the establishment of them upon a useful and impartial foundation, or the abolition of them in toto, as vexatious in the highest degree to every one concerned in them; and I have no doubt Propositor, and every respectable person, will join with me in a most ardent wish, that during the present recess of legal and parliamentary business, some friend to his country and the community in general will take these abuses into his most serious consideration, and promote an effectual reform.

Yours, &c. INDAGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Murrumbidgee, Sept. 11.

IN your July Number you give a very enlightened and liberal review of Cuvier's "Animal Kingdom, &c." as being Mr. Griffith's publication, and while you pay every due attention to the scriptural accounts, you reject the views of those who would circumscribe the evidence of our senses by vain ex-



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



"Defendant pleads non assumpsit. Adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow, Nov. 21."

In the same work, which is far from a flattering one to the memory of Paine, some verses on the death of General Wolfe are ascribed to him, beginning with this line.

"In a mouldering cave where the wretched retreat."

Are these verses, which have considerable poetical merit, really the production of that factious man? I should think it unlikely. If I mistake not, I have seen them in a collection of songs, but do not remember who, if any body, was named as the author.

Yours, &c.

J. P. R.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

**D**ENNY Abbey is situated in the parish of Waterbeach, and hundred of North Stow, about midway between Cambridge and Ely, at a very short distance from the turnpike road.

There had been a religious society in the parish of Waterbeach, established as early as the reign of King Henry the Second, upon an insulated spot called Elmeneye, given by Robert, Chamberlain to Conan Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond, who afterwards became a monk of Ely; but, on account of the floods, the cell was removed to Denny, which was given for that purpose by Albericus Picot. The estates which belonged to this fraternity devolved subsequently to the Templars, who possessed the manor of Waterbeach. They had their title confirmed by Pope Clement the Fifth, and retained the property until the abolition of their order. King Edward the Third granted their estates at Denny to Maria de Sancto Paulo, the widow of Aymer De Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who removed hither the nuns of Waterbeach from their house in the village, founded in 1293 by Lady Dionysia De Mountchensi, for minoresses of the order of St. Clare. Twenty-five nuns were in this society at the dissolution of religious houses, when the annual amount of their revenues was estimated, according to Speed, at 218*l.* 1*½d.*

The portions of the ancient buildings yet standing are of a very interesting description. The western part of the Church, converted now into a farmhouse, is nearly entire, together with

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the transepts; and the short round columns, with semicircular arches, which separate the nave from the side aisles, plainly shew that this is a relic of the original priory Church founded in 1160. The four columns which appear formerly to have sustained a central tower, were also standing within a very short period, and two pieces of one of them are now placed as piers on each side the gate leading from the high road to Denny farm. The eastern part of the Church is said to have been rebuilt after the settlement of the Minororesses here, but of this nothing more than a few of the foundation walls remain. There are also fragments of the ancient monastery extant, but it would be difficult to determine to what apartments they belonged; and none of them exhibit any ornamental features to require a particular description. The principal buildings seem either to have been rebuilt or enlarged, as well as the Church, after the nuns had been removed hither from Waterbeach. The cloisters were about 30 yards by 23, and abutting upon the north wall of them stands the Refectory (which forms the subject of the accompanying engraving, in which its north-east aspect is exhibited), remaining in a very perfect state, though now appropriated as a barn. The style of its architecture is evidently that in use towards the close of the 14th century, at which period the foundation was enriched by the donations of Sir Philip Tylney and Sir John Inglethorpe, knights, and several others. The interior of this handsome apartment was formerly wainscoted beneath the windows; and panels with Gothic tracery were painted on the walls above. The whole of the precinct was surrounded with a bank and ditch, yet visible at intervals, and contains about three or four acres.

Denny Farm, which is one of the most extensive in the county of Cambridge, was formerly held by Thomas Hobson, the celebrated carrier, who erected at his own expence the conduit standing in the market-place at Cambridge, and bequeathed the rents of certain lands to keep it in perpetual repair.

I. G. L.

MR. URBAN,

Cork, Sept. 30.

**M**ANY reasons may be adduced to prove that no coins yet discovered can be assigned with any degree of probability to Alexander I. and that

the earliest and rudest bearing that name must be given to Alexander II. Some of these reasons I slightly noticed in a former letter, but as we are now about to consider the coins of Alexander II. it will be proper to examine the matter more at large in this place.

The coins which have been assigned to Alexander I. bear a rude head to the left, generally without a crown, but in one instance having a crown of pearls; some of them bear on the reverse a short double cross, and some a long one, and all of them hexagonal stars. With respect to the heads, it may be observed, that several of the later coins of William bear the head also regarding the left, as do some of the coins of Alexander II. with the long double cross on the reverse, and crown fleury on the obverse, although neither Snelling or Cardonnel have published any of the latter. The crown of pearls is to be found on all the later coins of William, and a few of those attributed to Alexander II. one of which is given by Snelling, Pl. I. No. 17. The evidence, however, afforded by the obverses of these coins, is by no means so strong as that which their reverses present; for the mullets do not occur on those of William, which are supposed to be his earliest, whilst they are found on his later, and on all the Scottish coins, from William to Robert III.; neither are they found on any English coins, except one of Stephen's, nor are they found on those ancient pennies published by Snelling in his Plate of coins of the Isle of Man, and which are supposed by many to be Scottish. It may indeed be objected, that coins bearing mullets have been attributed to David I.; and, if such should be discovered, I admit the objection would be well founded, but I have neither seen or heard of any such coins, except that published by Anderson and Snelling, which has been considered, as I have no doubt it is, a blundered coin of William. But to return to the coins of Alexander, the form of the cross on the reverse also seems to assign them a period later than that of William; for the short double cross on No. 1, Snelling, resembles that on the later coins of William; but, except in length, it bears a nearer resemblance to the long double cross on those of Alexander II. inasmuch as the bars of the cross on William's coins intersect each other. The

long cross on No. 2, Snelling, is exactly similar to those of Alexander II. nor is there any probability that this cross was used on Scottish coins before the time of William, and as there is scarcely any difference between Nos. 1 and 2, except in the cross, I think it can hardly be contended that they belong to different princes. Considering, then, all the coins bearing the name of Alexander, to belong to Alexander II. or III. let us examine those with the double cross, which have been generally attributed to Alexander II.; of these, four distinct varieties are found, which were probably minted in the order I shall name them. The first bears a rude head to the left, and a short double cross on the reverse. The 2d differs from the former only in bearing a long double cross on the reverse; these two varieties have been, as before observed, attributed to Alexander I. The 3d class has on the obverse a head to the left, with a crown fleury and a long sceptre, surmounted with a cross; this kind, although not uncommon, has not been noticed either by Snelling or Cardonnel. The 4th bears the head to the right, with a long sceptre and crown fleury. No. 17 of Snelling also probably belongs to this class, although from the head being rude, and without the crown fleury, one might be inclined to place it after the 2d class. The only towns and moneyers I have been able to discover on these coins, are Tomas of Annan, Johan, Walter, Robert, and Willem of Berwick, Adam of Roxburgh, Alexander of Edinburgh, Renaud, and Walter of Perth, and Nicol on one of the 3d class, in the collection of Mr. Leybourn. The name of the town is defaced, but seems to be EID for Edinburgh. Another also of the 3d class, in my collection, bears on the reverse IOHON....TGI, and does not seem to belong to any of the above towns.

#### ALEXANDER III.

The only coins attributed to this King, are those which bear on the reverse a long single cross. This type seems to have been adopted from the English coins of Edw. I. 1272, but as Alexander III. began to reign in 1249, it is scarcely to be supposed that in these 23 years he did not coin money. Snelling was clearly of this opinion, and supposed that many of those attributed to Alexander II. belonged to Alexander III. but considered that there was



no means of distinguishing them. It is indeed possible that all those bearing a head regarding the right with a crown, and a long double cross on the reverse, belong to Alexander III.; but I am more inclined to suppose the distinction to lie in the form of the letter A in the word Alexander, which on some of this class, and on all those of the 3d class of Alexander the Second's coins, is like H, whilst on those of a more modern appearance, as well as on those of Alexander III. with the single cross, the form is X. This difference does not appear to arise from the coins being minted at different towns, for I have in my own possession two of these coins struck at Berwick, which bear the A of these two different forms, although it must I think be admitted, that some of those with the long double cross belong to Alexander III. Perhaps the old mode of classification is still advisable, as we cannot tell when the change of letter was introduced. Of those of Alexander III. with the single cross, five varieties occur; one of them bears a French inscription on the reverse, but the other four differ only in the stars or pierced mullets on the reverse. One variety having pierced mullets of five points, another those of six points, another stars or close mullets of six points, and another two pierced mullets of six, and two stars of seven points.

#### JOHN BALIOL.

The varieties of this King's money are of a very trifling nature. Those with Rex Scot. bear some of them pierced mullets of five, and some of six points, the former bearing a young head, and the latter an old one; and on some, perhaps all of the latter, the sceptre has two small pearls about the centre, others bear two pierced mullets of five, and two stars of five points. Those struck at St. Andrew's bear two pierced mullets of five, and two of six points.

#### ROBERT I.

The weight of this prince's penny was, I believe, 21½ grains; this Snelling and Cardonnel admit should have been the weight according to the standard of 21 pennies to the oz.; but they say that none are found which exceed 18 grains, and few 17, and as the first pennies of Robert II. should, if perfect, weigh 16 grs. it would be impossible to distinguish them by the criterion of weight. That the original

weight, however, of Robert the First's penny was 21½ grs., I have no doubt whatever; for in Mr. Leybourn's collection is one in a perfect state of preservation, which weighs 21 grs.; but the margin outside the legend is so broad, that three or four grains might be well clipped from it, without injuring the appearance of the coin, and in the same collection is another, exactly resembling the former, which weighs, although nearly as well preserved, only 16½ grs.; it is, however, clipped as far as the legend, and originally I believe weighed as much as the former. These two coins were found lately along with a large quantity of English and Scotch coins, none of them later than the time of Edward II. which is a strong proof that they both belong to Robert I. The very broad margin of the largest, which admits of much clipping without injuring the appearance of the coin, accounts most satisfactorily for the light weight to which most of the coins of Robert I. have been reduced; but as they are generally reduced by these means to nearly the standard of those of Robert II. which probably afforded no such margin, it will be necessary for us to look for some more satisfactory mode of distinguishing the small coins of these two princes, than we can derive from their weights. Two legends occur on the reverses of the small coins of Robert I. and II.; the first is *Scotorum Rex*, and the second the name of the place of mintage; the former is found on all the coins of Alexander III., at least those commonly ascribed to him, and which are his latest, and also on most of those of John Baliol; whilst the name of the place of mintage is found on most of the coins of David; the former legend therefore was more likely to have been used by Robert I. and the latter by Robert II. The sceptre also on these coins may afford us some evidence; on several of them one or two pearls are found about the centre of the sceptre; this peculiarity we meet with on those in Mr. Leybourn's collection, and often on the coins of Alexander III. and John Baliol, but never on the coins of David and his successors; this mark, therefore, whenever it is found, is, I think, a strong proof that the coin belongs to Robert I.; and there is another mark on the sceptre of others of these coins, which is nearly as strong evidence that the coins possessing it

belong to Robert II. This is a small cross at the bottom or handle of the sceptre, and is found on some of the coins of David, and all the groats and half-groats of Robert II. I believe it will be found that these two marks never occur on the same coin; whenever, therefore, we meet with either of them on any of the small coins of these two Roberts, it will, I think, be one of the surest modes of appropriating them. The halfpence bearing on the reverse two mullets, and the legend *Scotorum Rex*, I think it extremely probable belong to Robert I., and those bearing four mullets, struck at Edinburgh, to Robert II; as those of David struck at that city bear only two, and it is probable those with four were minted afterwards. The application of the above rules will, I think, assign all those with *Rex Scotorum* to Robert I., and those bearing the name of the place of mintage to Robert II.; but I have not seen a sufficient number of coins or drawings to warrant me in giving a decisive opinion on this point.

#### DAVID II.

I have not been able to discover any coins of this King which are not published by Cardonnel, Pl. 2. On a groat in my possession, struck at Edinburgh, there is a small cross in one of the quarters of the reverse, under the V in Edinburgh; and the small cross on the handle of the sceptre is wanting; and in Mr. Leybourn's collection is a fine groat, which bears a large mullet of five points after the word *Scotorum*.

#### ROBERT II.

On the groats and half-groats of this prince, the only places of mintage which occur are Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee; on the groats of Dundee, and some of those of Edinburgh, the letter B is found behind the King's head, the signification of which has been the subject of much controversy. The opinion of Bishop Nicholson and others, that this letter was not intended to denote either the name Bruce, or that of the moneyer, seems highly probable; but I have never met with any plausible conjecture as to its real signification; perhaps it was the initial of the words *burnt silver*, which are found in many of the Acts of Parliament of those times, and which signified refined silver, or it may have been a mint mark. It is rather singular that Snelling takes no notice of this letter, which he has *not even published* on his coins.

#### ROBERT III.

I have not discovered any of this prince's coins which are not published by Cardonnel, Pl. 3 and 4.

In my next letter I shall offer remarks on the coins of the James's.

Yours, &c. JOHN LINDSAY.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 11.

IN my letter respecting the Powder Plot Cellar, inserted in your Magazine for September 1825, I had mentioned it as a probable circumstance that the letter which occasioned the discovery of the plot might have been written by Mrs. Habington, the sister of Lord Monteagle, and wife of Mr. Habington, of Henlip, Worcestershire, at whose house some of the conspirators had met. Since that time, I have obtained decisive evidence of the fact. A small pamphlet, in 4to. entitled, "The History of the Powder Treason, with a Vindication of the Proceedings and Matters relating thereunto from the exceptions made against it, and more particularly of late years by the Authour of the Catholic Apologue. To which is added a Parallel, betwixt that and the present Popish Plot," 4to. Lond. 1681, I have seen; and a copy of it is (I find from the Catalogue in two volumes, folio, printed in 1787 under the article *Plot*) among the printed books in the British Museum. The book is an anonymous publication; but some person, through whose hands the copy which I saw had passed, had written in manuscript the words "by Gilbert Burnett, D. D." and had altered the date 1681 to 1680, 30 Nov. This probably was the date of the former edition; for the preface to the reader speaks of this as a reprint.

The book is divided into two tracts, the first entitled *The History*, the other *The Vindication*; and, in the former of these, p. 19, is the following passage:

"But the wary Jesuit [meaning Garnet] provided for his own safety, and sending Greenwel to them for their assistance and direction, he himself retreated to Hall at Mr. Habington's house, at Hinlip in Worcestershire, where Hall had found a safe retreat for sixteen years together, as an author of theirs informs us, *Heu Meri Historia Missionis Anglicanæ*, p. 338. This was a place of great reception; and, as much of the Plot was there hatch'd, so it was from thence that it came to be prevented. For Mrs. Habington was sister to the Lord Monteagle, and so being solicitous for her bro-

ther, whom she had reason to believe would then be at the Parliament, she writ the abovesaid letter to him, to give him so much notice of the danger as might warn him to provide for his own safety, but not so much (as she apprehended) as might discover it. From this relation betwixt the two families, it was that Mr. Habington alone, of all the conspirators, after sentence, had his life given him. This account Mr. Habington himself (who was alive about 1645, gave to a worthy person still in being. There they lay concealed for some time, but at the last were discovered to be in that place by Littleton, one of the conspirators, as the same author relates, p. 314, who further saith, that though the help of carpenters and bricklayers were used, yet they were many days before they could find them out; being in a vault, the way to which was in an upper room through the half piece before the hearth, whose wooden border was made like a trap door, to pluck up and down, and then the bricks were laid in their courses and order again, as we are told by an author of our own." *Fowls's Romish Treasons*, p. 698.

"From whence these authors had this account of the place of their concealment, I know not, but that they are mistaken I am very well assured from the aforesaid relator, to whom Mr. Habington gave this ensuing relation; viz. that for some time after the Plot was discovered, and others apprehended, there was no notice taken of him, so that he began to think himself secure. But one night on the sudden his house was beset, and he called for by the Sheriff, who as soon as he came down, told him that he was come by special order of Council to search his house. Mr. Habington told him that he was freely welcome, and caused lights immediately to be brought. They went from room to room, and about eleven of the clock at noon had finished, and found nothing. The Sheriff then being come into the parlour, said to Mr. Habington, 'Cousin, I am heartily glad that I am disappointed;' and so they drank a glass of wine, and were taking leave, Mr. Habington accompanying the Sheriff to the door. But Francis Dingley, of Charlton, Captain of the County Horse, staying a little behind, struck his hand against the wainscot over the chimney, and finding it to be hollow, called the company in, and forthwith breaking it down, found there what they searched for.

"Hence they were brought to London, and committed to the Tower."

I observe that in my former letter, p. 210, there is a mistake in a reference, as it is there said that Percy's house stood on the spot R in the plan. It should be the spot Q, though a part of it might have extended over the spot R. And p. 209, there is a misprint of

F for J, between I and K in the references.  
J. S. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 12.

**G**REAT doubt has been entertained as to the etymology of the Bell Savage Inn on Ludgate Hill; but the point may be easily settled on decisive authority. Among the Close Rolls in the Tower, 31 Hen. VI. is a grant from John Frenshe, eldest son of John Frenshe, gentleman, formerly citizen and goldsmith of London, to Joanna Frensh, widow, his mother, for the term of her life, of the tenement called Savage's Inn, otherwise called the Bell on the Hoop, in the parish of St. Bride, Fleet-street. The house no doubt at one time belonged to the family of Savage, and was from that circumstance called Savage's Inn, as Lincoln's Inn was so called because it once belonged to the Bishop of Lincoln.

Another etymology has also been doubtful, and that is St. Peter le Poor, the name of a parish in London, where Broad-street and the Excise Office stand. In the Romish Calendar of Saints, there are several saints of the name of St. Peter; and amongst them the principal are St. Peter the Apostle and St. Peter the Hermit, as the latter is represented as following the life of a hermit in the utmost poverty. No doubt St. Peter le Poor is St. Peter the Hermit, and the appellation was given him to distinguish him from the Apostle.

Yours, &c.

J. S. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 14.

**T**HE restoration of the magnificent sepulchral monument of Bishop Waynflete, in Winchester Cathedral, has lately been undertaken and completed, and the workmen have left it with scarcely less than its original perfection and beauty. It was severely mutilated during the late extensive alterations in the interior of the Cathedral. In particular the iron bars were removed from the compartments of the screen, which the original architect had thus judiciously strengthened, and which, with this addition, secured the interior from improper intrusion. This needless operation required immense labour, and it was not effected without severe injury to the monument, as the bars passed quite through the mullions and pillars, and were of the hardest wrought iron. Certainly this restitution was not less necessary than that of



the clustered turret of the canopy, demolished by an accident which it was found had considerably weakened the adjoining members of the structure. These and the various injuries of time and mischief are now redeemed; the dust which had for ages encumbered the delicate carved work, removed; and many of the shafts and pinnacles composing the splendid canopy, are restored from insecurity to firmness. Though this beautiful monument is too well-known to require a particular description, I may briefly remark that it occupies the entire space of one of the arches in that part of the Cathedral built by Bishop Godfrey de Lucy, and consists of open screens separated and supported by eight lofty pillars, which uphold the canopy, of a pyramidal form, to suit the shape of the vaulted aisle. The utmost care and labour were bestowed on the design and construction of this admirable monument; but the skill of the architect, and the ability of the mason, seem to have been chiefly devoted to the canopy, the exquisite delicacy and merit of which cannot surely be surpassed. It is composed of eighteen single and four double turrets, storied and united, and surrounded by almost innumerable shafts and pinnacles of various sizes, from the centres of which rise the master-pinnacle rich in crockets. The effects of age and violence on this part of the delicate fabric were very numerous. One hundred and nine pinnacles and shafts, thirty finials and crockets of various kinds, and other minute ornaments, have supplied the deficiencies. Nearly all the remaining pinnacles were insecure, owing to the use of wooden pegs instead of brass wire, with which the whole are now fastened. Stone of several qualities was used in the construction of the monument, but the greater part is supposed to have been brought from Beere in Devonshire. The repairs have been made with Painswick and Farley Down stone, and the whole brought to an uniform and beautiful colour. The effigy survived the Reformation unhurt, and there is reason to believe that, excepting the removal of the statues from the niches, no other injury was done to the monument. But the "rebel army under Sir Wm. Waller, partly incited by the zeal of the College in the Royal cause, defaced among various other outrages the tomb of the

prelate, the beauty and decorations of which increased the savage efforts of the soldiery to spoil it \*"

After this violence, the figure of the Bishop, which alone seems to have suffered, was clumsily repaired with stone or putty, and coarsely painted in imitation of the original colours which concealed the material, which is stone, though supposed by Dr. Chandler to be polished marble, or alabaster, like Wykeham's†. The unsightly features have been replaced by others authorised both by existing remains, and approved portraits of Bishop Waynflete, and the costume re-painted and re-gilt in the colours in which it has always appeared. The inscription on brass round the verge of the tomb, was torn away, and the altar table entirely destroyed.

This interesting restoration was entrusted by the Society of Magdalene College, Oxford, to Mr. Buckler, sen. under whose direction the work has been accomplished; and it may be added, that the various repairs were undertaken and executed by Mr. Stobbes, the able superintendent of the business of the late Mr. James Cundy, of Belgrave Wharf, Pimlico.

Bishop Waynflete's is now the most perfect monument in the Cathedral, and it is hoped that neither through accident nor the ignorance of the mischievous, it will again be deprived of any of its appropriate and exquisite enrichments.

AN OLD OBSERVER.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 29.

THE very extensive repairs which have been in progress in the magnificent Cathedral of Winchester during the last sixteen years, have been repeatedly noticed in your Magazine‡, in some instances but casually, in others incorrectly. As they are now brought to a conclusion, and the Church has attained in consequence a degree of splendour almost unknown to a Protestant Cathedral, an additional notice will not, I trust, be unacceptable to your antiquarian friends.

So early as 1819, one of your Correspondents, who styled himself "a

\* Chandler's Life of Waynflete, p. 289.

† P. 290.

‡ See vol. LXXXIX. pt. ii. pp. 29, 133, 307; xcvi. pt. ii. pp. 111, 194, 411, 590; xcvi. pt. i. p. 194.

member of the Antiquarian Society," in a letter which shewed but little antiquarian taste, found out various faults in the works, and suggested improvements, which if effected would have caused every admirer of antient ecclesiastical buildings to view with equal regret, as he now does with satisfaction, the altered state of the Church. This letter was ably and satisfactorily replied to by another Correspondent\* who saw the repairs in progress; since then no detailed account has appeared in your pages,—an omission which I will now endeavour to supply.

The pages of that sound and intelligent antiquary Dr. Milner, I conclude, are so familiar to your readers, that I need not recapitulate the injuries the Cathedral had sustained, or the incongruities with which former benefactors, by ill-judged attempts at embellishments, had disfigured it. Let any one read the eloquent and admirable description of the Church by that historian, and bearing in mind the defects and mutilations which it had formerly sustained, let him then visit the choir in its present renovated state; and when he reflects on the expence and attention which have been bestowed in restoring this sacred part of the edifice almost to the state in which it shone before the ill-judged zeal of our early reformers, and the deplorable fanaticism of the puritanical bigots of the commonwealth had defaced its features of splendour; when he witnesses the respect here paid to the illustrious dead by the preservation of their monuments and their ashes, and contrasts it with the devastations formerly committed at Salisbury, by Wyatt, under the direction of Bishop Barrington, it must afford to him unqualified satisfaction both as an antiquary and a churchman.

The substantial repairs of the Cathedral are not the least of the works which have been done; the timbers and lead covering of the roofs, and other particulars essential to the stability of the structure itself, have received great expence and attention; the material parts of the repairs consisting in the restoration of the decayed portions of the edifice: and here the faulty pillar which has been restored in the nave claims priority of notice. Whoever surveys

the loftiness and magnitude of the pier, and reflects on the immense superincumbent weight it sustained, must be struck with the difficulty of removing a crazy supporter in such a situation, and introducing a new one in its place without damaging the vaulted stone roof of the Church. Yet this has been done by Mr Garbett, and the pillar carefully restored in its pristine form. A controversy arose as to the necessity of the immense frame work of timber† which the architect deemed it necessary to raise for the support of the roof and adjoining arches of the building, the sum of which only went to prove that he had used superabundant caution in the work. That an architect ought not idly to squander his employer's money must be acknowledged, but when the responsibility which the care and preservation of such a building as Winchester Cathedral is considered, few I believe will be found to censure the architect for avoiding even the possibility of so great a calamity as the fall of a large portion of the Church. Two of the engaged columns which ornament this new pier, have been constructed in cast iron, and tinted uniform with the stone; this appears in any point of view an absurdity. If the material was adopted on the ground of economy, the saving must have been too trifling to render its adoption necessary; if, as I fear was the case, it was experimental, it is the more to be regretted that for a whim the Cathedral should be disfigured, as it eventually will be when the colour of the iron in process of time differs from the adjacent stone work.

Connected with this column is the Chantry Chapel of Bishop Edington, (the least ornamental of the six splendid insulated oratories in this Cathedral,) which has been rescued from the "dust and oblivion" of which Milner complains, and restored to its original elegance. The next work of magnitude is the restoration of the altar screen; in this, canopied niches, which had been chiselled down to a plane surface, have been reconstructed, the concavities of others which had been filled up cleared out, and the damage which had been done by the addition of a canopy, and carvings displaying the architecture of Wren and the sculptures of Grinlin Gib-

\* See vol. LXXXIX. pt. ii. p. 307.

† See vol. XCVII. pt. ii. p. 411.

in a perfect state, and that even the legendary paintings in the Lady Chapel, so ably illustrated by Milner and Carter, have been carefully varnished. The whole of the works have been executed at the expence of the Dean and Chapter, upwards of 40,000*l.* having been expended in the course of the repairs. The utmost praise is due to them for their liberality, and I trust the excellent example set at Winchester will be followed by other Chapters.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

MR. URBAN,

I CAN only say, in reply to Mr. Duke, but with sincere respect, that, if he, by any argument or *series of arguments*, can prove a Dike, with a bank nearly forty feet high on one side, yet so *narrow* at the bottom that two knife-grinders could not pass if they met, and which, in going *twenty* miles, goes *needlessly nine* out of the way; if Mr. Duke can *prove* such a Dike (and such your readers may depend upon it Wansdike\* is) to have been constructed as a great public road, by the same facility of argument he would be able to prove that his epicycles are cycles, his rounds squares, and what people commonly call *four* to be five!

I stand upon the *bare fact*;—I suppress every suggestion out of respect to him, which might arise in my mind,—for the fact itself is an answer to his hypothesis.

2d.—As to the name of Tan-hill being derived from Tanaris, I thought, and still think, notwithstanding equal cogency of argument to the contrary, that it is probable a hill near a *Celtic* temple, the highest in the neighbourhood, might be called after the name of a *CELTIC DEITY*, when to that deity high hills were dedicated, rather than after a Grecian goddess, chiefly the goddess of groves; when there is not here a *single tree*, when that goddess was a *huntress*, and when there is no animal here but a hare,—the only

animal she was not to hunt! This is a question of *probability*—the reader must determine.

3d.—“But,” says Mr. Duke, intrenched in cycles and epicycles, “look here!—these two circles in another circle, represent the *SUN* and *MOON travelling together*!”—“The Sun and Moon never travel together two minutes,” quoth Mr. Bowles; “it is somewhat *singular* they should be so represented in these mysterious circles;” added to which *THROUGH ALL ANTIQUITY*—the moon never was represented but by a *HALF-CIRCLE*, to distinguish her from the Sun, which was represented invariably by a circle!! But what answer does Mr. Duke make to the argument that the Sun and Moon never travel together?

“The Sun and Moon,” replies Mr. Duke, “being *Bowles's arms*, travel together on *BOWLES'S CARRIAGE*!!” Undoubtedly; but I am not convinced that they who laid the first stones of the mysterious circles of Abury, ever went over to Bremhill Parsonage to look at Mr. Bowles's carriage!! “But,” Mr. Duke may say, “I never thought they did.”—“Then,” Mr. Bowles replies, “the projectors of Abury temple were left to represent the Sun and Moon in the Heavens; and the Sun and Moon in the heavens *NEVER* by any means travel together two minutes!!” I unwillingly make these remarks:—they are not meant unkind or disrespectful. I was most unwilling to enter into the arena at all, as any one must know who remembers how long it was before I felt myself called on—I will not say almost *challenged*—so to do.

I have only one more word—I know when New Sarum was built; but I will give Mr. Duke all the advantage here: as he is *strong*, let him be *merciful*! I evidently mistook *one street* for another, but this was before I was “*RÉSIDENTIARY*” of that beautiful cathedral; so the mistake is excusable. But I shall know better after I have had three months residence on the spot; and I can assure my friend there is no one whom I should be more happy to see, and to welcome with the hospitalities of a canonical house, than the gentleman, clergyman, magistrate, and scholar, whom no one respects more than myself, though I must have much stronger arguments to persuade me that

\* I am informed by a high military officer, who attended the Duke of Wellington in all his battles, and as a general officer has given a history of the campaign, that upon an accurate survey of Wansdike, he can pronounce it a fortification, taking advantage of all the salient points along the hill, with as much art as is displayed in the celebrated *fortifications* of Vauban, making allowance for different circumstances.



Wansdike, with its immense bank\* and narrow bottom, was a road; that Tan-hill was derived, or *could* be derived from the Roman Goddess of Groves, *Diana*; or that the *Sun* and *Moon* were intended to be represented at Abury, *both* being there in the form of a circle, and so represented as to *travel together*! and having said this, *Cæstus* resigno.

Yours, &c. W. L. BOWLES.

Mr. URBAN, *West Square, Oct. 14.*

**I**F, in addition to the anecdotes of Dr. Parr already before the public, you think worth while to notice the following less important particulars, they are at your service, from your old friend, and constant reader,

JOHN CAREY.

1. Dr. Parr (as is well known) wrote a very bad, and almost undecipherable hand; a circumstance, which caused his printing to come extravagantly dear to him; as, for example:

In or about the year 1794, he had a work ready for the press—so far as related to the composition; and nothing remained, but to have it printed; for which purpose he entrusted it to an eminent printer—Mr. Davis, of Chancery-lane. Mr. Davis put the MS. into the hands of one compositor, and another, and another—but in vain; as they all, in succession, chose rather to renounce their employment than to waste their time unprofitably, in labouring to decipher what they found to be illegible; so that it became a jocular by-word among them, that Dr. Parr's MS. was, virtually, a "*warning to quit*."

Under these circumstances, Mr. Davis, as his last resource, gave the MS.

\* This bank, Mr. Duke seriously argued, might have been constructed by the engineers of those times, as a *shelter* to the traveller in case it should rain! I grant that this was very considerate in those who constructed such a road, seeing the road made a distance of twenty miles, when it might have gone the same distance in twelve; seeing also that for one thousandth part of the expence, a sedan for the single travellers might have been provided at the bottom of the hill, or perhaps a neat carriage, furnished with the *Sun* and *Moon* (the Abury and Bowles's arms\*) on the pannels, both *Sun* and *Moon*, for greater effect, being painted round, and the arms being surmounted with the terror *MERCURY*, of Silbury Hill, for a crest!

to the best of his compositors, desiring him to make what he could of it, and charge for his time. The plan succeeded; and thus, at length, after correction, and re-correction, the work made its way through the press—but at a greater expence, perhaps, for the corrections alone, than would have been incurred by the employment of an amanuensis, to copy the work clean for the printers.

2. "*Paper-sparing*" Pope (as somebody has called him) has been accused of pitiful parsimony, in writing the rough-draughts of his poems on the backs and covers of his friends' letters to him.—Dr. Parr practised similar economy, but with an additional feature. for he very neatly scraped out his name, though he suffered the rest of the superscription to remain. This may be thought improbable, and even somewhat inconsistent; but it is nevertheless true; and I assert it from ocular demonstration, as I, on more than one occasion, have seen and handled his MSS. about the year 1794, when he was a contributor to the "*Critical Review*," with which I had some connexion.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Oct. 15.*

**I**N the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1826, is an interesting biographical sketch of the life of that eminent antiquary and enlightened ornament of the Church of England, the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway, M.A. F.A.S. minister and official of the Royal Peculiar of St. Mary in this town.

How severely his death was felt by those who were in the constant habit of listening to his eloquent and forcible appeals from the pulpit, and how sincerely his sudden departure to immortality was regretted by the inhabitants of Shrewsbury generally, may in some measure be estimated by the circumstance that immediately after his mortal remains were consigned to the tomb, a subscription was commenced under the auspices of his curate the Rev. J. Watkins, M.A.† for the purpose of erect-

† This gentleman has since removed to a distance from Shrewsbury; but the exemplary manner in which he discharged the duties of his ministerial office were not forgotten by the inhabitants of St. Mary's parish, they having since presented him with an elegant and valuable piece of plate as a small testimony of their respect and esteem.

ing in the Church where he had so long and so faithfully discharged the duties of a Christian minister, an appropriate monument to his memory, which in a very few days amounted to nearly three hundred pounds; and had it not been purposely confined to his parishioners, might readily have been increased to treble the amount.

A most elegant and chaste design by Mr. John Carline, jun. of Shrewsbury, was subsequently exhibited to, and unanimously approved of by the subscribers; and a noble and splendid monument\*, admirably executed therefrom by the Messrs. Carline, in the beautiful free stone from their quarry at Grinshill, has in the course of the last six weeks been put up against the west wall of the north transept of the Church, immediately opposite the eastern entrance, from which place the eye is at once struck with the beauty of the design, and the exquisite talent displayed by the sculptors, whilst the mind rests with pleasure and satisfaction on the noble feelings which the distinguished worth of the deceased had excited in the breasts of his parishioners.

This chaste and beautiful memorial is 12 ft. 6 in. in length, and 16 ft. 7½ in. in height, to the top of the centre finial; and is divided into three compartments by clustered buttresses, which are formed of three divisions or stories in height, out of which springs the shaft of a pinnacle, two stories high, pannelled, canopied, and having its pinnacle richly crocketed.

The centre compartment comprises a large arch, cusped, canopied, and crocketed; and has its internal mouldings resting on moulded brackets. The back of the arch is deeply recessed, and contains the inscription, between which and the mouldings are two sunk pannels, with cinquefoil heads, which are continued round the arch so as to form its ceiling. On each side of this compartment is a niche with cinquefoil head, octagonal back, and richly groined ceiling, the divisions of the ceiling resting on slender cylinders, with caps and bases. These niches are surmounted by acute-angled crocketed canopies formed of deep mouldings;

and, resting on the head of each niche, within the canopy, is a cinquefoil within a circle. In the same situation of the centre compartment is a shield containing the following arms: Argent, on a bend engrailed Sable three bezants; impaling, Argent, a fess Vair between three unicorns passant.

The above compartments rest on an altar-tomb, which stands on a step. The front of the tomb is divided into twelve small niches with trefoil heads, crocketed and canopied, each canopy containing a quatrefoil within a circle, and having its finial terminating on the mouldings of the ledger. These niches are separated by small buttresses with crocketed canopies and pinnacles.

The space between the end buttresses and the wall are pannelled and finished upwards with a cornice and battlement, whilst the wall itself, including the whole side of the transept, is covered with reticulated divisions, each containing a flower in slight relief, which has great richness, and produces a good effect.

The following short but comprehensive inscription, written by the Venerable Archdeacon Butler, D. D. and placed in the situation above alluded to, is cut in ornamented Roman capitals.

“To the memory of the Rev. John Brickdale Blakeway, M.A. F.S.A. thirty-one years ordinary and official, and thirty-two years minister of this parish, this monument is erected by the voluntary subscription of his parishioners, as a tribute of respect for his talents, esteem for his virtues, and gratitude for his long and faithful services as their friend and pastor. He died the tenth day of March, MDCCCXXVI. aged sixty years.”

The superintendence of its execution was entrusted to the late Venerable Archdeacon Owen, M.A. the intimate friend of, and successor in the living, to the deceased; he, however, to the great regret of the town, lived not to witness the completion of his highly valued friend's memorial. On Archdeacon Owen's death the superintendence devolved on the Rev. Wm Gorsuch Rowland, M. A. to whom the living, so recently held by his two most intimate and esteemed friends, was presented by the Corporation of Shrewsbury, which by this appointment paid a well-merited tribute of respect to a gentleman who has for so many years devoted his time, his talents, and his

\* A lithographic print of it, by an eminent artist, from a drawing by Mr. J. Carline, jun. is in a state of forwardness, and will shortly be published.

pursue to the praiseworthy but rare object of improving and appropriately ornamenting the formerly dilapidated, but now universally admired Churches of the Abbey and St. Giles; and who has already commenced the same course with the noble fabric now under his especial care. Stained glass of a most elegant and tasteful pattern, executed at his expence by Mr. Evans of this town, whose skill as exhibited in Lichfield Cathedral and Winton College, gained him so much credit, is now nearly ready to fill the large and beautiful triple lancet windows which occupy the north and south ends of the two transepts.

It may perhaps be gratifying to some of your antiquarian and masonic readers, to be informed, that whilst recently clearing the plaister which had for ages disfigured the Norman arches that divide the transepts from the side aisles and chapels of St. Mary's Church, the distinguishing marks of several of the operative masons who were employed in working the stones of which the arches are composed, have been exhibited; and it is a singular fact that some of these marks, though made many centuries ago, are similar to those used by some of the masons of the present day.

G. M.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 6.

YOUR Correspondent "Q." in your Magazine for Sept. p. 197, expresses a wish to know the maiden name of "Abigail Packington, widow," who, as he finds from the Journals of the House of Commons, had in October 1642, the Speaker's warrant for travelling with her servants into Holland; and whom he supposes to be the widow of Sir John Packington. It is singular that the writer should not have been struck with the omission of the title, which she would have had as widow of Sir John Packington—but the fact is, that she was daughter of Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, co. Derby, esq. and wife of Humphrey Packington, esq. of Chaddesley Corbet, a younger branch of that loyal family. This Humphrey died in 1631, and she was buried with him at Chaddesley Corbet in 1657.

The Christian name of Lady Packington, the daughter of Mr. Humphrey Smith, Queen Elizabeth's silk-mercier, was, according to a MS. note by Mr. Gough, in his copy of Dr. Nash's Col-

lections for Worcestershire (now in the Bodleian library), *Dorothy*.

Mr. Habington has given her coat impaled with Packington, from a window in Hampton Lovett Church (which Dr. Nash has copied in vol. i. p. 538), but as Mr. Habington was not able to assign the quarterings, I beg leave to transcribe his account.

"1. Sable, three fishes in pale Argent, on a chief Or a lion rampant of the First, between two ogresses, on the dexter ogress a martlet; on the sinister an anchor of the chief. *Smyth*.

2. Argent, three pales Azure, on a chief Gules as many bezants, *Donington*; sed quere [not *Donington* as in Nash] \*.

"3. Argent, a chevron between three mullets Gules [.....].

"4. As the first."

This shield, though broken, is still sufficiently perfect to ascertain the actual bearings; and as Mr. Humphrey Smith is stated, in Wotton's Baronetage, to be of a respectable family "then living" in Leicestershire, your Correspondent will probably be able to assign the quarterings, and elucidate what the industry of the historian of Worcestershire has left imperfect; which would much gratify

P.

MR. URBAN, Bedford-place, Oct. 20.

IN reply to Q. p. 197, I beg to say that in Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. ii. p. 184, there is a pedigree of Smith, alias Harris, of Witteute †, co. Leicester, agreeing in most particulars with two to be found in Harl. MSS. No. 1080, fol. 37 b and 38, and No. 1463, p. 34, by which it would appear that John Smith, alias Harris, of Witteute, co. Leic. who died 1546, married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Cave, of Stanford, co. Northampton. Kimber, in his Baronetage, calls the husband of the said Dorothy, William Smith, alias Harris, of Wittecock in Leicestershire, esq. This is probably a mistake. Kimber, Baronetage, vol. i. p. 361.

According to the aforesaid pedigrees of his descendants in the British Museum, besides nine other children, he

\* Edmondson gives for Donington, Yorkshire, "Pale of six, Ar. and Vert, on a chief Gules three mascles of the First; another, Bezants."

† It is from the Visitation by Sampson and Vincent, 1619; continued by Sir Thomas Cave, Bart.—EDW.



had one called Erasmus Smith, of Bosworth, placed in the 4th place, but called the third son in No. 1080, and placed and called the fifth in No. 1463, where Ambrose is in the 4th place; and another, Ambrose Smith of London, called the fourth son in No. 1080. Erasmus is said to have married, as his 2d wife, Margaret, sister to William Cicell, Lord Burghley, and widow of Roger Cave; while Ambrose Smith married Joane, daughter of John Cooe, of Coxall in Essex, by whom he had several children, one of whom was Dorothy, wife first to Benedict Barnham, Alderman of London, and afterwards to Sir John Packington.

From this it would seem Lady Packington's name was not Abigail, but Dorothy.

Her husbands are not mentioned in No. 1463, and only Benedict Barnham, and Sir John Packington, in No. 1080. Quere, what is Kimber's authority for the two subsequent marriages? According to Archdall's Irish Peerage, the first Lord Kilmorey's first wife died 1591, and he married 2ndly a widow, whose first husband did not die till the 30th April, 1627. She was Catharine, daughter of John Robinson of London, esq. relict of George Huxley, of Wyrehall in Middlesex, esq. and mother of the 2d Viscount Kilmorey, and five other children. Yet according to Burke's General Dictionary, the 1st Viscount died in 1627. But if this were correct, as he could not marry the said widow before May of the same year, he must have become the father of his six legitimate children, by one woman, in eight months. Neither could Lady Packington have married the second Viscount Kilmorey, because Kimber says, Lady Packington's husband died two years after the death of Sir John Packington, consequently in 1627: but Burke says the 2d Viscount died in 1653.

Thomas Earl of Kelly, is said to have died unmarried, but the Scotch Compendium does not say when. It must have been before 1651, when his brother Alexander was Earl of Kelly. In Blore's Rutlandshire, he mentions, p. 81, a monument in the north aisle of the Church of St. Martin, Stanford Baron, to the memory of Richard Cecill, esq. and Jayne his wife, which states, that their daughter Margaret "was first married to Roger Cave of Stanford, esq. of whom descended Sir

Thomas Cave, and after to Ambrose Smith, of Bosworth, esquier."

If this is to be confided in, the Harl. MS. pedigree, No. 1080, above mentioned, must err in stating Margaret to be the wife of Erasmus: but whichever it be, no authority seems to call Dorothy Smith's (afterwards Barnham's) father *Humphrey* Smith, except Kimber's, and the Baronetages which have copied him. There was a Humphry Smith, a first cousin of Ambrose. He was not a silkman, but a grocer of London, and married Anne, daughter of Alderman George Bowles.

It is hoped that a settlement of these discrepancies may not be unattainable.

#### MEMOIRS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

(Continued from p. 224.)

THE war with America rendered it of course necessary to keep a very large naval force in that quarter of the Globe, in particular; but the conclusion of the war with France admitted of many of the ships which were paid off, and other old ships, being soon sold or broken up; the Navy, therefore, was now at its highest pitch of greatness, both with respect to the number of ships, and the amount of their tonnage, as will appear by the following table:

*Abstract of the Royal Navy, with its tonnage, on the 2d April, 1814.*

| Rates.                    | Guns.           | No.      | Tons.  |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------|--------|
| 1st.....                  | 120 to 100..... | 14.....  | 33855  |
| 2d.....                   | 98.....         | 16*..... | 34250  |
| 3d.....                   | 84 to 74.....   | 170..... | 303708 |
|                           | 64.....         | 39.....  | 53871  |
| 4th (Razees) 57.....      |                 | 3.....   | 4862   |
|                           | 56 to 50.....   | 22.....  | 25918  |
| 5th.....                  | 44 to 32.....   | 221..... | 214517 |
| 6th.....                  | 28 to 20.....   | 34.....  | 19056  |
|                           | 18.....         | 44.....  | 19403  |
| ..Guns not known..        |                 | 2.....   | 1132   |
| Sloops, including Brigs   |                 |          |        |
| registered as Sloops..    |                 | 285..... | 100562 |
| Brigs, registered as such |                 | 14.....  | 3711   |
| Bomhs.....                |                 | 14.....  | 5036   |
| Fireships.....            |                 | 2.....   | 850    |
| Cutters.....              |                 | 21.....  | 3233   |
| Schooners of sorts.....   |                 | 39.....  | 5166   |
| Gun-brigs.....            |                 | 54.....  | 9102   |
| Hospital Ships.....       |                 | 4.....   | 4343   |
| Storeships.....           |                 | 13.....  | 10320  |
| Prison Ships.....         |                 | 6.....   | 6189   |
| Receiving Ships.....      |                 | 9.....   | 9438   |
| Yachts, large and small   |                 | 13.....  | 2061   |

\* One of these was building on Lake Ontario.

Ships and vessels of every  
other sort specified in  
preceding abstracts... 224.... 31176

Total of 57 guns and } 1024 476075  
under .....

General Totals.. 1263 901759

This table presents such a view of the Naval force as justly to excite astonishment, it being almost three times as great as at the end of the war in 1762; not far from double what it was at the end of the war in 1783; and nearly one half above what it was at the peace of 1801.

In the foregoing table the tonnage of the following ships and vessels is included by estimation, their actual tonnage not being known, viz.

32 Gunships 2; 6th rates 2; built, or then building, on the Lakes in Canada

Sloops and Brigs 11; small vessels 31; part of them built or building, as above. Receiving ship 1; Hulk 1.

The 98 gunship mentioned to have been building on Lake Ontario, was finished with astonishing dispatch, as she was launched in October, only three or four months after her keel was laid\*. The American Government was also at this time making great exertions on the Lakes, with many local advantages

The following ships and vessels were building in the King's and Merchants' yards at home and at Bombay, on the 2d April, and are included in the foregoing abstract, viz.

|               | In King's<br>Yards. | In Mer-<br>chants Yards. | At Bom-<br>bay†. |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Of 120 guns   | 4.....0.....0       |                          |                  |
| 100. ....     | 1.....0.....0       |                          |                  |
| 98. ....      | 2.....0.....0       |                          |                  |
| 80. ....      | 2.....0.....0       |                          |                  |
| 74. ....      | 15.....0.....3      |                          |                  |
| 50. ....      | 3.....1.....0       |                          |                  |
| 38. ....      | 3.....0.....3       |                          |                  |
| 36. ....      | 4.....1.....0       |                          |                  |
| Sixth-rates.. | 1.....8.....0       |                          |                  |
| Brig-sloops.  | 3.....9.....4       |                          |                  |
| Bombs. ....   | 0.....3.....0       |                          |                  |
| Yachts. ....  | 2.....0.....0       |                          |                  |
| Total..       | 41                  | 15                       | 10               |

\* Her timbers were probably converted in the woods previously to her keel being laid.

† Ships built at Bombay are built with Teak timber.

There were in commission on the 2d April, 1814, about 150 ships of the line, 160 of 57 guns to frigates inclusive, and near 400 sloops, of sorts, and small vessels: it should, however, be observed, that stationary ships employed on port-duty are included in this statement, and that none of them were fit for, or intended hereafter to be made sea-going ships.

1813.—The value of the principal articles of unappropriated stores remaining in the magazines at the old Dock and Rope-yards, on the 31st December, 1813, was as follows; viz.

|                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| At Deptford..... | £.592,827  |
| Woolwich.....    | 1,624,059† |
| Chatham.....     | 578,146    |
| Sheerness.....   | 144,140    |
| Portsmouth.....  | 895,850    |
| Plymouth.....    | 900,257    |

Total.. 4,735,279§

This shews what prodigious magazines of naval stores were kept up, to meet all the exigencies of the service; but the amount of their value, above that of the unappropriated stores on the 31st Dec. 1801 (2,124,371/), is in part owing to the enhanced prices of timber, and timber articles, hemp, and many other kinds of stores, and not entirely to increased quantities of them.

1814.—As the sacrifice which the French Government was compelled to make at the close of the war, in 1814, of a very considerable portion of the men of war which were at Flushing and Antwerp, as well as the stores, &c. agreeably to the treaty of Paris, would not have taken place to such an extent if an English fleet had not, by a most vigilant blockade off the mouths of the Scheldt‡, precluded all egress of the large ships, and nearly so of that of the frigates, during the last three or four years of the war, a particular account of that sacrifice, which may be considered as a sort of supplemental triumph of the British Navy, is here given. When the Commissioners from England arrived at Antwerp, in Au-

‡ Including hemp in hired warehouses.

§ And at Milford there were stores, chiefly timber, to the value of about 50,000L which, or what remained of them, were eventually removed to the new Dock-yard called Pembroke, being near that town.

‖ This occupied, for a great part of the time, between 20 and 30 mil of the line, besides frigates, &c.

gust, in order to make a division of the ships, and naval and military stores, &c. in conjunction with the Commissioners from the other powers, they found the following ships on the stocks, namely, two of 110, two of 80, and one of 44 guns, which five ships were delivered over to the Dutch, in trust for the allies, until the final adjustment of the affairs of Europe:—and they found the following also on the stocks, viz.

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Of 110 guns..... | 2 |
| 80.....          | 3 |
| 74.....          | 4 |
| 44.....          | 2 |

which were given up to the French, by whom the materials used in them were publicly advertised for sale in August, as they were not to be allowed to complete them. There were also the following ships at Antwerp, which were afloat, and were disposed of as follows, viz.

Delivered over to the Dutch, in trust, like the five before mentioned,

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Of 80 guns. .... | 3 |
| 74.....          | 4 |
| 16.....          | 1 |

Delivered over to the French,

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Of 80 guns. .... | 3 |
| 74.....          | 9 |

Many of these twenty ships were hogged\*; and only a few of them were in good condition, or in a state to have been then sent to sea. There were likewise at Antwerp about 170 sail of gun-boats, and other craft, the greater part of the said vessels in a miserable condition, some afloat, some sunk, and some filled with mud—all, or great part of which vessels, had been provided, in the first instance, with a view to the invasion of England. In addition to the ships of the line, and frigates already particularized, the enemy had at Antwerp two of the former class of ships, and one of the latter; and at Flushing, one ship of the line and two frigates; which six ships, as they had belonged to the Dutch before the nation had been subjugated by France, were restored to the sovereign prince (afterwards king) of the Netherlands.

I am not aware that any of the foregoing particulars respecting the ships at Antwerp and Flushing, have ever

appeared in print. They are inserted here from unquestionable authority †.

(To be continued.) C. D.

*Erratum.*—P. 228, for T. F. Maples, read J. F. Maples.

In allusion to the statement, “The *Nymphe* and *Pallas* frigates ran aground,” &c. p. 5, a Correspondent says, “Now the Hon. Captain Charles Leonard Irby, late of the *Ariadne*, arrived in December last in the *Genoa*, which he commanded, bringing home the remains of her much-lamented Captain Walter Bathurst, who fell so nobly at the battle of Navarino.”

Mr. URBAN, *Stamford, Oct. 19.*

I HAVE read with interest your articles respecting poor Hampden, pp. 125, 197, and having been lately at Great Hampden, Bucks, I took down his affectionate inscription to his wife's memory, on a monument on the south side of the chancel, as well as the date, &c. of four brasses on the Church floor, herewith sent.

#### *Hampden Monuments.*

John Hampden, Lord of the Manor of Great Hampden (and Eliz. his wife), died 28 August, 1496.

Sir John Hampden, knt. (and Eliz. his wife) died 22 Dec. 1553.

Griffith Hampden and Anne his wife. He died 27 Oct. 1591. She died Dec. 1594.

William Hampden, Lord of Great Hampden, sonn and heire of Griffith Hampden and Anne his wife; which William departed this life y<sup>e</sup> 2d day of April, 1597.

To the eternal memory of the truly virtuous and pious Elizabeth Hampden, wife of John Hampden, of Great Hampden, Esquier, sole daughter and heire of Edmund Symeon, of Pyrton in y<sup>e</sup> county of Oxon, esq. y<sup>e</sup> tender mother of an happy offspring in 9 hopefull children. In her pilgrimage the staie and comfort of her neighbors, the joye and glorye of a well ordered family, the delight and happiness of tender parents, but a crown of blessings to a husband; in a wife to all an eternall pattern of goodnes and cause of joye, whilst shes was in her dissolution a losse invaluable to each, yet herselfe blest, and they fully recompenc'd in her translation from a tabernacle of claye, and fellowship with mortalls in a celestial mansion, and communion with a Deity, the 20th day of August, 1634. John Hampden, her sorrowfull husband, in perpetual testimony of his conjugall love, hath dedicated this monument.

Yours, &c. WM. HOPKINSON.

† Several ships were sunk at Antwerp during the bombardment by the English, under General Sir Thomas Graham, in March 1814.

\* The French build their ships so weak that they are apt to become hogged in a short time. Their theory only is good.



## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Saint Cuthbert: with an Account of the state in which his Remains were found upon the opening of his Tomb in Durham Cathedral, in the year MDCCCXXVII. By James Raine, M. A. Rector of Meldon, &c. 4to, pp. 232. Plates.*

AN investigation of the tomb of St. Cuthbert at Durham took place on the 17th of May, 1827, in the presence of several of the clergy belonging to the Cathedral and probably no similar research was ever rewarded by more curious discoveries. The event was briefly noticed in our last volume, Part i. p. 629, but Mr. Raine has obliged the antiquarian world with a most copious and satisfactory volume, both in point of verbal description and graphical representation.

The author begins his volume with a brief account of the see of Lindisfarne from the period of its establishment, and concisely notices the five Bishops who preceded Saint Cuthbert. He then proceeds to the life of the Saint himself. But, before we notice this, we shall make a few prefatory remarks.

Whatever may be the opinions of statesmen, lawyers, and political economists, the purest and the most single-minded idolators of Mammon ever known, it is most certain that they who in former ages worshipped God, brought Mammon along with them in a state of servitude, and full as useful under their barbarism as if he had been a master. There is no denial of the fact, that the monastic system laid the foundation of additional towns, and the cultivation of wastes, and of course that one idle monk made two productive labourers. For it is to be recollected, that in barbarous ages the surplus of an unemployed population becomes a mercenary brigade of soldiers, under any rapacious chieftain who will chuse to employ them, or a gang of banditti. In an age of knowledge, such ascetical reformers as monks are not wanted, and such lawless soldiers as feudal mercenaries or professed robbers not to be tolerated; but anciently the former were far the least

*Gent. Mag. October, 1828.*

evil of the two, inasmuch as being opposed to systems of violence, they diffused humanity and philanthropy among barbarians. In short, Monachism conferred great benefit upon the posterity of their contemporaries, though the advantage was far unequal to the possible and probable action of modern civilization, for the best of reasons, that the latter cannot be effected without the dispersion of useful knowledge. Religion without profane knowledge, is medicine without drugs. It professes to cure by charms alone, and to set broken bones by repeating a few lines of jargon. It can only act upon savages through the aid of superstition; it forms only ignorant devotion: but, if knowledge be substituted for superstition, it creates enlightened piety. Such a state of things was, however, impracticable under a state of national defence in the feudal form. The power of law could never be such, that a man with a long stick and a crown at the head of it, could intimidate a military ruffian; nor a nobleman be secure of respect and subordination without a long train of vassal warriors, and a willingness "to show fight" at all times and upon all occasions. The ultimate dispersion of property, however, among the inferior orders, and the indispensable necessity of peace and security to commercial avocations, have rendered the whole population sensible that protection must extend to all ranks; and when the military became stipendiaries only of the crown, and their maintenance to be derived from taxes, then it also became evident that the latter could solely be made productive under a pacific internal state. Such a happy modern condition of things has caused opinions to be formed concerning ancient times, upon very unfair comparisons, whereas those times, in reference to existing circumstances, might be as good as those circumstances permitted.

To apply these premises to the subject before us:—a devotee, who now would have been set down for a mere ranting enthusiast, was the means of

founding a noble see and city, and gradually civilizing a wide extent of barbarous country. This man was Cuthbert.

It was not to be borne by the gratitude of his amply endowed successors, that he should not be descended of royal blood; and, as all Welshmen who claim pedigree are descended from one or other of their princes, so was this mode one among others of embellishment. Generals, as Arthur, were absolute heroes; clever mechanics, as Merlin, were conjurors; and austere devotees, as Cuthbert, were Saints. We have more than once had occasion to observe, that biography was written in those æras not for the purpose of recording facts, but, like epitaphs, puffs, and peerages, for the sake of elevating the subject; and, under the ignorance and superstition of the times, the extraordinary and the miraculous were deemed credible. In those barbarous, immoral days, in a ruffian-like state of society, a good man might however be justly deemed a light which shone before men. That he was a man of family contemporaries do not say, only that

"In the year 652 Cuthbert was but a youth, that he was but a shepherd in the immediate neighbourhood of Melrose, or at least that he dwelt at no great distance from the monastery, and that he for reasons satisfactory to himself, about that period devoted himself to a religious life." P. 17.

In modern times no one would turn monk for the purpose of leading a peaceable life, because it is not necessary; but in the days of Cuthbert, there were no other means of effecting such a desire. Fortunately for Cuthbert, he had acquired such an esteem through his simplicity and excellent disposition, "as an Israelite indeed in whom there was no guile," in the opinions of Eata, Bishop and Abbot of Lindisfarne, and Boisilus, Prior of Melrose, that he obtained admission as a monk, and subsequent ordination as a divine from the pure merit of his character. Both Cuthbert, and his patron Boisil, were seized with a pestilential distemper. The latter died; but Cuthbert, being the younger man, recovered, and succeeded Boisil in the priory of Melrose. Boisil, conscious of his approaching dissolution, says, "As to myself, I must die, and that soon, and therefore I would have you to learn, as long as I am able to teach."

Cuthbert's answer was, "What is there which it would be advisable for me to read, that would occupy me for a week?" "John the Evangelist," replied his master; "my copy of the book is stitched in seven divisions, one of which we may, by the help of God, read every day." The task was undertaken, and no sooner was it finished than Boisil died, leaving behind him a distinct prophecy, that Cuthbert should in process of time be elevated to the episcopal chair.

"*Notitia Literarum lux est animarum*," was a contemporary proverb. But reading in those days, when books were only to be obtained to the number of one, two, three, or four, in a whole life, frequently implied getting by heart biblical and religious works. That useful knowledge, derived from intercourse with the world, was deemed a sure road to eternal condemnation; for in some old *Rhythmi Veteres de Vita Monastica*, it is said,

"*Sanctus is hodie putatur  
Qui nunc minus inquinatur  
Malis et criminibus.  
Formam Vitæ si requiris,  
Non hanc quæras jam in viris  
Sed in voluminibus.*"

As to the prophecy concerning the future bishopric, it is a proof of Cuthbert's excellent sense, that he never said one word about it until it was fulfilled, though it might have excited hope, and increased his happiness, for it was another maxim of his times, that

"*Fortissima Spes beatificat res.*"

In the year 664 Cuthbert quitted Melrose, and became Prior of Lindisfarne.

"Here, according to Bede, his acts of mortification were more frequent, and his humility became daily more and more manifest." P. 20.

Humility was deemed in Cuthbert's days an agent of power and success. It was a proverb, that

"*Humilis homo triumphat in domo.*"

"He never celebrated the solemnity of the Last Supper without bursting into tears; and it seemed to be his wish to excite a religious feeling in his congregation, not by his words, but by the internal agitation under which he laboured—not by the voice of music, but by groans. His dress was simple, remarkable neither for its cleanliness, nor the contrary. There was in the monastery no robe either of a diversified or

an expensive colour. The material was wool, and it was in its undyed state." P. 20.

All this was in excellent keeping, for

"Bene orat, qui corde plorat;"

and though

"Bonum est laborare manibus,  
Melius orare cum fletibus."

It was also, according to rule, to have a dress of undyed wool.

"Habens vestitum et victum  
Ut fere Apostoli dictum  
Nihil querat amplius.  
De colore ne caueris,  
Si sit vilis, tunc laeteris,  
Et sic eris sobrius."

After twelve years, Cuthbert resolved to complete his advances to perfection by turning Anchorite, and first commenced by a solitary residence near Lindisfarne, from whence he removed to a more inaccessible spot, Farne Island.

"Bede and Symeon minutely describe the humble dwelling of the Anchorite. The building, if it could be so called, was of a circular shape, four or five perches in diameter. Its wall, constructed of unhewn stones and turf, was not much higher than a full grown man, but a considerable height had been gained within by excavation. The roof was composed of unhewn timber, covered with the long coarse grass which grows upon the island. A slight partition divided the building, and separated an oratory from the general place of residence. [It was purposely concealed among the rocks.] This structure stood at a little distance from the margin of the sea. In the mouth of the little harbour, Cuthbert erected another and a larger mansion, for the temporary residence of those who should visit the island from motives of devotion." P. 23.

Here Cuthbert performed many miracles, but of these we shall prudentially say nothing.

During his residence in the island, Cuthbert, though he washed other people's feet, seldom however washed his own; and Mr. Raine says,

"He had so far withdrawn his mind from his body, that the latter, as far as cleanliness was concerned, must have been not unfrequently in a woeful plight. According to Bede, it often happened that his sandals, or whatever they were, which he wore upon his feet, were not removed from one Easter to another, and the filth which they must of course have contracted during the year would not have been disturbed even then, had it not been to commemorate the washing of feet recorded in the Gospel." P. 24.

Mr. Raine here observes, that this

falls far short of the filthiness of Bartholomew, a hermit, who sojourned upon the island at a later period. The fact is, that Cuthbert had adopted an anchoritical life, according to the principles in the "*Instructio perbrevis pro Novitiis*,"

"Fuge, tace cum Arsenio,  
Sede solus cum Machario;"

and cleanliness was not of moment; for, says Presbyter Wippo in apology for dirty faces, under the word *Immunditia*,

"Non est culpa gravis quævis pollutio carnis."

Cuthbert having thus highly graduated in Monachism, being the Senior Wrangler and Medallist of Ascetics, was after nine years elected Bishop of Hexham. It came upon him like a vision of the Gorgon's head, he was petrified into an "immobile saxum," and was only disenchanted by a visit from King Egfrid, who upon his bended knee solicited him to relax his "*Nolo Episcopari*."

The Episcopate was filled by him in a most exemplary manner, but after two years, finding the approach of death, he returned again to his "Anker-house" in Farne, on Feb. 27, and died on the 20th of March. For five days he had subsisted only by sucking an onion. In the directions for his funeral, he shows that he had not been insusceptible of the tender passions, for, respecting a certain linen cloth, he says, "out of affection to its donor, Verca the Abbess, I have kept it for my winding-sheet" (p. 29). He desires, with that good sense which he seems to have possessed through life, to be buried upon the island, because "as he was notoriously a servant of Christ, culprits of every kind would flock to his tomb, and give much trouble to the Church, by compelling it to intercede in their behalf with the potentates of the world" (p. 31). We shall end our present notice with an extract concerning his last moments, which shows the origin of the See of Durham, and the ancient use of telegraphic signals.

"Cuthbert spoke but few words; these however were strong and pointed; and after insisting upon peace, humility, unanimity in counsel, hospitality, and an abhorrence of those who departed from Catholic unity, who observed not Easter at its proper time, or who led wicked lives—he gave the me-



der names; and for the same cause, we have wholly, with an exception or two, omitted places with the termination of *cester*; and if it be objected, that here and there we have mentioned places which had only earthworks, we observe that towns, whose names terminate in *burh* or *bury*, were fortified, and were so denominated *before* the Norman æra, without making any show in history. In short, we hold the presumptions that there were no castles, except those mentioned in Domesday, and that all the more ancient are of the age of Gundulf, and so forth, to be palpable violations of history. We could make out our case far better, if we had room and leisure for details. In point of fact, if such presumptions were true, there is neither faith in history, nor in the local evidence of existing remains; and it is certainly very unhistorical and bad writing to make Domesday the arbiter of facts, which it was not its professed province to notice, or make Gundulf the author of a fashion which existed long before his æra. It should also be remembered, that to establish positions, the very first step necessary is to overthrow opposing evidence.

We therefore state it as our belief, that the erection of a keep upon an artificial tumulus is an Anglo-Saxon, not a Norman fashion. Dudley Castle is mentioned in Domesday, and that has a keep upon a tumulus; so also Warwick, Tamworth, &c. &c. mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle. At the same time the Anglo-Saxons omitted the tumulus, where they had the advantage of placing the keep upon a natural hill, or the steep or scarped edge of a precipitous acclivity. We could prove these positions by numerous authorities, but no one is better than the instance before us, viz.

#### CONINGSBOROUGH.

Mr. Hunter shows that both Bede and the Saxon Chronicle indirectly support the story of Jeffrey of Monmouth, that there was here a fortress, called *Caer-conan*, before the Saxons obtained a settlement in Britain. No *Caer-conan* occurs in Nennius, or the known lists of British cities; but, supposing it to be correct, we beg leave to offer an emendation of the opinion that the prefix *Caer* applied to mere earthworks. Archbishop Usher says, *et alia*, "Ut quem admodum He-

bræi קיר *murum* et קרן *urbem* vocant; ita Britannis vox non absimilis, *Cair* et *MÆNIA* et *URBEM* *MÆNIBUS* *CINCTAM* denotet. Cujus vocabuli originem etiam in magnâ *Cairo* *Ægypti* observant nonnulli, et in ipsâ quoque *Carthagine*, quam *Carthadam* acetam scribit Solinus, quod *Phœnicum* ore exprimit civitatem novam." (Brit. Eccles. Antiq. p. 36, ed. fol.) According to this authority, *Caer* was applied to places which were *walled*; and not only is it supported by etymology, but by the antiquities and names of the metropolitical cities, of which it was the prefix. And what reason is there for limiting even British remains to earthworks only; when the orator Eumenius informs us, that at the rebuilding of Autun by the father of Constantine the Great, the chief part of the workmen came from Britain, "which abounded with the best builders" (Turner's Anglo-Saxons, i. 25), and Gildas says, that this island was "bis denis bisque quaternis civitatibus ac nonnullis Castellis, murorum, turrium serratarum, portarum, domorumque (quorum culmina minaci proceritate porrecta in edito forti compage pangebantur) molitionibus non improbabili-ter instructis decorata." (XV Scriptores, p. i.) We mention these passages in particular, because Mr. Hunter considers the original castle of Coningsborough to have been an earthen fortress in which no hammer ever was raised. It was very natural that Mr. Hunter should sanction this opinion, because the local remains of this country have been chiefly treated by superficial artists, who in utter defiance of all evidence, because they were ignorant of it, have swept away every thing before them with Domesday and Gundulf, and with the positiveness and pedantry attaching, as Pinkerton says, to "*a little learning*;" in consequence of which pertinacity they have established a prejudice similar to that of "no wolves in England after so and so," a gross untruth. In fact, there is a Roman castle at Colchester, and British ones at *Trer-caeri*, &c. &c. No prejudice whatever can convert them into Gundulf keeps. We would not even say that the other parts of the castle at Coningsborough (differing from the keep, which is of squared stones,) are not Roman British, for certain it is that the stones are of all figures, without any regularity or dis-

linetness in the courses; and such is the style of the walls of Preneste (see Palladio, l. i. c. 7). In fact the Romanized Britons built houses, temples, courts, and market places, in their towns, and adorned them with porticoes, galleries, baths, and saloons, mosaic pavements, and every Roman improvement. (Turner, i. 223.)

If we have Roman remains of building in this island, why may we not have some also of their successors, the Romanized Britons and Anglo-Saxons? Why are all the antiquaries of this island, prior to Domesday and Gundulf, to be confined to earthworks? Is not the round arch style *debased Roman*; and could not remains have been therefore easily worked up with the Norman style with little or no conspicuous difference?

Having thus endeavoured to remove what we hold to be an unfounded prejudice, we shall give Mr. Hunter's description of the site of Coningsborough:

"But there is something at Coningsborough of higher antiquity than the keep; and that is the *earthworks* which form the basis of the keep and of the walls, by which the court-yard of the castle are surrounded. These works, when they are contemplated with every thing of masonry removed, are seen to be of the same construction with the works at Bradfield, Wincobank, Mexborough, and Loughton. There is an area, approaching in form to an ellipse, on a natural eminence, surrounded by a mound, and a conical tumulus near one of the foci. To the era to which these works are to be referred, must be referred also, what I would call the original castle of Coningsborough, an earthen fortress in which no hammer was ever raised. What that era was has never yet been determined, but they may have been forgotten fortresses, raised originally for the protection of the Northumbrian, or perhaps the Brigantian frontier. And this, it may be observed, agrees well with the supposed early consequence of Coningsborough.—The age of the keep, and the age of Coningsborough, are two quite different questions. The structure of the keep is undoubtedly full of curiosity and wonder."

Here Mr. Hunter, by the caution which he uses, respecting any thing beyond earthworks being possibly British, yields to the Norman bugbear, which schoolists have introduced. We have studied antiquities for nearly forty years, and have more than once noticed self-complacent artists and guidemakers sketching or *cicerone* ing castles.

Upon asking them what they thought of the building—"Oh! Gundulph, Sir! Rochester Castle, Sir!" as if Gundulph had been proved the inventor of a fashion, not a copyist or improver. As to Coningsborough, we beg leave to observe that the plan is decidedly Roman-British, for we find that the forts of Justinian consisted only of a stone or brick tower in the midst of a square or circular area, surrounded by a wall and ditch. (Encycl. of Antiq. i. 79.) The real truth is, that the Norman and earlier British and Anglo-Saxon castles are *copies* of ancient Greek castles with inconsiderable variations, as any one may see, from the Macedonian coin, engraved in the Encyclopedia from Dr. Clarke, and the fortresses in the new edition of Stuart's Athens, recently reviewed by us. Moreover, the base of the keep of Coningsborough declines upwards, i. e. pyramidal or conical, the distinguishing form of Roman towers. Besides Coningsborough was (to use Norman terms) an *honore* long before the Norman times; and could it be a *caput baroniae* without a grand residence? especially as we know that churches were indispensable annexations to the seats of Anglo-Saxon Thanes; that the honour formed only one immense parish, and the church is described by Mr. Hunter as a fabric,

"Still, as to its great features, Saxon, and still exhibiting proof that it was not an edifice designed for the inhabitants of some small and obscure manor, but where space was required, and expence not much regarded. We have also within it a very perfect Saxon tomb, classing in its sculptures with the crosses at Bakewell and Sandbach, and the sculptured stones at Dewsbury. But the church at Coningsborough is the mother of the three churches mentioned with it in the Domesday Survey, for they are spoken of in a grant to the Priory of Lewes, soon after the date of that survey, as *appendicia* to the church of Coningsborough; from which it is an obvious and natural inference, that, at the foundation of the church of Coningsborough, the whole of the fee formed but one great parish. On the whole, the foundation of a church at Coningsborough can scarcely be referred to a period later than the time of King Alfred, and the church may be regarded as the elder daughter of the great mother of churches throughout the vale of Doncaster." P. 99.

Of course, the incorrigible *Gundulphians* will have it that the lord of a great fee built a fine stone church, but

friends who are brooding over negro slavery, 'that terrible state of man,' will visit this property, it will much alleviate their sympathetic griefs; they will find in the houses of some of the people sofas, mahogany bedsteads, and side-boards well furnished with cut-glass and good liquors; a glass of Madeira wine, brown stout, or brandy and water, I can promise them from experience, will be at their service. This of course is only among the higher class of slaves; but the whole of them have houses perfectly comfortable for the climate, certainly much more so than those of a large part of the peasantry in this country. If the property which the slaves in Holland (in number about 600 young and old) possess in horses, asses, pigs, poultry, furniture, and hoarded cash, could be realized, it would not be a bad purchase at the sum of 10,000*l*. I have frequently known them sell 50*l*. worth of plantains and yams in a morning to one of the coasting vessels that supply the Kingston market." P. 265.

Mr. B. then observes,

"In proof both of the wealth and good feeling found among the slaves, it deserves to be mentioned that there have been instances of their tendering to their masters, when in distress, the use of their money to the amount of 500*l*. and even 1000*l*. I have myself had in hand, belonging to individual slaves, various sums from 50*l*. to 300*l*.; and at the present hold, or did when I left Jamaica, 70*l*. the property of a slave, who himself owns one or more slaves." P. 265.

Under these circumstances it is obvious that the abolitionists have expressed themselves concerning the cruelty of the colonists *en masse* in a manner which savours strongly (to use the mildest language) of party deception.\* Indeed Mr. Barclay proves them to have selected obsolete or isolated cases, or indulged in gross misrepresentations; and, as where there are two motives, the ostensible is never the real one, that the emancipation is only secondary to the desire of introducing political and sectarian fanaticism. Whether this be or be not the desire, we are certain, from the anti-slavery reporters, that the regular clergy in the island, especially the Bishops, are treated with gross scurrility, purely because they are not violent; i. e. because they are prudent.

The experiment of emancipation has been tried by Government at Berbice, and *has utterly failed*. The la-

bour of the slaves will not even pay *their own* expences; for savages at liberty will lead no other than a wild and lawless life, like that of the American Indians. Very historically and philosophically does Mr. Barclay say,

"The case of the Maroons in Jamaica may also be referred to here, to show how little the possession of mere freedom can effect the civilization of a savage people. They have been free since the English took possession of the island, and what is now their condition? Have they become civilized? Have they become industrious? Have they in any one sense become useful members of the commonwealth? Every one knows they have not. The men continue to roam half-naked in the woods, hunting the wild boar; and as is the custom of all savages, make the women do every species of drudgery. Even the most common comforts of civilized life, good homes and good clothes, are utterly disregarded by them; while the negroes on the plantations, trained to habits of subordination and industry, acquiring wealth and a taste for domestic comforts, and now at least to some degree instructed in the truths of religion, have made no inconsiderable progress." P. 386.

Now if a savage life be, as here stated, the only result of premature emancipation, it is evident that slavery, under the mild treatment mentioned in this book, is a far less evil; and that no case is made out sufficient to vindicate Government in destroying the well-being of the colonists, or hurrying an emancipation, which would make the remedy worse than the evil. That slavery is under no circumstances to be regarded with approbation, we willingly admit; but when we have only a choice of evils, the state of a slave among civilized people is better than that of a wild savage; and if the negroes must be from their barbarism either one or the other, then is Government paving the way for liberty by previous civilization, education, and moral and religious instruction, in a temperate and cautious form; while those that are violent are obstructing and impeding the above happy results, and perhaps procuring abortion, or still-birth, by forcing a premature parturition of Emancipation.

At the same time, it is our duty to say that the zeal of the Abolitionists is attended with the one good consequence, of preventing any wanton or unnecessary maltreatment of these un-

\* We except the carrying trade, truly *diabolical*, in its management.



fortunates; and thus in reality it has served their cause.

But conceding this fact, and accrediting many of the Abolitionists for the purest of motives, we must enter our solemn protest against dividing a house against a house. But this, from the days of Charles the First, has been the principle of sectarianism, viz. to divide, to alienate, to destroy all the attraction of cohesion in a State, to make discordant globules of a coagulated mass. Mr. Barclay has shown that pure undefeated defamation, a fury in the mask of an angel, has been fraudulently employed to injure people of unblemished character without the slightest provocation, merely to carry a party purpose; for, upon Mr. Barclay's authority, we unhesitatingly affirm, that slavery in Africa (the inevitable lot of three-fourths of the natives) is much worse than slavery in the West Indies, where mere compulsory labour to a moderate extent is required in return for comfort, maintenance, and order; and that West India slavery is not greater hardship than impressment in the first instance, and subsequent compulsory service in a ship of war, and we hope that every person of sound common sense will think it as much a proof of madness to give up our West India islands, as it would be to give up the wooden walls of old England, on account of the compulsory service. Slavery and impressment are indeed both evils; but are all the colonists and naval officers to be pecuniarily ruined on that account?

As we know that we shall be misconstrued for having thus expressed ourselves in this age of bubbles, because we think that masters have rights as well as servants, we beg to quote a passage from Mr. Barclay's "Exposition of the Parables," which shows that neither Christ nor his apostles had the violent ideas of the Abolitionists. On the parable of the unmerciful servant, where the Lord orders that himself (the servant), his wife, &c. be sold, Mr. Barclay says,

"The original word of servant in this passage, and the parallel Hebrew word in the Old Testament, commonly mean slave; for that species of service which we now denominate slavery—personal liberty for personal subsistence—was the universal mode of service in the ancient world, and in the time of our Saviour and his apostles. But it was never stigmatized by our Lord, nor

by his apostles, as it now is by the ignorant or evil-minded fanatics of this day. The remedy of such an unquestioned evil was left to time, civilization, and the sure and steady course of Divine Providence; for it is an evil generated and fixed by long habit, and must be removed, not by instantaneous and violent revolutions, but by other gradual and superinduced habits." P. 130.

*The Claims of Sir Philip Francis, K. B. to the Authorship of Junius's Letters disproved. II. Some Inquiries into the Claims of the late Charles Lloyd, Esq. to the Composition of them. III. Observations on the Conduct, Character, and Style, of the Writings of the late Right Hon Edmund Burke. IV. Extracts from the Writings of several eminent Philologists, on the Latine and Asiatic, the Attic and Rhodian Styles, of Eloquence. By E. H. Barker, Esq. of Thetford in Norfolk. 8vo. pp. 504.*

IT is evident that the Letters of Junius were composed by a person in intercourse with elevated life, and indifferent to literary reputation, with the intention of writing down a particular set of statesmen. Here, however, ceases all positive knowledge of the subject, and the little certainty to be gained by argument, appears from the same coincidence applying both to Sir Philip Francis and Charles Lloyd; indeed, according to the work before us, one of the Grenville family must be the only *Edipus* who can solve this sphinx's riddle; but whether such at any time should be his or their pleasure or not, the following circumstances bring the inquirer very near home to them. The famous Welch Judge, George Hardinge, says,

"I know enough of Junius to know that he was of Lord Temple's school, and that he wrote that paper from hints or materials prompted by him. So far he was betrayed in one of the Letters to the first Lord Camden; for in that letter he touched upon a fact, known only to three persons, Lord Chatham, Lord Camden, and Lord Temple. The latter during the whole period of the *Junius* was bitter against the two former; and so was Junius, though with an air of guard and of candour. Lord Temple had not eloquence or parts enough to have written Junius, but I have no doubt that he knew the author." P. 142.

In p. 284, another gentleman is mentioned, who may be able to solve the riddle, as to Lloyd, but we do not further notice the passage, because we are shocked at the unfeeling indelicacy

with which his name has been given at length.

These are all the living persons who can unquestionably prove the authorship, and they are quoted to support the presumption that Charles Lloyd, the secretary to the Right Hon. Geo. Grenville, was the real Junius. Parr was positive, and stated more than once, upon the authority (as Mr. Barker thinks) of a Member of Parliament, that after the death of Mr. Lloyd, amongst his papers were found some published Letters of Junius, and also some unpublished, in the same style of composition. P. 264.

But here lies the rub.\*—Lloyd certainly *was a man suspected*, and his Grace of Buckingham declares that he knows the real author, and that he was not among those *who had ever been suspected*. Of course, neither Sir Philip Francis, or Lloyd, or any of the *others suspected*, could have been the author, and the question therefore still remains in its original obscurity. A friend writing to Mr. Barker says,

“I was informed some time ago, that the Duke of Buckingham had, from certain documents found in his archives, discovered who really was the author of the Letters of Junius. Not having the honour of his Grace's acquaintance, I wrote to a friend who had been in the habit of spending a considerable portion of his time at Stowe, to let me know whether he had heard any thing upon the subject during his stay there, and whether the Duke was inclined to make public the documents. In answer, he informed me, that he had heard his Grace express himself to the effect of knowing who Junius was, and that his name was not among those *who had ever been suspected*. My friend was not inclined to trespass further upon his Grace's communicativeness.” Pref. lx.

A contemporary writer says of Junius, “You are *well known* to be the subaltern of a discarded Minister.” P. 314.

The preceding matters form the main if not the whole evidence concerning the authorship of Junius, contingent upon personal testimony. As to the rest, Mr. Barker is to be considered as an advocate pleading for a client, confuting his opponent's arguments, and exaggerating his own (the usual character of advocacy), but for-

getting, as he is too zealous, that zeal stimulates a man to say too much; and nothing is more plain, than that numerous arguments in behalf of one side or other of the question are perfectly trivial, as favourable to one side or the other, and of no more connection with the personal identity of any particular man, than the general characteristics of the species. It is Mr. Barker's professed object to maintain the claim of Lloyd; and both for research and ability we willingly concede that he has done all which the circumstances permitted; but then the question here is not the ability of the advocate, but the establishment of a fact, upon which twelve men, “honest and true,” would give a satisfactory verdict. Our readers are to recollect that Burke, Lord Chesterfield, &c. &c. presumed authors, are mere feathers blown away by the draught, upon only opening the door of inquiry, and that the contest lies between Sir Philip Francis and Charles Lloyd, who are, as to evidence, twin Adelphi, Viola and Sebastian, in the Twelfth Night, and heroes of a Comedy of Errors. According to Mr. Barker, the apparent time is the real time, Lloyd, the apparent Junius, is the real Junius; but upon reference to Mr. Barker's Almanack itself, there is Clock too fast, and Clock too slow. We will lay before our readers, as the jury, the following points of the evidence:

“When Junius's Letters first appeared, he [Lloyd] was in a very bad state of health, and obliged to reside abroad, and he died a few months after their completion.” P. 227.

Now here by the way is a mistake; for Lloyd, under the presumption that he was Junius, died only two or three *days* after his last communication; about which same period, to complete the entanglement of the string, Sir Philip Francis went to India. We are, however, to premise that Junius, by his own letters, was most certainly at Paris, but then this also applies to Sir Philip Francis, as well as Lloyd; and as we correctly remember, without any discrepance of dates.

Now it is utterly impossible to reconcile the authorship of Lloyd, an invalid at Paris, with the following statement (if accurate) of the actions connected with the publication of these Letters; for our readers will observe,

\* He is first mentioned in print as the author in 1780. See p. 227.

that the communication between the author and printer *was sometimes daily*, an utter impossibility, if one was in Paris, while the other was in London.

"The extreme scope of time occupied by the Letters of Junius, with the exception of the last to Woodfall, is from April 28, 1767, to May 10, 1772. The earliest Letter of Junius is dated January 21, 1769, but the earliest of the miscellaneous Letters of Junius, published before he assumed that name, appeared in 1767. During the whole of this period of five years, he kept up with his printer a correspondence so frequent and full as to prove the greatest stumbling block to every conjecture that has hitherto been formed of the author. In the course of 1769, the author maintained not less than fifty-four communications with Mr. Woodfall, that not a single month passed without one or more acts of intercourse, that some of them had not less than seven, and many of them not less than six; at times directed to events that had occurred only a few days antecedently; that the two most distant communications were not more than three weeks apart, that several of them were daily, and the greater number of them, not more than a week from each other." P. 44.

All this is in favour of Sir Philip Francis, or some other person, *not* Lloyd, who was resident in Paris; but against Sir Philip is the palpable fact, that the Earl of Chatham was his patron, and that Junius abuses the Earl.

We pass over such palpable argumentative inanity, as drawing inferences from the use of the word *collegian*, as a term peculiar to Dublin, presumption from tallness of stature, and the foolish hypothesis that Sir Philip Francis might be only an amanuensis, as if a man in his station could have been such under ignorance of the author. As well might it be presumed that he would be an accessory to murder, merely that he might be hanged instead of the author, whom he chose to conceal.

In p. 104, it is said that Junius describes himself, and very unaffectedly, as a man of fortune mixing at large with the world; and promises to indemnify his publisher against any pecuniary loss, and this at a period when Sir Philip Francis was poor, and too young to have written either in the manner, or with the evident reading of Junius. Concerning these arguments, we think as follows.

Whether Junius employed an amanuensis or not (as it seems clear that he sometimes did), and his observa-

tion, "that he had people about him whom he would wish not to contradict, and who had rather see Junius in the papers ever so improperly, than not at all" (p. 111), does not in our judgment invalidate the affirmation of Junius, "that he was the sole depository of his secret." (*Ibid.*) Surely transcripts may be made of any paper without necessarily committing the author, provided that the scribe does not know the hand-writing of the anonymous individual who tenders the original for copying. But further, the promises of Junius to indemnify his publisher, and his contempt of the nobility, prove nothing; for when Mr. Almon was prosecuted for the libel on the King, 100*l.* collected by Sir John Aubrey, was all the recompence made to him (p. 129); and Junius in one place becomes a downright radical in advocating triennial Parliaments and a Reform (pp. 119, 120); in another (p. 137), he writes in defence of close boroughs.

In p. 163 it is noted, that

"From the commencement to the termination of the Letters of Junius, Sir Philip Francis held a situation in the War Office, requiring almost constant attendance. When he quitted that office, and went abroad in 1772, the Letters ceased; and when he returned to England, at the beginning of 1773, a note finally closing the correspondence was transmitted to Woodfall. From that time till 1781, Sir Philip was engaged in the Government of India." P. 163.

These coincidences, says Mr. Barker, amount to nothing, for the final note of Junius to Woodfall is dated Jan. 19, 1773, and Lloyd died on the 23d of the same month.

To the argument of the inferiority of Lloyd's writings, compared with the celebrated Letters, we annex no weight; for in the known poems of Chatterton, as Chatterton, there is a sad falling off from the high poetical powers which distinguish him as the Pseudo-Rowley.

Testimony derived from mere hand-writing, is clearly untenable, because assimilations are quite frequent, e. g. attorneys have a professional hand, and in a general view the character of one hand is that of all.

It is to be recollected, by way of summing up, that Lloyd was a professed political writer when Sir Philip Francis was a raw youth; that a tract (upon the Stamp Act), known to



be Lloyd's, was in the greatest part, if not the whole, dictated by Mr. Grenville himself (see p. 230); that he (Lloyd) was believed to be the writer by some contemporaries who wrote in the public prints about the same time (236); that Junius never attacks the Grenvilles; that Junius wrote till within three days of Lloyd's death, but this last was only a short letter to Woodfall; that no Junius appeared after Lloyd's death; that the other persons, supposed to have written *Junius*, all lived many years after Lloyd died, but that no Junius appeared afterwards; that Lloyd was a most unhappy fretful man, accustomed to look on the dark side of every thing (282); that once, when he was accused of being Junius, the first emotion was

"Delight at being thought equal to the composition of the Letters; the delight beamed through his eyes; it was a sudden and momentary flash, and was succeeded by an emotion of alarm very visible in his countenance." P. 282.

Lastly, that the *first* presumed discovery of Lloyd having been the author, was made by Dr. Farmer, the lynx-eyed decipherer of literary mysteries; and that the same discovery, without any communication between the parties, was also made by the philosophical Dr. Nathaniel Forster of Colchester, Mr. Peter Walsh, and Dr. Parr. P. 283.

It is to be remembered, however, that Mr. Grenville died long before Junius ceased writing. (p. 250.) From this circumstance we infer that Junius was the mouth-piece of a party, not of an individual.

As we cannot think of emptying this bottle, we shall here cork it up again, and return it to the sideboard, with this opinion, that Mr. Barker has made out a better case for Mr. Lloyd, than has been done for any other, but that the question is not completely cleared of all doubt.

Having, we fear, almost sent our readers to sleep by this prosing discussion, we shall endeavour, in conclusion, to make amends by giving them a short biographical account of Lloyd, and Burke's glorious apostrophe, concerning the mighty libels, called Junius's Letters.

The parentage of Charles Lloyd is unknown, but he is presumed to have been son of Dr. Pierson Lloyd, second master of Westminster School, who

died in 1781. It is certain that Charles was educated at Westminster; that when a school-boy, he was called *Dolly Lloyd* for reasons unknown, and was of a cheerful temper, very lively parts, and much wit. When an adult he was private secretary first to Mr. George Grenville, and afterwards to Lord North. Concerning his habits, the following interesting account is given in pp. 259, 260, by the Rev. Thos. Kidd of Wymondham.

"I have more than once conversed with a gentleman who was in the same office with Lloyd, and knew him personally and well. He had a great predilection for chemistry, from which science Junius has borrowed expressions which enrich his style. He was a great oddity in his wardrobe,—fond of walking in the street unveiled, and generally with a pen behind his ear,—his gait was usually hurried and rapid,—he was evidently a young man, when he addressed his first letter to Lord H. under the name of *Lucius*. Now, my dear Sir, apply these traits to a gentleman who stepped into old Woodfall's office early in the day, and chucked up to the person sitting at a lofty desk a MS. written in large characters, which he had brought squeezed in his fist into the shape of a ball, and the pursuit after him down the Strand,—and his disappearance in the neighbourhood of Charing-cross,—which have either been stated to me, or I have read in some pamphlet of the day,—and the person which you have selected will, I think, easily be recognized. He made no reply to Dr. Johnson's pamphlet on the Falkland Islands; he was at that time setting out for Aix la Chapelle. After his death, no more Letters appeared."

Lloyd died in France, as before observed, and left a son, now surviving, who preserves (as we conceive) the strictest reserve concerning his father's presumed identity with Junius.

We shall now give Burke's sublime apostrophe concerning Junius.

"How comes this *Junius* to have broke through the cobwebs of the law, and to range uncontrolled, unpunished, through the land? The myrmidons of the Court have been long, and are still pursuing him in vain. They will not spend their time upon me, or upon you, when the mighty boar of the forest that has broke through all their toils is before them. But what will all their efforts avail? No sooner has he wounded one than he strikes down another dead at his feet. For my own part, when I saw his attack upon the King, I own my blood ran cold. I thought he had ventured too far, and that there was an end of his triumph; not that he not asserted many bold truths.

Yes, Sir, there are in that composition many bold truths by which a wise Prince might profit. It was the rancour and venom with which I was struck. But while I expected from this daring flight his final ruin and fall, behold him rising still higher, and coming down souse upon both Houses of Parliament. Yes, he made you his quarry, and you still bleed from the effects of his salons; you crouched, and still crouch beneath his rage. Nor has he dreaded the terrors of your brow,\* for he has attacked even you, and I believe you have no triumph in the encounter. Not content with carrying away our Royal eagle in his pounces, and dashing him against a rock, he has laid you prostrate, and King, Lords, and Commons, thus become but the sport of his fury." P. 131.

We cannot forbear adding a splendid passage by Mr. Barker himself:

"In solitary majesty, in oriental seclusion, in the realm of silence, and in the land of oblivion, Juvius was left at large to his own designs, till, like another Aurengzebe, he came forth,

'Fierce from his lair to lap the blood of Kings,'

with Titanian look denouncing

'Desperate revenge and battle dangerous  
To less than gods,'

till arrayed at length in 'gorgon terrors,' and armed with 'infernal thunder,' he, as from 'a firmament of hell,' spouted his cataracts of fire." P. 142.

*An Inquiry concerning the Nature and Operations of the Human Mind, &c. By James Jennings, Author of the Family Encyclopedia, &c. 8vo. pp. 52.*

THIS Inquiry is a lecture delivered before the Mechanics' Institution, in which there are many things, (especially those which show the fallacy of metaphysical notions concerning Mind) that deserve attention. Of course the same principle pervades this inquiry, as does all others of the kind and party to which Mr. J. belongs, viz. that every thing old and established must be bad, and every thing new and innovating must be good. We shall extract some passages relating to phrenology, because we think that they will greatly amaze our uninitiated readers. Previously, however, to so doing, we shall give a curious incident related in p. 52. A person, conceiving that the quantum of intellec-

tuality depended upon the size of the skull, applied to the *hatters*, to ascertain the difference between the size of skulls of persons moving in the three classes of society, namely, the *upper*, the *middle*, and the *lower* classes; and he finds from the *hatters* that the upper classes have the largest skulls, the middle classes the next largest, and the lower classes the least. Unfortunately for the *hatter-phrenologist*, Mr. Jennings says that from extensive acquaintance with the skulls of a numerous class of agricultural labourers in the West of England, he is persuaded that their skulls generally are as large, if not larger, than those of any other class in society. That Mr. Jennings is correct in alleging that the size of the skull does not determine intellectuality, we think is proved by the fact, that the North, not the West of England, has been prolific of talent. Mr. J. therefore says,

"It is true that we can, and do very generally, on observing the situation of the *Meatus Auditorius*, predict of any skull, that from Nature there is given more or less ability for intellectual pursuits, or for the exertion of great animal power: but in both cases, education, habit, the quality and activity of the mind, must be taken into the account before a true estimate of any one's character from his skull can be made. How often do we not see a large subject with a large head, as torpid as the stream of Lethe, while a little subject with a little head, has the utmost energy, activity, and intelligence. The size simply of the skull is therefore of little moment; it is the *form*, *quality*, and *activity* of the organ, to which we must attend."—p. 53.

We shall now teach our readers the mode of phrenologizing, from pp. 12—18.

The fact assumed is, that

"The intellectual powers reside in the front part, and the animal powers in the back part of the skull, or to speak more correctly, that portion of the brain which is in the forepart of the skull is employed in intellectual operations; and that portion which is in the back part of the skull, is engaged in such operations and functions as belong to the mere animal. The phrenologists say that man is endowed with *thirty-three* or more (some say *thirty-five*) distinct organs in the brain; that in proportion as these are developed, prominent will be the disposition of the individual for the performance of actions to which those faculties prompt him."

[We omit the classification of the

\* Sir Fletcher Norton, who was distinguished by a pair of large black eye-brows.

organs, because they should be studied by a cast sold in the shops, of a head regularly mapped, and numbered for reference to a tract of explanation.]

“ They say that when the hinder portion of the skull, and consequently the brain, exceeds, or only even equals in quantity, the front or intellectual portion, the individual possesses so much of the mere animal, that the front portion is not sufficient to prevent the possessor of such a skull—of such a brain—from performing actions injurious to society; that is, of course, immoral, vicious, or criminal actions. That on the contrary, when the greater portion of the brain is before, more or less predominating intellectuality of some kind will be found, and the animal powers or propensities be held in proper subjection.

“ The *Phrenologists* say moreover, that in proportion to the size of each *faculty*, will generally its power be found to correspond; the protuberances in the skull at the same time corresponding to the size of the faculty: a small faculty being an indication of small power, and a large one *vice versa*. A high and broad forehead having of course many of the faculties much developed, is a strong indication of considerable intellectuality—a low, narrow, and receding one the reverse.

“ The quality and quantity of the brain, they say, are to be estimated by observing the situation of the orifice of the ear, and the size of the skull before and behind. In persons of high intellectuality, this orifice will be found from one to two inches nearer to the back part of the head than it is to the front. In judging however of the qualities of a skull, of the powers of the intellect of any individual, this is not all; it is necessary to note whether there be great or little distance between the orifice of the ear and the crown of the head; and also, whether the skull be wide or narrow, as well before as behind. A careful attention to these several indications—indications, it must be admitted, which every one may readily apprehend—will, the phrenologists say, always give us a general outline of the character of any man.”—pp. 13, 14.

Mr. Deville of the Strand, who is distinguished for his intimate acquaintance with practical PHRENOLOGY, attests all the above from more than seventy thousand cases in his own collection, twelve hundred casts, &c. As to the denotation of the organs, we have heard that the organ of calculation was most predominant in Breder, the calculating boy; and as the Phrenologists say that the organs of *amativeness* are in the *cerebellum* [the little brain situated in the back part of the

skull], if it be true, as affirmed p. 7, that the injury of both lobes of the *cerebellum* destroys the procreative power, then is Mr. Deville's affirmation *that the INTELLECTUAL powers reside in the front part, and the ANIMAL powers in the back part of the skull*, partially, though not, as he says, fully proved.

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*India: or Facts submitted to illustrate the Character and Condition of the Native Inhabitants, with Suggestions for reforming the present System of Government. By R. Rickards, Esq. 8vo. pp. 116.*

CERTAIN prejudices have been entertained concerning the Hindoos, viz. (i.) that the institution of Castes is an obstacle to every improvement of the condition of the people; (ii.) that they wholly live upon vegetable food; and (iii.) that there is neither a desire nor a market for European goods. Mr. Rickards clearly shows that the distinction of Castes has been from ancient times broken down by intermixture; that only the poor live upon vegetable food; and that the Natives are very desirous of having European goods and luxuries, and do have them. Such are Mr. Rickards' positions, and from them he deduces the great probable benefit to this country, if the trade be thrown open at the expiration of the Company's charter. He shows, pp. 70, 71, that the exports of the private trade to India alone exceeded that of the Company *both* to India and China, in thirteen years, by the amount of 12,332,455*l.*; while the imports of the private trade were not quite four millions less. Upon this statement we have to observe, *in limine*, that it is inconclusive as to the great superiority of the private trade *in se*, because the competition against the Company of course narrowed its exports. But there is another and more important view of the subject. The total exports of both trades in thirteen years amounted to 43,309,775*l.*; the total imports to 92,928,758*l.* Except a few piece goods of cotton, and some silk manufactures and crapes (not worth thinking about), the imports consist of tea, sugar, ruin, indigo, coffee, cotton, wool, raw silk, spices, drugs, woods, and mother-of-pearl shells, tortoiseshells, &c. Thus the good people of England have paid for these luxuries in thirteen years, to India alone, very nearly fifty millions, or not quite four millions a year, to



which add the duties, or one-third more.

We shall not enter into the subject of the Chartered and Private Trade, for this reason—because, suppose the Company's Government destroyed, is the people of England at large to be taxed for the support of the military and civil establishments? If so, the superior private trade would be far too dearly bought. Colonies which cannot support themselves are children at great schools and universities—very expensive things.

Content with leaving these matters to the Legislature, we shall only say that Mr. Rickards is a luminous writer, and that we heartily rejoice in the prospects he holds out, of India ultimately adopting Christianity and European habits.

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*Curious Thoughts on Education, by the Rev. Brian Hill, A.M. 12mo. pp. 28.*

MR HILL proposes (i.) that children should receive a moral and religious impression while infants; (ii.) that they should be taught Latin by conversing in it; and (iii.) that females should be taught the *art of pleasing*, not in a degrading sense, but that of the soul, as an amiable qualification; the grand necessity where people are to live together. That Mr Hill is *abstractedly* correct is unquestionable; for in (i.) moral and religious principle is the *sine qua non*; (ii.) languages should be acquired in the easiest possible manner; (iii.) “*everlasting good-humour*,” says Dr. Moore, “*is the summum bonum of married women*.”

We shall select the passage concerning female education, because music and dancing and drawing, are pure professional accomplishments, mechanically acquired, and have no relation whatever to the mind or heart. Of such accomplishments Mr. Hill justly says,

“They are letters of recommendation, and dispose us at first sight to think well of the possessor; but their influence extends no further, unless they are accompanied by higher attainments, they produce neither esteem nor love. The most useful, and in my judgment the most bewitching accomplishment a lady can possess, is the only one which by common consent is left entirely to chance. Conversational talent is

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really essential, for it is wanted almost every hour of the day; and is not the less pleasing because it makes no pretensions. Beauty itself is not half so engaging as a soft and pleasing manner of speaking in a young woman, because it always indicates a gentle and amiable disposition, and where it is combined with a beautiful person, and a moderate share of intellect, it is absolutely irresistible. Strange as it may appear, it is frequently found by those who seek not for it, and is generally missed by those who wish to find it”—p. 25.

“In a word, whether parents wish to make their children happy, whether they wish to make them highly accomplished, or whether they wish them to distinguish themselves in the world by their knowledge and abilities, they must lay the same foundation, they must endeavour to make them good. Root out of their nature every thought that rests in selfish gratifications, and let their happiness consist in pleasing God, and contributing to the happiness of their fellow-creatures. Do this, and you will make them cheerful, amiable, and happy: you will heighten their charms if they should be beautiful, and throw a veil over their bodily deformities, if they should be otherwise. You will endow them with the highest and best of all accomplishments,—the power of making all men pleased with them, and best fit them to distinguish themselves in the world by their talents, by giving them the power of keeping their thoughts under the control of their reason, or in other words, by giving them the power of preventing their thoughts from wandering after other objects when they are at their studies.”—p. 28.

That good principles and good temper are the first of all qualities, is beyond question; but that they are made professed objects of education, cannot, we think, with truth be affirmed; and Mr. Hill must be satisfied with knowing that he will be deemed a theorist, though by all philosophers his opinions will be duly estimated.

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*The Cheltenham Album, and Quarterly Magazine of General Literature. No. 1. 12mo. pp. 94.*

CHELTEHAM is Attica in architecture, and Boreas in understanding. It is an elegantly constructed case of fashionable butterflies and evangelical beetles, it is a place where it is deemed that the glare of gas is superior to the glory of the sun, and that man was only made to flutter or to crawl. Its society is composed of the dramatic personæ of Shakspeare's

plen of my companion, but finding it so very steep, and not liking the hanging posture by one arm, I acted more securely, but was much longer about it; first working a hole with my stick, and putting the other heel in, thus seeing my way clearly before me; and having a footing of both feet at a time, in a sitting posture, while I worked myself steps with my stick, till I passed the steepest part; then I let go, lying flat on my back, and went down with amazing velocity, a distance of five hundred feet. Coming down this place occupied me nearly two hours; but I would not have let go on the steepest part for all the gold and silver in the mines of Peru."—pp. 154—156.

There are many other interesting traits of curiosity, barbarism, and wildness. The plague of locusts may be conceived from the following picture of passing through a living sea of them.

"This day we passed through millions of locusts; the earth being literally alive with them; as we rode along the horses killed thousands, and the smell arising from them was abominable. The ground was black for miles where they had gone over."—p. 266.

We should like to have given the scene of a ship on shore, but we have no room to say more than that Mr. Brand's work is every where interesting, and confers upon him much credit.



*An Exposition of the Parables of Our Lord, showing their Connection with his Ministry, their Prophetic Character, and their gradual Development of the Gospel Dispensation, with a Preliminary Dissertation on the Parable. By the Rev. B. Bailey, M.A. Domestic Chaplain to the Rt. Hon. Lord Torphichen. 8vo. pp. 512.*

MR. BAILEY is one of the Episcopal clergy of Scotland, a worthy coadjutor of Alison, Gleig, and others.

There is much good sense, learning, eloquence, and piety in this book; and it is impossible to read it without acknowledging that it affords a valuable accession to useful knowledge, and great corroboration of Christian principle.

Mr. Bailey, in his introduction, gives us a pedigree of Parable, i. e. Sacred Allegory, of which he makes the first ancestor to be picture-writing, whence proceeded hieroglyphics and other progressive modes of written speech. In some points we differ from him, viz. in his literal construc-

tion of the history of the Fall and Demoniacism. He will have it that the Devil did appear to Eve in the very form of a serpent, but St. Paul himself informs us that he assumed the shape of an angel of light. St. Paul therefore acknowledges the use of figures, and Christ himself did most certainly employ figurative diction, that which is known to be the mode of diction used by the Prophets, and called by Hammond and other divines the prophetic language.

Will Mr. Bailey construe literally, the sun not the earth standing still at the command of Joshua? Miracles cannot imply physical impossibilities, as would be that a part can be ever greater than a whole, that there can be existence and yet nothing, as the mathematical doctrine of a point presumes,—and so forth. To maintain that the Bible is always literal in its meaning, is to affirm that words never had but one literal acceptation, and to oppose the works of God and the word of God, in many instances, in direct contradiction.

Mr. Bailey touches upon Dr. Chalmers's Sermons about the plurality of worlds. The astronomical infidelity needed no confirmation. *A priori* reasoning, i. e. from cause to effect, applied to Deity, is absurd *in se*; philosophically speaking, is *presumptuous nonsense*.

We shall give as a specimen one among many of the instructive illustrations to be found in this useful book. It occurs in the parable of the Unmerciful Servant.

"The tormentors were the keepers of the prison, who in the East customarily added severe usage to criminals. The original word imports that they examined them by torture. But imprisonment in the East was and still continues a much more severe punishment than in Europe, especially in our own happy country. State criminals especially, when condemned to imprisonment, were not only reduced to so scanty a diet as barely to support nature, but were afflicted with excruciating tortures. They were frequently loaded with clogs or yokes of heavy wood, in which they could not with ease preserve either a sitting or a recumbent posture. To this were added frequent scourgings and sometimes rackings. These torments quickly brought them to an untimely end. Macknight thinks that the Tormentors were those more especially appointed to inflict the rack, and other dreadful and excruciating punishments upon criminals."—p. 136.

▲ *Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Brice, Fleet Street, on Sunday, February 17, 1828, before the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, &c. by the Rev. Tho. Dale, M.A. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, for the benefit of the Printers' Pension Society.* 8vo. pp. 29.

THE art of Printing is the wood of which the lever of Archimedes is made; and our able Author has drawn a very excellent representation of the value of a *materiel*, which, placed upon the fulcrum of science, and moved by competent authors, has strength sufficient to lift the world. But the particular felicity for which Mr. Dale's disquisition is remarkable, is the coincidence of the invention with the Reformation in religion, and its great instrumentality in promoting the latter. If mighty has been the benefit of the art, in this and in other matters too numerous for specification, indeed obvious, "it has," says our author, "very justly great claims on the gratitude of society towards those who profess the art; and we cannot do his discourse greater justice than by extracting his eloquent appeal in their behalf.

"You who are occupied in literary or scientific pursuits, and who either receive or communicate information through the medium of the Press,—you, who find a delightful relaxation from severer pursuits in that elegant and polite literature, of which our own age, to its honour be it spoken, furnishes an abundant supply, which is neither calculated to enervate the mind nor corrupt the heart,—you, who take a personal and lively interest in passing events, and who are provided with the record of all public occurrences, with a correctness, a fidelity, a dispatch, beyond all precedent or parallel of former times,—you certainly will not deny me the right of appealing to you. But I have another ground of appeal. It is to you, parents, who are devoted to the press for facilities in the education of your children, of which your own parents had no conception,—who can by this means, while yourselves are engaged in other occupations, which engross all your attention, furnish them with the means of amusing their leisure, exciting their interest, gratifying their curiosity, cultivating their minds, and confirming their principles,—of learning, either by direct or indirect channels of instruction, the duties which they owe first to their God, then to their country, their neighbours and yourselves."—p. 25.

Then, as to the objects, Mr. Dale says—

"Look at the man, respectable from his

conduct, and possessing superior information from the very nature of his occupation, now from inability to continue it, left destitute in the evening of his days,—I can not only say 'Look at the widow of such a man left indigent, desolate, and wholly unable, without the friendly assistance of this Society, to educate her children in the decent station of their father;'—but I may say, 'Look at the man who has a peculiar claim upon your commiseration and benevolence; who has laboured for your amusement, gratification, or instruction; who has perhaps brought a premature decay by exerting himself above his strength for your benefit, or the benefit of those in whom you are most nearly interested. Be liberal therefore in proportion to the advantage which you have received.'—pp. 27, 28.

*Sermons principally designed to strengthen the Faith, and increase the Devotedness of Christians in the present remarkable Era. By the Rev. James Waldron Stewart, M.A. Minister of Percy Chapel, St. Pancras.* 8vo. pp. 455.

IN our criticisms upon religious subjects, it is our rule never to lose sight of history; and of two points we are informed by that excellent standard.—one, that Morality cannot be Religion, no more than half a body can make a whole man, and the other, that the substitution of austerity for moral worth, forms only ascetics, and produces a reaction of profligacy. We have been led into these remarks, because we declare it to be shamefully unchristian that a family should be branded as unchristian for having either balls or dinner-parties. Mr. Stewart says—

"If there be any time in which we unbend it is at Christmas or at Easter. And what, my friends, are the pleasures of men in general? If a master wishes to give his servants pleasure, he allows them to go to the theatre with their friends, or if he would take pleasure himself, 'the harp and the viol and the tabret and the pipe,' are brought into his house, and the 'wine is in his feast.' This we know to be the customary way with nominal Christians. But does a true Christian take pleasure in these things? Does his heart grow light, his spirits rise, and his countenance brighten in scenes like these? Oh no! here 'old things are passed away, behold all things are become new.' He has no pleasure in them."—pp. 89, 90.

If it be true that men do not like to be miserable, then these ascetic notions will make ten sinners for one saint.



By what authority does any divine assert that it was the intention of Christ to turn the world into a jail, and make misery the *summum bonum* of human duty.

Mr. Stewart says

“It was for them that the Lord Jehovah sat in council.”—p. 225.

We have searched a concordance, and do not find any such phrase, “as the omnipotent Jehovah’s sitting in council.” In our high opinions of the Almighty, the phrase is virtually blasphemous, and under a more innocent construction is profane and silly?—profane, because it is physically impossible that God can want any advice from created beings; and silly, because, if it were possible, it would establish polytheism.

But the truth is, these sermons are flamingly evangelical, and by so saying we shall increase the sale of them. The followers of that system professedly make no distinction between sense and nonsense; so as the matter of their discourses is, in their own terms, “warm and savoury,” that is sufficient. But we like a middle course, which does not misinterpret Christianity, or make of it mere jargon and mysticism.

We feel no wish to arraign the talent or good intentions of the writer, to both of which we give credit, but we vehemently protest against a dinner given at a christening being deemed the “profanation of the sacrament of Baptism,” (as it is in p. 80); and such fantastical ideas as that there is a new creation in Christians, by which, instead of continuing to swim in the water, they jump out of it, and become birds or flying fish.—See p. 88.

*An Historical Inquiry into the probable Causes of the Rationalist Character, lately predominant in the Theology of Germany.* By E. B. Pusey, M. A. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 8vo. pp. 186.

IT appears, as far as we can understand the jargon and scholasticism of German philosophy, that Christianity has (to use a legal phrase) been only made *bail* or *security* for such a set of the popular philosophical notions of the day, or of the preacher himself, as he might think proper to advocate. Thus Christianity was not his Majesty himself, but his Majesty’s servant, echoing the commands of Mr. Kant, or whoever was the philosophic

King of the day. For our parts, to speak fearlessly and independently, and in comparison with our own philosophers, those of Germany are not, in our judgment, men of ideas, but mere systemmongers,—technicists of humble common-place and truisms. Mr. Rose having formed rather too indiscriminate a conclusion concerning the theology of Germany, Mr. Pusey has made a very elaborate research, from which it appears that there are actually some real Christians among them, and more likely to be so in rapid progression. Our own opinion of all follies is that of Dean Swift, concerning *bastings* and *jerkings*;

“Basting, heavy, dry, obtuse,  
Nought but dullness can produce;  
But a little gentle jerking  
Sets the spirits all a working.”

Now serious follies we rank with *bastings*, and ridiculous ones with *jerkings*. At the former we groan, at the latter we laugh.

Valuable and excellently written as this work is, in the view of Ecclesiastical History, it may be of more service to English readers to give them Mr. Pusey’s opinion of Polemics.

“It is probably the unavoidable consequence of polemics, that the question in dispute assumes an undue importance, that the mode of stating the truth, or some collateral points connected with it, more or less displace in the minds of the disputants the practical and religious purport of the doctrines themselves, and their relation to the Christian system; though in this relation alone it can exert an efficacious, vital, and consistent influence. Every thing else is forgotten in the determination of the immediate controversy; the conviction of the intellect becomes in itself the end; the heart is forgotten in the exclusive employment of the understanding.” P. 25.

This is true; and hence it ensues that the mere creation of violent factions is the usual result of religious controversy. But, says Goldsmith, if a bustle be not made about religion, it soon becomes a dead letter.

*The Commission and consequent Duties of the Clergy; in a Series of Discourses preached before the University of Cambridge.* By Hugh James Rose, B. D. of Trinity College, one of the select Preachers of that Year. 8vo. pp. 179.

THE versatility of the English upon religious matters is a jest among foreigners. According to our experience

the longest life of one fashion in religion does not exceed a generation. About thirty years ago, the popular sermonist was Blair, the episcopally recommended study was Sherlock, and the clergy were instructed to make works the leading topic. This produced a quiescent state of things, which philosophers and statesmen and historians considered a great public advantage, because faction and insubordination are the sole results of religious fermentation, nor has it ever been of use, except in the overthrow of obsolete superstitions. Wesley and Whitfield saw in this quietude mischief to the souls of men, and held virtually that a saving faith was not a question of reason or good conduct, but of feelings and enthusiasm. The people must be incited, as they are at elections, and what Wilkes and Liberty was in political, Wesley and Christianity was to be in the religious world. The uneducated state of the lower English rendered them susceptible of doctrines and notions which the well-informed orders utterly rejected. Bp. Warburton exposed these doctrines, and Bishop Lavington pronounced them only renovations of Popery in another form. Other eminent divines considered them relics of the ancient puritanism; and all parties agreed that they had been reduced to experiment in the time of Charles the First, and had produced very bad consequences, and we think always will do so, as to making men wiser or better, because in all violent contentions upon religious topics, the subject is overwhelmed by human passions, the inevitable result of all polemics. Proselytism, not public good, becomes the object; and society, through discord, is split into factions. So far the unerring testimony of history; for certain it is, to repeat a hacknied philosophical adage, that "fanaticism has ever professed to produce the golden age, i. e. a race of men without vice or misery, and has always failed in the attempt."

To resume, Christ was apparently forgotten in mere ethical sermons, and as (says Bishop Tomline)\* "neither works nor faith can justify (i. e. absolve us) it can only be the atonement." The omission was culpable; and advantage having been taken of it to sanction enthusiasm, certain of the

regular clergy adopted, to a very considerable extent, upon the *fas ab hoste* principle, the system of those enthusiasts, and formed a party in the Church which has been denominated evangelical. The philosopher and the statesman, of course, will judge of that system by its operation, as to the improvement of character and the diminution of crime; for the augmentation of furious religionists, without such results is a civil and political evil. Where the system is warmly patronized, no moral change whatever has been effected. After twenty years' acquaintance with the system, that we may not be said to decide upon our partial experience, we refer to our review of the Bishop of Salisbury's Charge, from which it will appear that the system, so far from having an improving effect in morals, has only augmented the number of those religionists, who, in particular, reject ethics as having any vital connection with Christianity, viz. Solidians, Calvinists, and Antinomians.

From the first, the Evangelical system was rejected by dignitaries and the superior clergy, who, however, willingly supported two proposed improvements, neither of which originated with the Enthusiasts, viz. Sunday and National Schools. The success in diminution of crime has been unequivocal, as appears from the Reports of the Prison Committee of the Warwick County Asylum, and various other publications, already noticed in the columns of our Review.

It is but just to notice that the Evangelical Clergy have also warmly supported these ameliorating institutions; and it is fortunate that they have done so, for fanaticism renders the poor indifferent to education. With them preaching is every thing, but prayer is the noblest part of God's worship. "By preaching," says Bishop Bull, "we are taught how to worship God, but prayer is itself God's worship."

The common people think that to preach without book is an exhibition of superior talent. It is far otherwise. There are many very silly and ignorant persons who can show off in this way, without any trouble or any thought; whereas there are many of the most learned and amiable divines, who neither possess nor affect this gift of garrulity, which adds nothing to the glory of God, but produces egotism.

\* On the Articles, li. 25b, 25y.

conceit, exaltation of the poor faculties of man in the presence of God, desultory arguments and idle digressions.

These are the results of making religion an affair of feeling; "for," says the excellent disquisition which we have just quoted, "were religion a mere matter of temporary feeling, I would have all its offices goading and enthusiastic; novelty and endless variety should be enlisted into the service, and all its ministers should be men of eccentric imaginations rather than of deep learning and sober judgment."

We have adverted to this subject of "*sectarianizing the Church*," because there is nothing cautionary in the sermons before us, although Mr. Rose tells us (p. 151) that instances have occurred very recently of Deacons, when attending a Bishop for examination previous to their ordination as Priests, *exhorting in the inn near his residence*, and defending their conduct for so doing; notwithstanding it was a mistake of the extent of their ministerial commission, and a breach of church discipline.

Mr. Rose in his Discourses warmly recommends the study of theology, and denounces the wickedness of making the ecclesiastical profession a sinecure. This is as it should be; active philanthropy, excellent example, promotion of moral and religious education, exhortation to virtue and piety, discouragement of vice; all *these* may be safely practised; but ZEAL, however *safe* in the points mentioned, must be tempered with great discretion in all others; for a zealot without such a bridle is merely a firebrand; he fills his parish with factions, and makes of the ignorant commentators on the Bible, who will advance all kinds of extravagant opinions, and expect him to support them; in the end, instead of finding that he has formed a congregation of "people who walk humbly with their God," he has only filled it (as the Bishop of Salisbury shews) with Solidians, Calvinists, Antinomians, &c. &c. and done more mischief, "religious feuds being always implacable," than a contested election, because he has roused all sorts of angry passions, and bad feelings. Amidst all this quarrelling, what becomes of the practical influence of Christianity, *and what is the cause?* The Poor, who ought to be won over by philanthropy,

where interest keeps them in due subjection, are elevated into a critical play-house audience by electioneering concitation? As to the rich, they are irritated by attacks upon their pleasures, through confounding morality with austerity. Such are or have been the consequences of indiscreet zeal in half the country towns and populous villages of this kingdom, and instead of Religion we find Party.

Mr. Rose's view of the subject is limited; for being Sermons before the University of Cambridge, and addressed to "candidates for holy orders," it was prudent to treat the matter in a manner not liable to exceptions. We need not say that the Sermons are very excellent.



*The ancient and Scriptural Doctrine, that National Piety is the Source of National Prosperity, maintained in allusion to the late Distress, and to the diffusion of Christian Knowledge in Ireland. Enlarged from one Sermon preached at the Trinity Church, Cheltenham, Aug. 12, 1827. By the Rev. Stephen Clissold, M.A. 8vo. pp. 50.*

IF Mr. Clissold be willing to allow that the diffusion of knowledge and education, and by consequence improved reason, has an intimate connection with national prosperity as well as piety, we are willing to coincide with him; but we are not to be convinced of any ameliorating influence being attached to mere blind ignorant devotion; and we see its bad influence in Ireland, where the people oppose religious reformation for no other cause but because they are sincere, and have not education and knowledge to counteract prejudices. We speak thus, not in depreciation of Mr. Clissold's argument, which in certain views is unquestionable, but because we have a prepossession that education must be the corner-stone of all projected improvement.—Concerning those who propose to effect this by "*sectarianizing the Church*," let us hear Mr. Clissold's own opinions.

"It is a truth never to be lost sight of, that sectarianism does not necessarily lead to any sound reformation, either of manners or of doctrines. It is comparatively easy to excite men to espouse the cause of a party, by tampering with their faith; but the spirit of party, which so frequently outrages truth and decency, is not the spirit of Christianity; it is more commonly the effect of passion and persuasion than of con-



viction, so that the doctrines which to-day are maintained with vehemence, may to-morrow be laid aside and abandoned with indifference. Such converts are drifted away by every wind of doctrine, and disappear like the clouds which hovered over the new world, and were mistaken by Columbus for firm land. Neither is a sectarian spirit, which is the very leaven of religious bigotry, an appropriate qualification for those who offer to lead the temper and inclination of others to reflection, and from reflection to a conviction, heightened into divine authority." P. 24.

On the more protracted Cases of Indigestion.  
By A. P. W. Philip, M.D. F.R.S. &c.  
pp. 86. Underwood.

DR. PHILIP is of opinion that irritation of the digestive organs produces in its progress inflammatory tendency, and at length organic disease, and consequently that indigestion may be divided into three corresponding stages. He conceives that the beginning of each stage may be detected by pressure; for example, of the second or inflammatory, by tenderness in the region of the pylorus (pit of the stomach) and duodenum (first intestine). He observes that the latter, especially in these cases, becomes loaded, languid, and distended, and the suffering which ensues is well described. The accumulation being removed, quickly forms again, both the stomach, the intestine, and liver, being weakened. In the examination of these parts,

"The patient will almost always tell you that the left side feels more free than the right, and that there is something in the latter which gives him a sense of obstruction. The right side feels fuller and firmer.—It is natural to suppose that as the liver lies on the right side, these differences may be ascribed to it."—pp. 9, 10.

Hence it is that all affections of the stomach and bowels, by unscientific practitioners, are generalized into liver diseases. Fallibility of this kind, and empirical treatment, arise principally from all the phenomena of cases, present and retrospective, not being taken into consideration, and from the mind being prejudiced by fashion and the doctrines of ignorant and interested writers.

When tenderness extends to the left side across the region of the stomach, such cases are particularly obstinate, and Dr. Philip says,

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"Mercurials have often appeared to me nearly useless, and if carried beyond the mildest doses, always prejudicial," pp. 16, 17.

This remark is very important. Indeed to what are broken constitutions and permanent disorders of the digestive organs more often owing, than to the abuse of mercury?

Dr. Philip considers indigestion analogous to simple nervous fever, and regulates his treatment according to the stages, and the pulse, whether soft or tight. Minute alteratives and the least stimulating tonics, with salines, when the pulse is tight, and the whole frame heated and feverish, weakened or strengthened, according as these symptoms are increased and diminished, are the chief points in his plan; having one leading principle, to set free the organs of secretion without debilitating or over-stimulating them.

Nitre and tartar emetic for feverish symptoms with a tight pulse; colchicum where there are rheumatic pains; ammonia when there is great susceptibility of cold, without a tight pulse; all in minute doses, are judiciously recommended.

After relating accurately in what manner this disease extends to the lower intestines (pp. 21, 22), he says that indigestion consists in the first instance of a deranged state of the stomach alone, and next spreads to the organs nearest to it; and, lastly, from the continued irritation of the nervous system, becomes a disease of the whole system. P. 40.

More than half the cases we meet with are combinations of diseases, rather than simple diseases. P. 86.

Dr. Philip complains of being misunderstood by other writers, at which we do not wonder. He writes without sufficient perspicuity and lucid order, and we regret to see such verbiage and false theory as "morbid constriction of the vital parts," and "debilitated states of the organs of waste and supply," phrases of the late Dr. Pemberton. To collect a sufficient number of facts, and annex in simple and consecutive propositions and reasoning, in the form of query, and in the most perspicuous language, such inferences as are warranted by symptoms accurately described, is the only sound or valuable mode of writing medical treatises. Though indigestion, diet, &c. are the themes of the day, little or no

the willing instruments of his success ; and that they had also been enriched by their mutual barter. "No ; it was not right that a white man should come and take away their gold, and they never would rest satisfied till they had it all back again." It was necessary for them, however, to act cautiously, for they had no desire that the fort should be for ever abandoned, as it kept the trade open, and supplied them with European articles at a much easier rate than by going to Elmina for them.

Their first plan was to invent some pretext for quarrelling with the governor ; and, accordingly, the next bargain that took place between them was accompanied by so much extortion on their parts, that the Dutchman could not comply with their demands. His continued resistance at length produced the wished-for dispute, or palaver ; and open hostility manifested itself on the side of the natives. His cattle disappeared, his plantations were destroyed, his trade was stopped, and he was not allowed to purchase food in the market. His slaves contrived for a while to procure provisions, as if for themselves ; but, their trick being discovered, they were forbidden to come into the town again for that purpose under pain of death, and their master was reduced to live entirely on the salted stores of the fortress.

The governor now began to think more seriously of the quarrel than he had hitherto done, and dispatched a trusty messenger to head-quarters for assistance. He then summoned the chiefs of the town to the fortress to talk over the palaver. This only produced still greater irritation ; and the next morning he found himself surrounded by the natives, who were well armed with muskets, bows, and arrows. He shut up the fort, loaded the few guns which he possessed, and, parleying with them from the ramparts, threatened to fire on them if they did not retire. They only answered him with shouts of defiance. Still the poor governor hesitated, because, this step once taken, the difficulty of ever coming to an amicable arrangement was increased. He lingered in the hope of assistance from Elmina ; but, exasperated at the death of one of his soldiers, who was shot as he walked along the walls, he at length fired. Great destruction was occasioned ; but his enemies were like hydras, the more he killed, the more their numbers seemed to increase ; and day after day was spent in regular warfare. His soldiers were cut off by the skilful aim of these excellent marksmen ; and, what was worse than all, his ammunition was fast decreasing. His cannon became useless ; for in a short time he had not a man left who could manage them, or a ball to load them with. As long as he possessed iron and leaden bars, and brass rods, all of which are articles of *trade*, he was enabled to fire on the people *with muskets* ; but at length even these

failed him, and he was reduced to a few barrels of gunpowder. Every day he hoped for relief ; every day he resorted to the bastion which overlooked the path to Elmina ; but every day he was disappointed. Still every hour held out a hope ; and he melted his rock-gold into bullets, and fired with these till he had no more. He was now entirely destitute of the means of defence ; his stores were daily lessening, and want had already occasioned the desertion of his followers, who secretly stole from the fort, and took refuge with the enemy. When the unhappy man mounted the walls with his telescope to look towards Elmina, his adversaries insulted him, and asked him when he expected news from the coast, and how many bullets he had left ; and they showed him the pieces of gold which they had either picked up, or taken out of the bodies of those who had been killed by them. Finding that he still watched and hoped, they brought in sight his messenger, who had been intercepted and put in irons by the wretches, before he had proceeded many miles on his way to Elmina.

This was the stroke of despair to the ill-fated European : every resource was gone ; his only companions were a man, who had lived with him many years, and an orphan boy, who had each refused to quit him. With these he consulted, and seeing his destruction inevitable, he determined at least to be revenged on the villains who had bayed him to death. Assisted by the two servants, he placed all his gunpowder, which still amounted to a considerable quantity, in a small room underneath the hall of audience. He then passed the night in arranging his papers, making up the government accounts, willing away the property he had realised and sent home, and writing to a few friends. These dispatches he carefully secured on the person of the man, who had orders to try to make his escape with them the next morning, and to convey them to head-quarters.

At daybreak the governor appeared on the walls of his fortress, and made signs to the people without that he wished to speak to them. He gained a hearing, and told them that he was now willing to give them whatever they asked, and to settle the palaver exactly as they wished ; that, if the chiefs would come into the fort in about two hours to drink rum together, they would find him ready to deliver up his property to any amount they pleased. This proposal was agreed to, the governor received his guests in the hall, and the people poured into the fortress. During the bustle which this occasioned, the faithful servant contrived to escape, and, creeping through the bushes, made the best of his way to Elmina. He had not proceeded far, however, when he heard a tremendous explosion ; he turned round, and smoke, stones, and mangled hu-

man bodies were seen mingled together in the atmosphere. However prepared, the man involuntarily stopped to contemplate this awful catastrophe, and was only roused by the boy whom he had left with his master. It appeared that the governor affected to treat with the chiefs till he thought they were all assembled; he then reproached them with their perfidy and ingratitude, and exclaimed—“Now then, rascals, I will give you all I possess—all—all!” and stamped his foot with violence. This was the signal to the boy below, who instantly set fire to a covered train, sufficiently long to allow him to rush from the approaching mischief, and scarcely had he cleared the gates of the fortress, when all the chiefs perished with their victim, and many were killed who had assembled in the court.

The man and boy reached Elmina with the dreadful tale; and the ruin of the fortress, now an overgrown heap of stones, attests the truth of the story.

—*Friendship's Offering.*—Smith, Elder, and Co.

THIS beautiful annual, second in the order of publication, as well as age, next demands our attention. The embellishments are thirteen in number, and have been executed by artists of great eminence in their profession; and the contributions are principally from the pens of the distinguished characters who have assisted in rendering the “Forget Me Not” what it is, and whose tales and pieces possess attractions for almost every class of readers. In the embellishments it is quite equal to the “Forget Me Not;” and there are some very beautiful things. The frontispiece, “Psyche discovering Cupid asleep,” engraved by Finden from a painting by J. Wood, is extremely delicate and rich; and so is “*La Frescura*,” engraved by W. A. Le Petit, from a gay and pleasing picture of R. T. Bone’s. Stephanoff’s “Rival Suitors” is a good subject not very well engraved, nor yet so happily treated as we should have expected. The coquette is not elegant or easy in her position. There is a dark and sublimely awful view of Glen Lynden, painted and engraved by Martin, in his own peculiar style, but though it has all the effect of vastness and grandeur, it is not so clever as we might have hoped from him. “The Warning,” by Cooper, engraved by Warren, is another portrait of the white horse which appears in all that great artist’s subjects. It is a noble and interesting engraving. The Highland hunter, with

the hounds, and stag at bay, in Arnold’s view of Campbell Castle, is an interesting group, and to it the picture is indebted for whatever charms it possesses. It is engraved by E. Goodall. “The Will” does not at all please us; Leslie’s “Minstrel Boy” is pretty enough; Haydon’s “Parting” exhibits great depth of feeling, but is too black even for a dark and dismal night; but the gem of the whole is Landseer’s “Hours of Innocence,” engraved by J. Alright. The faithful dog, one of those animals which none but Landseer can paint so true to nature, is just bringing from the brook the little boat which the pretty infant had intrusted to the waters. The child’s head is exquisite, the distance is prettily thrown in; and the whole extremely clever. Chalon’s “*Fiancée de Marques*” is another charming picture; but too coarsely engraved.

As to the literary department, the prose tales are not of the first order; they are good and readable, but not brilliant and lasting. Miss Mitford has too sketches, very happy we must allow, but not like some of her other efforts. There is a French sentimental tale introduced, under the title of “*La Fiancée de Marques*,” but we must object to the introduction of the French language. They are English presents for English ladies, and nothing foreign ought to be introduced. In the poetical department it is rich indeed. The editor is himself a poet of great power, and his Glen Lynden is a very splendid and highly-finished production. In it is introduced a song, the farewell of those whom misfortunes have compelled to emigrate from their homes, of very powerful interest. Southey the laureate has one on the death of Queen Charlotte, which is sadly deficient in poetical merit as well as passing interest. Among the names and signatures, we find the Furick Shepherd, Allan Cunningham, Delta, Kennedy, Motherwell, &c.

We shall close with the following little pieces as specimens. The first has a melancholy association.

LOVE AND SORROW.

By the late Henry Neele, Esq.

Mourn not, sweet maid, nor fondly try  
To rob me of my Sorrow,  
It is the only friend that I  
Have left in my captivity  
To bid my heart good motion.



I would not chase him from my heart,  
 For he is Love's own brother.  
 And each has learned his fellow's part  
 So aptly, that 'tis no mean art  
 To know one from the other.

Thus, Love will fold his arms, and moan,  
 And sigh, and weep, like Sorrow;  
 And Sorrow has caught Love's soft tone,  
 And mixed his arrows with his own,  
 And learned his smile to borrow.

Only one mark of difference they  
 Preserve, which leaves them never;  
 Young Love has wings and flies away,  
 While Sorrow, once received, will stay  
 The Soul's sad guest for ever!

#### THE BALLAD SINGER.

*By Alexander Balfour, Esq.*

Her looks were sad: her cheek seemed  
 blanch'd with care;  
 She had a fine, but feeble, wasted form;  
 The rain was dripping from her auburn hair,  
 Her bosom shivering in the pelting storm;  
 A languid fire still glimmer'd in her eye,  
 As blooms on Autumn's lap the lingering  
 flower,  
 Or like a sunbeam in the wintry sky  
 When dimly shining through a sleety shower:  
 A round pellucid tear-drop trembling fell,  
 To bathe a baby nestling on her breast;  
 A stifled sigh her bosom seemed to swell,  
 As she the smiling infant closer pressed;  
 Her voice was music from a faltering tongue,  
 A cheerful Scottish air with pensive sweet-  
 ness sung.

*The Amulet; an Annual Remembrancer, edited by S. C. Hall. Wightman and Cramp.*

THE *Amulet* for the year 1829 is the fourth of the series, and is considerably improved. The number of embellishments is fourteen; the choice of subjects is judicious, and the execution superior. The frontispiece is from Murillo's Spanish Flower Girl, now at the Dulwich Gallery, and is one of the most expressive heads ever painted. The arch smile which lights up her pretty brunette features, as she displays a luxuriant assemblage of flowers in the end of her scarf, is inimitably painted. Then we have the "Guardian Angels," one of Etty's assemblages of lovely heads and beauteous forms, engraved by E. Finden, who is perhaps the most capable of preserving female excellence. "The Rose of Castle Howard" is a portrait of one of the juvenile members of that illustrious family, painted by Jackson and engraved by Portbury. The head and

figure have the germs of future worth and loveliness, and it is no difficult matter to trace in those rich eyes and graceful attitudes the leader of the ton in a future day. "The Mountain Daisy" is from Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Lady Georgiana Fane with the crippled foot, of which a larger engraving has been some time before the public. Collins' "Fisherman leaving home," is like all his pieces, beautiful and feeling. It is well engraved by Charles Rolls. The "Wandering Minstrels of Italy" are too intellectual even for that warm and lovely country. The sympathetic interchange of looks is worthy of a troubadour and his fond mistress, instead of a brotherly and sisterly feeling. The "Temple of Victory" is one of Gandy's architectural compositions. It is very beautiful, but we do not like that little temple at the foot of the steps to the other:—it would be better at the side, or any where but where it is. "Innocence," by R. Smirke, is a lovely picture; but it is not innocence—it is devotion. "The Kitten discovered," engraved by Greatbach after H. Thomson, R.A. is an interesting domestic piece, in which the blending of fear and delight is very successfully effected in a pretty cherub head.

Having now paid our devoirs to the graphic part of this interesting present with feelings of delight, we turned to the literary department with the pleasing hope of being as well entertained and gratified. In looking over the list of contributors, the first which struck us was "*the Poet Laureate.*" We turned to the page to see what this child of forced song had contributed towards the structure, and found that it was another of those laudatory elegies which he is obliged to pen to secure his pipe of wine. They are lines on the death of the Princess Charlotte, a theme which dried up every tear of the Muses long ago:—Why is this?—we do not want to be reminded daily and hourly of that lamentable event:—the hope once indulged in is gone, but England has still a hope as strong as ever. The remainder of the names are those of the contributors to the rest of these pretty passports to a lady's favour; we shall therefore not enumerate them. There is a very powerful extract from an unpublished book of the Fall of Nineveh,

by Edw. Atherstone; some pretty shings by Mrs. Hemans; several good poems by T. K. Hervey and Kennedy; and two very exquisitely poetical and simple Scottish pieces by William Motherwell: they are entitled "Wearies Well" and the wooing song of "Jarl Egill Skallaginn." The former we shall transplant into our poetical corner. The prose pieces and tales are also of a very superior description; and we were particularly pleased with the glowing powers of the editor's lady, whose pen tells to the heart what her own tender feelings conceive. The "Rose of Fennock Dale" is one of those too numerous instances of the effects of pride in the female heart which lays them open to conquest, and that devotion which even a sense of the bitterest wrongs cannot lessen or repress. We wish we had room to extract it:—it is so creditable to the fair author's feelings and her talents. But we must make room for Dr. Walsh's highly important paper on the Canadian Indians. Setting aside his assertion that the Canadas are the most favorable of all places for emigration, which we really believe, and that emigration is the only remedy against the ill effects of a temperate way of living! we have a most interesting description of the manners, habits, feelings, and languages of the aboriginal Americans—the Red Men—or, as they are erroneously called, Indians. We shall make one or two extracts which will convey a favourable idea of the general interest of the communication, commencing with the initiation of a young warrior into the Society or College of Magicians.

"The ceremony is conducted with a deal of mystery, and none but distinguished chiefs admitted to be spectators. By special favour, I was allowed to stand in the circle. The aspirant had been severely disciplined, in a state of probation, for some time before. There was a small arched hut constructed, very close, and barely high enough for him to sit up. A dog having been previously sacrificed, the bones were scraped, and wrapped up in its skin. The aspirant was placed, sitting, at the little door; he was entirely naked; his body oiled, and painted in stripes of black, white, and red, and his head decorated with porcupine quills, and powdered with swansdown. All being now ready, the most extraordinary figure that was ever seen among the demons of the theatre, strode out of his wigwam. He was a *Minnesota* chief, gaunt and big-boned, and

upwards of six feet high. His face was terrific. Projecting brows overhung a pair of keen, small, black eyes; the nose large, prominent, and angular; visage lengthy; chin square and long, with a luscious beard; and a mouth which appeared to extend from ear to ear. A white line divided his features, one side was painted black, the other red. His head-dress was made of the shaggy skin of a buffalo's forehead, with the ears and horns on. A buffalo robe hung on his broad shoulders; the inside of which was wrought in figures of sun, moon, and stars, and other hieroglyphics. The *Okama-Paw-waw*, or chief worker of miracles, now addressed the young aspirant, in a short speech, uttered with a deep intonation, as from the bottom of his breast. He then flung a small pebble at him, with some force. The Indian, the instant he was hit, fell back, and appeared to be in a swoon. Two assistants, with hooded skins over their heads, thrust him head foremost, in this state of insensibility, into the hut, which had previously been heated with hot stones, upon which water was thrown, to raise a vapour. While this was performing, the grand *Paw-waw* threw himself on the ground, muttering words, as if he was talking to somebody; rolling himself from side to side, and working like one in strong convulsions. In this state he was dragged into his wigwam, and left there to dream. In about half an hour he sallied forth, and made a sign; upon which the assistants drew out by the heels the miserable candidate from his oven. He was bathed in a clammy sweat, and had the appearance of having actually expired, evincing no perceptible respiration or pulse. The great *Paw-waw*, no ways disconcerted, stooped over him, and uttered aloud his incantations. The two assistants sat on either side, each with a skin pouch, in which was some ignited substance, the smoke of which they puffed into his ears. In a few minutes, he fetched a deep sigh, and opened his eyes. The High Priest then put a calabash, in which was some liquor, to his mouth; after which he soon recovered. The spectators then testified the strongest signs of approbation, crying altogether, *hu! hu! hu! hoh! hoh!*"

#### *The Calumet Dance, or Dance of Peace.*

"A circle of warriors, highly dressed and decorated, surround a central fire; behind them is a circle of women. The quire is seated before the fire, and the music consists of three or four drums, beat with a single stick, and a bunch or two of deer's hoofs, tied on a short pole to be rattled together. There is also a large thick flute, with only three holes and the mouth-piece. It produces a plaintive tone, not unpleasant. The head, or leader, now steps forth with the

calumet, which is a long pipe, the stem highly decorated with eagles' feathers, and the bowl curiously carved; he raises his eyes slowly to heaven, and puffs the smoke towards the four cardinal points: he then, in a measured step, accompanied by the drums, presents it to each warrior. Having finished the circle, he places himself at the head of the train, and leads the chorus. They move round and round; the women fall in, and they all join in the religious hymn of *Yah-lah-leagh*."

There are some curious ceremonies analogous to those of the Jewish rites, which are touched upon by Dr. Walsh; and their religious opinions, apologies, traditions, and customs, are most interestingly stated. These observations relate to their ideas of a subsequent life.

"The Indians lavish all their care and affection on the remains of their friends. They bury with them their arms, dogs, and all their property, under the impression that they will be required in the next world. For three months they pay visits to their graves, and the women cry or *keen* over them exactly as they do in Ireland. A woman is often seen in this way shedding bitter tears over the grave of her nursing, and milking her breasts on the earth that covers it. The graves are decorated with boughs and garlands, as among the Welsh and Irish, which are all removed at the end of the mourning.

"The last ceremony they practise, is called the feast of souls. Every three or four years, by a general agreement, they disinter all the bodies of such as have died within that time, finding the soft parts mouldered away, they carefully clean the bones, and each family wrap up the remains of their departed friends in new furs. They are then all laid together in one common cemetery, which forms a mound, or barrow, sometimes of considerable magnitude. Many such may be seen in Upper Canada, exactly similar to those of Dorset and Wiltshire. Such remains of antiquity are indeed spread over the whole surface of the globe. This last grand ceremony is concluded with a feast, with dances, songs, speeches, games, and mock combats."—p. 53.

"They believed that departed souls would come to lap a trench full of milk and blood like a pack of hounds. The Indians know that the victuals, arms, and dress, which they bury with the body, cannot be used by the spirit of the deceased, but they believe that each and every thing appertaining to the individual has, like himself, a spirit or shade, whether it be his venison, his dog, his gun, or his tomahawk; and that those spiritual substances become subservient to his use in the world of spirits. In the earliest state of society 'tricks, their

oldest author, Homer, describes his Infernal Regions, which are not very different from the Indian Heaven. Here the phantoms of the animals and of the weapons accompany the souls of the heroes. And Pope gives a similar creed to his Indian—

'Who thinks—admitted to that equal sky—  
His faithful dog shall bear him company.'  
*Essay on Man.*

"Most religions have an allegory of a river to be crossed in the transit from this to the invisible world. The Indian has this also. The souls of the brave and just can stem the current, and gain the celestial country; but those of cowards, liars, and cheats cannot, but are carried away by the stream, no one knows where. They do not, however, admit a Tartarus, or Hell, in their creeds."

The editor himself is not deficient in literary merit; his sketches and tales will be read with interest and delight.

Here we must close this very attractive annual, which ranks so much higher this year than it ever did before.

*The Winter's Wreath for 1829.* Whittaker.

THE *Winter's Wreath* for the current year has been culled by different hands, and from choicer flowers than those which composed the last. We are glad of it, not that we rejoice with the editor—"that no attempt is made to produce a religious impression," but because the talents of the writers selected are of a higher order. Ranting sermons are not fit reading for youth, but an elevated religion never could be objectionable. Like its contemporaries, it boasts some "fair names" amongst its contributors, and the pictorial department is really very good. We are much pleased with the "View of the Thames near Windsor," painted by W. Havell, and engraved by Wm. Miller, and the "View near Ambleside," engraved by E. Goodall after J. Renton. "Meleager and Atalanta" is a clever composition of George Arnold's, with romantic scenery and noble and lovely figures. It is well engraved by Goodall. "Le Contretems" is a very good plate; the "Scotch Peasant Girls" is rich in expression; and "O'Connor's Child" has much wild interest, but the most deep and feeling picture is Howard's parting of Medora with the Corsair. The expression is indeed intense. As we have said before, the literary efforts are im-



proved; but much remains to be done before it will be able to rise as high as its contemporaries. We will close with the following—

## SONG.

Lassie, let us stray together,  
Far from town or tower;  
O'er the mountain, where the heather  
Spreads its purple flower.—  
Princely halls were made for pride,  
Towns for low deceit, dear lassie!  
'Tis but near the brae's green side  
Thou and I should meet, dear lassie!  
Where the mountain-daisy's blowing  
On the turf we tread,  
Where the rippling burn is flowing  
O'er its pebbly bed;  
There—while every opening flower  
As thy smile is sweet, dear lassie!  
Shelter'd in some leafy hower  
Thou and I should meet, dear lassie!

*The New Year's Gift, and Juvenile Souvenir.*  
Edited by Mrs. A. Watts.

THIS is a neat little volume intended for the juvenile portion of the community; it will form a pretty little present for young masters and misses on their leaving school for the Christmas vacation. Though published at little more than half the price of other annuals, it is embellished with twelve beautiful engravings, chiefly from original designs. The tales, sketches, and poems, which constitute the literary part are adapted to the capacity of youth. They are from the pens of Mrs. Hofland, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Opie, Mrs. Hemans, and other writers of deserved celebrity; but our fair editors, we observe, has not given a single contribution. The following effusion is from the pen of Mrs. Opie.

*Hymn after a walk in the Spring.*

THANK seems a voice in every gale,  
A tongue in every opening flower,  
Which tells, O Lord, the wondrous tale  
Of thy indulgence, love, and power.  
The birds that rise on quivering wing,  
Appear to hymn their Maker's praise;  
And all the mingling sounds of Spring,  
To Thee a general psalm raise.  
And shall my voice, great God! alone  
Be mute, 'midst nature's loud acclaim?  
No, let my heart with answering tone,  
Breathe forth in praise thy holy name.  
And nature's debt is small to mine;  
Thou bad'st her being bounded be;  
But, matchless proof of love divine!  
Thou gav'st immortal life to me.  
GENT. MAG. October, 1828.

The Saviour left his heavenly throne,  
A ransom for my soul to give;—  
Man's suffering state he made his own,  
And deigned to die, that I might live.  
But, thanks and praise for love so great,  
No mortal tongue can e'er express;  
Then let me, bowed beneath thy feet,  
In silence love THEE, Lord! and bless.

*The Anniversary, for 1829.* By Allan Cunningham, Esq. Sharpe.

THIS is a new annual; but the editor's name is not new to the literary world; he has already distinguished himself by some pleasing productions of an imaginative character. In the present undertaking, however, his object has evidently been to outvie all his predecessors by the surpassing excellence of graphic illustration. The elegance of this volume, and the transcendent beauty of its embellishments, entitle it to rank as the first of its class; though we imagine the high price of one guinea, to which, however, it is justly entitled, may restrict its circulation.

Among the engravings, "Sir Walter Scott in his Study" was evidently intended by the editor to be the most striking; and the letter-press which accompanies it, descriptive of Sir Walter's residence, is very laboured and diffuse. His attitude is that of profound study, and all the domestic insignia of feudal times are represented, as if characteristic of the subjects which occupy his pen. The representations of Morning and Evening, and the views of Chillon Castle, Fonthill Abbey, and Newstead, are the *ne plus ultra* of pictorial beauty. The Lute, the Little Gleaner, the Lost Earrings, the Young Cottagers, Beatrice, Pickaback, and other designs portraying human nature, breathe the most ineffable sweetness, and appear as if produced by magic touch; but we regret to say that "Psyche," which forms the frontispiece, though painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, is a complete failure as compared with the rest. There is neither sweetness nor one characteristic feature to denote the subject for which it was designed. The vignette intended for the superscription page, is prettily and fancifully displayed. The letters of the word "Anniversary," form an ornamental wreath, on which the twelve months are emblematically represented.

The letter-press is not to be compared with the graphic department. With some few exceptions the compositions appear rather of a mediocre character; at least there is not so much beauty and interest in them as we should expect from the well-known reputation of the editor. Mr. Southey's blank effusions, tuneless as his hexameters, are the most prominent: they figure in an address to the editor, in which the chief burden of his song is, that Darton the bookseller has published a portrait of him, which is not near so handsome as the original!

There are many anonymous pieces, most of which we believe to be from the pen of the editor; they are certainly the best in the volume. We quote the following, which bears all the marks of Cunningham's light and airy style.

#### THE WARRIOR.

His foot's in the stirrup,  
His hand's on the mane—  
He is up and away;  
Shall we see him again?  
He thinks on his ladye-love;  
Little he heeds  
The levelling of lances  
Or rushing of steeds.  
He thinks on his true love,  
And rides in an armour  
Of proof, woven sure  
By the spells of his charmer.  
How young and how comely,  
Lo! look on him now;  
How stedfast his eye,  
And how tranquil his brow;  
The gift of his ladye-love  
Glitters full gay,  
As down like the eagle  
He pours on his prey.  
Go sing it in song,  
And go tell it in story;  
He went in his strength,  
And returned in his glory.

*A Universal Prayer—Death; a Vision of Heaven; and a Vision of Hell. By Robert Montgomery. 4to. Maunders.*

THERE are but few readers of sacred poetry to whom the previous volume of Mr. Montgomery is unknown. With no adventitious aid, but by the strength of its own transcendent excellence, it has reached a seventh edition in as many months, has procured for its author an imperishable wreath, and *has ranked him among the worthier*

few whose gifts and talents have been devoted to the service of the Giver. His inspiration, kindled by a ray from heaven, has been directed to the most ennobling themes, and his muse, her eye fixed on her birth-place, has walked the earth—

“A spirit conscious of her native sphere.”

To the same lofty argument is the present volume consecrated—perhaps as superior to the former in the depths of its feelings and its holy musings, as it is inferior in the passionate fervour of its expression. It is more solemn, more subdued, but the stamp of the divine spirit is not less legible, and we think it cannot fail to be as popular as its precursor.

The volume opens with the poem, entitled, the Universal Prayer. It is a holy and animated address to the great Creator, Preserver, and Redeemer, full of the loftiest aspirations, and breathing the sublimest thoughts that can occupy the mind of man, comprehending prayer and praise, and abounding in passages of striking excellence, and of surpassing beauty. The next and longest poem has for its title Death; and the various ministers by which the King of Terrors and the Tyrant of the World effects his purposes are most poetically grouped.

“With step as noiseless as the summer air  
Who comes in beautiful decay? her eyes  
Dissolving with a feverish glow of light,  
Her nostrils delicately closed, and on  
Her cheek a rosy tint, as if the tip  
Of Beauty's finger faintly pressed it there.  
Alas! Consumption is her name. But lo,  
Sublime in aspect, and supreme in gait,  
Waving a crimson banner o'er his head,  
With giant pace stalks by terrific War.  
His task? To shatter thrones and sully  
Kings.” P. 31.

To these succeed the crew of hideous maladies, Pestilence and Famine.

“The flood  
And blast, the fiery breath of clouds, disease  
And danger, deathbed horrors, broken hearts,  
And exiles in their damp-wall'd dungeons  
doom'd.”

Then follows this beautiful invocation:

“Come then, creative spirit, plume thy  
strength,  
Unwreath thy wings, Imagination, wake!  
Traverse the troubled world from shore to  
shore,  
That with a panoramic glance my soul  
May vision forth dark tragedies of death.”

The Shipwreck is a striking picture, and stands mournfully contrasted with a description of infancy cut off in the very blossom of its joy, an offering to the grave: A sketch of melting pathos follows.

"In beauty radiant as a dream of love,  
From the damp earth behold her rise! her robe  
Is fair and stainless as a new-born flower!  
Not Eve more heavenly seem'd, when on the  
lake [walk

She gazed, that glass'd her perfect self.—To  
The sphere of life impassion'd forth she came,  
And where she moved a thousand hearts  
adored.

But he who won her warm in virgin truth,  
Belied his homage, and betray'd her trust;  
Then, like a haunted tomb amid the world  
The erring maid was shunn'd, and saw,  
where'er

She fled to weep, th' accusing eye of Scorn;—  
Till far away, from all her scene of woe  
The unlamented mourner came, with griefs  
Like thunder-scars upon her soul engraved!

In a lone hamlet all retired she dwelt,  
In meekness and remote, but sorrow taught  
Her kindness to bloom, and by the Poor  
A heaven-born lady she was deem'd—for all  
Her smiles beam'd forth for them, and them  
alone!

Among the hermit walks, and ancient woods  
When mantled with the melancholy glow  
Of eve, she wander'd oft, and when the wind,  
Like a stray infant down autumnal dales,  
Roam'd wailing, she loved to mourn and  
muse;

To commune with the lonely orphan flowers,  
And through sweet Nature's ruin trace her  
own

But through the churchyard's silent range  
to roam,

Was her most saddening joy: oft was she seen  
Like a pale statue o'er some mossy tomb  
To bend, and look as if she wept the dead:  
And when the day-gleam faded o'er far hills,  
She gazed with such a look as Love would  
mark

Some parting smile, to treasure it when gone!  
And when the moonlight all the air entranced,  
How from the window she would watch the  
heavens,

Till in her eye an adoration shone,  
Poor lady! then her thoughts grew into tears,  
And every tear ran burning from her heart!

Thus day by day her unpartaken grief  
Was nursed, till it became a sleepless fire  
That sear'd her soul! One evening while  
she sat

And smil'd upon the starry worlds, her face  
Angelically seem'd to glow, and like  
A fainting sound her spirit fled to heaven!"

The City of the Pious, the Battle-  
field, the Captive, the Street Wan-  
derer, the Dead in Groups, or Solitary  
Death-beds, are all painted with a

truth and tenderness, an energy and  
high poetic feeling, indicating the mas-  
ter spirit. The following allusion to  
himself appears to us touchingly beau-  
tiful:

"I sing of death; yet soon, perchance,  
may be

A dweller in the tomb. But twenty years  
Have wither'd, since my pilgrimage began,  
And I look back upon my boyish days  
With mournful joy; as musing wand'ers do,  
With eye reverted, from some lofty hill,  
Upon the bright and peaceful vale below.—  
Oh! let me live, untill the fires that feed  
My soul, have work'd themselves away, and  
then,

Eternal Spirit, take me to Thy home!  
For when a child, I shaped inspiring dreams,  
And nourished aspirations that awoke  
Beautiful feelings flowing from the face  
Of Nature, from a child I learn'd to reap  
A harvest of sweet thoughts, for future years."

The poem that follows is a Vision of  
Heaven, containing many passages of  
true poetry; but we are not quite sure  
that we are altogether pleased with the  
sensual character of the Abode of the  
Blessed, Garden Walks, Flowers in  
perennial Bloom, Leaping Fountains,  
Ripe Fruits, &c. &c. We are taught  
that neither hunger nor thirst are there;  
—the intellectual faculties enlarged and  
expanded, will be the true source of  
the happiness of heaven;—to be enabled  
to see God as he is, will be the most  
splendid reward which his saints can  
know.

It is in the next poem, entitled, a  
Vision of Hell, that the poet must  
prepare himself for the shafts of criti-  
cism. The subject, it must be ad-  
mitted, is an awful one; but we see  
no reason why that which is permitted  
to the Divine, should be denied to the  
Poet. His reasonings must be referred  
to the unerring standard of truth, the  
Bible, and guided by this, he is war-  
ranted in the assertion that certain  
actions, the result of principles at en-  
mity with God, will consign the wicked  
to the regions of woe. His weapon is  
a legitimate one, and shame upon the  
liberalising spirit of the present age  
that is afraid to "speak of Hell to ears  
polite." We recognise no intermediate  
state; the line of demarcation between  
Heaven and Hell is distinctly shown.  
We would not blindly wander in the  
devious track of fancy or of fable; we  
would limit the powers of imagination;  
we would not utter what we do not  
find. We would not arrogate the



vengeance of heaven, nor throw a random bolt and call it God's; but what we find recorded in language at once awful and intelligible, we would speak. The principles we find denounced we have a right to stamp with the seal of reprobation. There is a judgment of *certainly* no less than a judgment of *charity*, and where the sin is palpable, manifest, unrepented, if the Bible be the word of God, condemnation will assuredly follow. What are the *principles* then to which Mr. Montgomery has assigned a place in torment. The principles of him whose ambition was his god; of him whose genius and lofty talent taught

"The lip of Blasphemy to curl with scorn,  
And tongue of fools to be profanely wise."

Of him the suicide; the lover of pleasure, and not the lover of God; of the hypocrite, who, under the mask of religion, seemed a martyr to the world, but plied his guilty pleasures in the dark. Of her, the Beauty in her Pride, to whom the incense of the world was as daily bread,

"The form was heavenly, but the mind of  
earth,  
A shrine for vainborn hopes and sensual  
dreams, [heaven."  
Without a thought, a sigh, or wish for

In short, the self-idolator, the worldling, all whom the page of Scripture—by whose light the Poet has walked—has denounced, are congregated in awful punishment; and although, in two instances perhaps, the descriptions are such as most readers will apply to a hero and a poet recently deceased, yet if the object of Mr. Montgomery be something beyond the amusement of an idle hour, we do not join in the objection against these striking portraits of gifts abused and talents misapplied. The whole Vision is indeed awful, and speaks solemn truths to those who are either prostituting great endowments to unholy purposes, or who are carelessly trifling away their lives on subjects unworthy immortal beings.

We may be deemed too sermonizing for the general reader, but our topic has been a solemn and a serious one. The following sketch of mercies despised and opportunities neglected, breathes the spirit of Young.

"And did not meek-eyed Mercy stoop to save?  
She beckon'd every breathing soul to Heaven!  
By *and* night she whisper'd to the heart,—  
id! Eternity! A Day of Doom!"

By fun'ral knells, and swiftly-dying friends,  
In solemn hours, and serious moods,—by  
pangs,  
Within, and perils from without,—by all  
The eloquence of love and truth divine,  
She summon'd man to worship, and be saved!  
He heeded not; unceasing flow'd the tides of  
joy,

And gaily tript the fairy hours along:  
Eternity was but in name, a Heaven  
The bright creation of a poet's dream,  
And Hell—but burning in a priestly brain.  
Men died; and could they have resumed their  
breath,

With one terrific howl they would have thrill'd  
Creation round,—'There is, there is a Hell!'  
And now, for ever dungeon'd must they rest,  
Where minutes seem eternities of pain!

The faults of Mr. Montgomery are verbal—sometimes the effect of haste and carelessness, sometimes a too daring defiance of the rules of art: but they are as spots in the sun, and we leave them to verbal critics.

We shall have failed in conveying our high admiration of the merits of this volume to the minds of our readers, if we have not impressed them with a sense of its superior claims. We have said nothing of the youth of its author, and we mention it now but for the purpose of wondering at the absence of all those faults for which youth might be considered as an excuse. The lips of the poet have been touched by a living coal from the altar of Piety, and we most sincerely believe that the wish breathed in the concluding lines of his volume has been realised—

Forgive

The weakness, if an emulative hope  
O'erwhelm'd my mind, and bade it proudly  
weave

Ambitious dreams:—for would I not,  
Thou Judge of Thought! rather in some  
exalted line

Of noble strength, remembered live, or raise  
One fine emotion in a feeling breast,  
Than boast the fame of heroes, or the blood  
Of Kings. Eternal is the Muses' crown!

—◆—  
*Stellon's Illustrations of Arms and Armour,  
from the collection at Goodrich Court.  
Part XIII.*

WE are induced to depart from our general rule, and again resume our remarks on this elegant work, because it has assumed a new character, and now presents itself as a portion of county history; for it is evident that a place of such attraction as Goodrich Court will ever claim attentive notice from an historian of Herefordshire. Al-

though, therefore, the description of it be not yet embodied in a general work on the county, we will venture to say that all collectors of topography will be obliged to us for pointing out so beautiful a production as Mr Skelton's to class with these other volumes.

Goodrich Court, the first object in the celebrated tour of the Wye, is a building of stone of the very best masonry, and of the architecture of Edward II. It is quadrangular, enclosing a court-yard, and besides several other projections to cast shadows, is adorned with square and round towers, so disposed as to give it the most picturesque effect. It crowns a commanding eminence, flanked by a hanging wood, the skirt of which is washed by a bold sweep of the celebrated river Wye. Of a character suited to the romantic scenery in which it is placed, it is highly creditable to the taste and talents of that skilful architect, whom we have often had occasion to notice, Edward Blore. Calculated to conjure up the most chivalrous associations in the mind, the natural expectation of finding within it's walls—

"How some the mace and some the falchion whirl,"

is so far from being disappointed, that it was expressly built to contain one of the finest, and as we have before observed, the most instructive collections in Europe. The scientific arrangement displayed in its disposition is perpetuated by the work before us, and among the plates of Part XIII. we have general views of the entrance-hall and hastilude-chamber. The frontispiece to the first of the two volumes, which this publication will form, is also introduced into this part, and turns out to be certainly with propriety, though singular, the knocker on the hall-door. This is in bronze, of the Michael Angelo school, and from the design of Giovanni di Bologna, representing Sampson slaying the Philistines, the figures being finely grouped. The entrance to Goodrich Court is over a drawbridge, through a groined gateway between two round towers, and the drive thence leads to a gothic porch, on the door within which this subject is placed. The entrance-hall, as may be seen in Mr. Skelton's engraving, is decorated with hunting weapons, cross-bows, glaives and halberds, with trophies of arms on the staircase and over the doors; and

derives much beautiful effect from its fire-place, designed from a monument at Winchelsea. The hastilude-chamber, which leads to the grand armoury, is in an opposite part of the building, and is approached through the Asiatic armoury, South-sea chamber, and banquetting-hall. It is calculated to give a complete idea of an ancient tournament, where

"Impatient for the charge, the coursers fleet  
Champ on the bit, and thunder with their  
feet,"

and exhibits a joust between two knights on horseback, while others within the lists are waiting for their turns. At the back are the royal box, and the heralds with rewards for the tenants, or for those who accept the challenge, whichever be victorious. We are led to expect that in some future part, the Asiatic and grand armouries will form subjects for Skelton's burin, and judging from the representation of the hastilude-chamber, we predict that these will be highly interesting.

It is undoubtedly impossible to obtain so accurate a knowledge of actual armour from any other source as this publication, the specimens comprising such variety of dates, being chronologically arranged, and accompanied with a scale which fixes their relative proportions. Those who imagine that its title conveys a full idea of the nature of its contents have conceived very erroneous impressions, as beside the careful vigilance with which Dr. Meyrick has added every rarity that could by possibility be procured, it abounds in beautiful works of art, forming as it were a history of design. Not only does Skelton's work present faithful delineations of these interesting objects, but much new and useful information is dispersed throughout the accompanying descriptions.

So far from finding these volumes fall off in point of execution, there is a progressive improvement throughout, which is the best pledge that the work will be brought to its conclusion with an energy and fidelity seldom witnessed. The intelligence in the wrapper acquaints us that there will be an ample index and a suitable introduction; we do not hesitate therefore to say, that if these be equally well done with the rest, the *Illustrations of Arms and Armour* will be a work calculated to reflect credit on the present age.

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Part XV. of SKELTON's Illustrations of Arms and Armour, from the Collection at Goodrich Court.

#### ZODIACAL LIGHT.

Sept. 29. A most curious phenomenon appeared in the heavens about eight o'clock at night. Its appearance was that of a column of bright smoke, or light transparent cloud, increasing from the horizon to the zenith, forming an arc, and somewhat resembling a comet's tail of an immense size. It sprang up from the west, and stretched itself across to the north-east, its basis still

continuing in the west, whilst the other extremity travelled from north-east to due east, covering the Pleiades in the east, and Lyra in the west. It continued its course from east to south-east, and about nine began gradually to sink down into the western horizon, from whence it had sprung. For about three minutes after it disappeared no stars were visible to the naked eye in the west. The weather was very fine, and the stars shone brilliantly. Its elevation must have been many miles, as it appears to have been seen in every part of the country.

#### WELSH AMERICANS.

A tribe of Americans, about the 40th degree of north latitude, and the 45th west longitude, are said to possess many curious manuscripts about an island named Brydon, from which their ancestors long since came. Their language resembles the Welsh, and their religion is a sort of mixed Christianity and Druidism. They know the use of letters, and are very fond of music and poetry. They still call themselves Brydones. It is generally believed that they are descendants of some wandering Britons, expelled from home about the time of the Saxons, and carried by wind and current to the great continent of the west, into the heart of which they have been driven back by successive encroachments of modern settlers.

#### CAPTAIN BEECHY'S EXPEDITION.

The Blossom, Captain Beechey, has arrived at Portsmouth after an absence of upwards of three years on a voyage of science and discovery. The main object of this voyage was the conveyance of supplies to Icy Cape, for the land Arctic expedition under Captain Franklin, in the event of that enterprising traveller having succeeded in reaching the extreme north-western point of America. During her absence she has visited Pitcairn, Society, Sandwich, and Loo Choo Islands, and discovered several islands in both the North and South Pacific. In 1826 she discovered six coral islands in the South Pacific; and in June, 1827, found the group of islands called Islas de Arzobispo, which were formerly laid down in our charts, but which had been erased in modern ones, under an impression that they did not exist. In September, 1827, she discovered, near Behring's Straits, Port Clarence, which offers most excellent anchorage.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

#### EGYPTIAN PAPIRI.

In p. 160, we noticed the report of M. Sallier to the Academical Society of Aix, relative to some Egyptian Papiri which had been inspected and deciphered by Mr. Champollion, just before the eve of his departure for Egypt. "These Papiri, to the number

of ten or twelve, (observes M. Sallier), were brought a few years ago, with a collection of antiquities, from Egypt, by a native merchant of that country, and they contain, for the most part, prayers or rituals, more or less extended, which had been deposited in the cases of mummies. There is among them the contract for the sale of a house,

entered into under the reign of one of the Ptolemies; and three rolls joined together, written in superb demotic characters—characters which, as is well-known, were appropriated to civil purposes. M. Champollion could not express his joy and astonishment, when, upon looking at the first of these rolls, which is pretty thick, he discovered that it contains the history of the campaigns of Sesostris Rhamsis, called also Sethos, or Sethosis and Sésoosis, and that it gave most circumstantial details respecting the conquests of that hero, the countries he traversed, and the force and composition of his army. The manuscript concludes with a declaration of the historian, who, after stating his names and titles, certifies his having written the work ‘in the ninth year of the reign of Sesostris Rhamses, King of Kings, a lion in battle, the arm to which God hath given strength,’ and other periphrases in the oriental style.

“The epoch to which the MS. belongs, goes back to nearly the age of Moses, and it is probable that the great Sesostris was the son of that King who pursued the Hebrews to the extremity of the Red Sea. Perhaps he is also the same personage as Egyptus, who forced his brother Danaus or Armais to fly to Greece, for having in his absence attempted to occupy the throne. Upon the same manuscript, and after a blank margin, commences another composition, entitled ‘The praises of the great King Amemnengo.’ A few leaves only, separated by intervals and numeral marks, complete this roll, and form the commencement of the history, which is continued in the second of my papyri. It appears to me that conjecture might fix the date of Amemnengo’s reign before that of Sesostris, as the author wrote in the ninth year of the latter King’s reign. This conclusion might also be drawn from the well-known custom of the Egyptians to represent in their monuments, after the principal person, the portrait of his father, and sometimes of his uncle. Lastly, the successor of Sesostris bears the name of Phero in Herodotus; in Diodorus, that of Sesostris II.; and in Manetho, that of Rapses or Rapses: while his father is called Amenophis, or Amenoph, —a name which resembles the one deciphered in the manuscript. A more attentive examination may be expected to remove all doubt on this point. But I am only acquainted with my papyri by the rapid inspection which M. Champollion gave them during the few moments which were at his disposal. The third roll consists of a treatise on astronomy, or astrology, or what is most likely, on both those sciences conjoined. This manuscript has not yet been unrolled, but we may easily imagine that it contains matter of great interest. It is likely that it will make us acquainted with the celestial observations of those remote

times, and with the system of the heavens, adopted by the Egyptians and Chaldeans, probably the first people who occupied themselves with the science of astronomy.

“I must add to the preceding details some account of a little basaltic figure which was included in the articles which the Egyptian sold me, and which appears to have been found together with the three rolls. It represents a man upon his knees, whose length, if extended, would be eleven inches, the head being fifteen lines. The figure leans upon a sort of table, the top of which is in the form of a desk; upon it are placed his hands, which, though broken, appear to be in the act of writing. On the front of the desk is engraved the device of Sesostris, and on the back of the figure within a border is placed, in hieroglyphic character, the name of the figure, with the title of ‘the Bard and Friend of Sesostria.’ A drawing of this figure was made for M. Champollion before he saw the papyri. I neglected to take down in writing its name, and none of the persons who were present at the enrolling of the papyrus thought of inquiring whether any conformity existed between the names sculptured on the figure and those mentioned in the manuscript. Every thing, however, leads to the belief that the figure is a representation of the historian of the Papyri, in whose tomb were deposited his portrait and his works. Of what great importance, then, must these writings be, as their author, a contemporary of Sesostris, cannot be presumed to have exercised the functions with which he was clothed, without following the hero in his victorious course.”

At the conclusion of the report, which was listened to with great attention, M. Sallier received the thanks of the society, and was requested to give a copy of his statement to be deposited in the archives of the institution; and an abstract of it was directed to be sent to the different French and foreign academies.

Intelligence has been received from M. Champollion, who arrived at Alexandria on the 18th of August. His last communication is dated August 29, in which he states that he should remain till the 12th of September, to complete the necessary preparations for his journey into the interior of Egypt. He says “I have visited all the monuments in the neighbourhood. Pompey’s pillar has nothing very extraordinary about it. I have, however, discovered that there is still something to be gleaned respecting it. It rests upon a mass of solid masonry, constructed out of some ancient ruins, and I have found among those ruins the *cartouche* [so in the original] of Psammeticus II. I have not neglected the Greek inscription on the base of the column, upon which some uncertainty still prevails.

A good fac simile of it taken upon paper will put an end to it, and I shall be happy to place under the eyes of our men of science a faithful copy, which may reconcile all their differences respecting this monument of history. I have visited still oftener the obelisks of Cleopatra, and always by means of our asses. Of these two obelisks, that which is standing has been given to the King by the Pacha of Egypt, and I hope that the necessary measures will be taken to transport it to Paris. The obelisk which is on the ground belongs to the English. I have already caused the hieroglyphical inscriptions which are on them to be copied and sketched under my own eyes. These two obelisks, with characters in three columns on the face of each of them, were originally erected by King Meris, in front of the great Temple of the Sun, at Heliopolis. The lateral inscriptions were placed there by Sesostris; and I have discovered two other short ones on the face, which were placed there by the successor of Sesostris. Thus three epochs are marked out upon these monuments. The ancient *des*, in rose-coloured granite, on which each of them has been placed, still exists; but I have ascertained by causing my Arabs to dig around them, under the direction of our architect, M. Bibent, that this *des* rests on a base of three paces, which is of Greek or Roman workmanship."

After detailing some particulars connected with his introduction to the Viceroy, and obtaining the necessary firmans, M. Champollion concludes by observing, "I am filled with confidence as to the result of our journey, and shall spare no exertion to render it successful. I shall write from all the towns in Egypt, although the post-houses of the Pharaohs no longer exist. I shall reserve my description of the magnificence of Thebes for our venerable friend M. Dacier. It will, perhaps, be a worthy and a just tribute to the Nestor of amiable and scientific men."

#### ROMAN RUINS NEAR THE HAGUR.

An English gentleman who recently visited the immense Roman building lately discovered near Voorburg, says that innumerable vases of the most beautiful descriptions, Roman rings with inscriptions, ornaments and coins, some of which date before the birth of Christ, have been excavated, all which leads to the supposition that some calamity, either occasioned by fire, inundation, or otherwise, has thrown down and destroyed the whole buildings. In one of the cellars a perfect skeleton has been found, which further strengthens the opinion it is the most remarkable object that has yet been discovered. The right arm is placed on the heart, and the whole figure exhibits an attitude of the most perfect

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agony, as if death had been produced by the heavy pressure of a great weight of stones. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the excavation be a Roman village or one extensive building, destroyed by some accident. The grounds have been purchased by government, and upwards of one hundred men are constantly at work.

#### ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENT.

A tessellated pavement has been recently discovered in a field of about eight acres, on the north-west of a hill, and under a wood, opposite King's Sedgemoor, in the parish of Pitney, near Langport. It has been opened under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Hasell, of Littleton, near Somerton. The floor is 18 feet by 20; it is in the highest state of preservation, and is allowed by persons best acquainted with the subject to be the finest specimen that has been discovered in the west of England. The centre is an octagon, in which is a perfect figure of Bacchus with the usual emblems, and the other part of the floor is divided into eight compartments, containing figures of Minerva, Mars, Neptune, and other heathen deities, and at each corner is a bust; a beautiful border surrounds the whole, and runs round each division. The designs are admirably executed in tesserae of various colours and very small dimensions, scarcely half an inch square; there is a coarser edging of tesserae, each about one inch square, between the border and the walls, which are in good preservation, and about two feet high, and the top only a few inches under the surface of the field. Considerable numbers of persons of all ranks were attracted to view this interesting discovery during the short time it was open; but it has been for the present filled up, till effectual means are taken to secure it, for which a subscription is being raised. Sir R. C. Hoare has contributed handsomely, and has expressed his intention of visiting the spot early in the spring.

#### EXAMINATION OF A MUMMY.

Lately one of the mummies in the Museum of the Louvre was opened. It was one of the finest of the valuable collection made by the Chevalier Drovetti. According to the hieroglyphic inscriptions, this mummy, which was the embalmed body of Nouté Moï (the beloved of the gods), had been, during a few years, one of the priests of Ammon. It was enclosed in a kind of pasteboard, richly ornamented on the outside with figures of Gods, and symbolical animals. The preservation of this funeral covering was perfect, it having been originally protected by two wooden coffins, in which the mummy was conveyed to Paris. The pasteboard was untouched by decay, and in the same condition as when it at first came from the hands



of the embalmers. When the body was completely unrobed, the head was discovered to have been shaved, a custom which literary antiquities prove to have been adopted by the Egyptian priests. The teeth remained in their places, and an attentive examination shewed that the individual had been about forty years of age when he died. A leaf of gold covered the mouth, a plate of silver lay upon the breast, and straps of coloured lea-

ther hung from the shoulders. The cavities of the eyes were filled with plugs of linen, which, like the bandages, had been soaked in oil of cedar, a celebrated preservative against corruption. The interior of the head was empty, but the envelope of the brain was preserved. Drops of pure bitumen, of extreme brilliancy and some thickness, were found upon the breast, between the thighs, and upon other parts of the body.

## SELECT POETRY.

### SONNET TO THE OCEAN.

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

*Written at Margate.*

**T**HEE, mighty Ocean, I with fear survey,  
E'en when thy spacious surface seems  
serene, [mien,  
The Heav'ns reflecting with a smiling  
For then art thou still ready to betray,  
And burst at once upon thy helpless prey.  
Tremendous type of human life, I ween,  
Where Man o'erwhelming Man so oft is  
seen,  
Like wave o'er wave on thy deceitful way.  
Sublimity the world must own is thine,  
When the dread tempest bids thy billows  
roll,  
Like Tyrants who in martial grandeur shine,  
And ravage hapless realms without con-  
troul;  
Yet Virtue, strengthen'd by a Power Divine,  
Can, buoy'd by Hope, sustain the sink-  
ing soul.

**BAGATELLES**—By MRS. CAREY,  
*Author of "Lasting Impressions," &c.*

*On reading, in the Sunday Observer of Octo-  
ber 5, that one Sweeper-boy carried his  
Comrade in a Sack through the Gate at  
Waterloo Bridge, to evade the payment of  
the Toll.*

**M**ISERS who love their pelf to heap,  
May now take lessons from a sweep—  
For who, of all their race, knows any,  
Who took such pains to save a penny?  
Toll-men, look out—for, should those elves  
Pursue this mode of cheating,  
You must, in justice to yourselves,  
Give every sack a beating.  
*West Square, Oct. 6.*

*On reading, in the Gentleman's Magazine,  
that a Monsieur B. had invented a mode  
of moving and continuing under Water for  
a considerable Time, without any commu-  
nication with the atmospheric Air.*

**S**WINDLERS and Thieves! your trade  
would thrive,  
If you, like Monsieur B. could dive:

For then, when trac'd through each dis-  
guise,  
You might elude Law's thousand eyes;  
And beat its fleetest coursers hollow,  
By diving, where they could not follow.  
There you might lurk, unseen and quiet—  
Water and fish your slender diet—  
And—when the news had spread around,  
That you were fairly sunk and drown'd—  
Rise, like new creatures, from the water,  
And plunder in some other quarter.

*On Icebergs appearing off the Cape of Good  
Hope.*

**H**OW must the Hottentots with wonder  
gape,  
To see huge Icebergs sailing to the Cape!  
But what does Parry say? He knows, full  
well,  
The dreary regions where those Icebergs  
dwell,  
And he, I ween, will not conceive it strange,  
That they, at length, should seek some  
pleasing change;  
And, taught by him, to venture, wisely try  
To warm themselves beneath a southern sky.

*On a Horse going up in a Balloon, and  
Kites drawing a Coach.*

**O**H! wonder not, that horses take such  
flights—  
Mount on the breeze, and soar aloft like kites!  
Well may they to the upper regions go,  
Since kites are train'd to do their work below!

*On seeing a Lady, in thin shoes, walking over  
a Macadamized crossing on a wet day.*

**T**HAT wet feet are injurious, physicians  
declare,

And too many have cause to believe.  
So, gentlemen all, of the ladies take care,  
Or Mac Adam will leave you no Eve.

*On a short Epigram, with a long Introduction.*

**T**HE head's so large—the tail's so small—  
The point is scarcely seen at all.  
*West-square, Sept. 1.*

## SONNET TO HOPE

By Mrs. CARRY.

O COME, celestial Hope! and with thy smile  
[tured heart—  
Chase the wild fears that rack this tor-  
Cheer my sad spirit with thy pleasing wile,  
And bid the haggard train of Care depart.  
Ah! come; and are the force of fell Despair  
Hurl Reason from her throne—ah! come,  
and charm  
My woe-fraught fancy with thy visions fair:  
And teach this heart that throbs with wild  
alarm, [thine—  
To own thy soft'ning power: for still 'tis  
Deluder sweet!—'tis thine, in siren strain,  
To sing of joys to come. Thy light divine  
Can pierce the deepest gloom. Then  
deign again— [smile,  
Ah! bright Ecchantress! deign on me to  
And, with thy cheering lay, the live-long  
hours beguile.

West Square, Sept. 8, 1828.

*Stanzas written amongst the ruins of St. Austin's Monastery, CANTERBURY, part of whose site is converted into a Cock-pit, a Fiver-court, and a Bowling-green.*

AS through old Austin's fane I stray,  
And through his ravag'd groves,  
Companion of my pensive way  
The fairy Fancy roves.  
She waves her elfin wand; again  
His ancient pomp recalls;  
And tears again his lofty fane,  
And tears his lordly walls:  
His cope-clad Priests, with chant divine,  
The sacred host upraise;  
And, girt with tapers' holy shine,  
His gorgeous altars blaze:  
Entranc'd in more than mortal joys  
My ravish'd senses dwell:  
Oh curse on you unhallow'd noise  
That breaks the fairy spell!  
Sounds, as of ruffians drunk with wine,  
Offend my sober ear;  
And other than of chant divine,  
Or holy hymn I hear!  
Sights, other than of Gothic grace,  
Or pillar massy proof,  
And other than of storied glass,  
Or high embowed roof;  
'Tis past—no more the well-arch'd aisle  
Extends its length'ning walks.  
But o'er the desolated pile  
The giant Ruin stalks.  
And 'mid rich sculpture's proudest charms  
The gadding ivy crawls;  
And scarce with all its hundred arms  
Upholds the tottering walls.  
Thus robb'd of Fancy's elfin joys  
I bade the fane farewell.  
And curs'd again the unhallow'd noise  
That broke the fairy spell. W. J.

## A HYMN

*For the Opening of the rebuilt Church at Muryan, on the North-west Coast of Cornwall, A. D. 1828.*

By the Rev. C. V. LE GAICR.

AGAIN we hear the Sabbath bell,  
A welcome joyful sound;  
O'er rock and moor, and down the dell  
Its cheering peals rebound.  
Come, come, again they seem to say,  
To God's own House repair;  
Come with a heart of faith to pray,  
And Christ will meet you there.  
Tho' floods of waters beat around  
On ever-shifting sands;  
A rock is the foundation ground,  
On which our Temple stands  
The winds may roar, the tempest frown,  
Each breast from fear is free:  
The worshipper looks calmly down  
Upon the troubled sea.  
So 'mid the storms of human life  
The Christian is secure,  
And far above the fretful strife  
His path serene, and sure  
Tho' burst by man our Temple-gate,  
The way, by which it leads  
To one "not made with hands," is straight,  
If Faith for mercy pleads.  
For mercy, while 'tis call'd to day,  
To plead we'll hasten near;  
Ere the same bell, that bids to pray,  
Shall greet our coming bier.

## PARAPHRASE

*of Part of the Ninety-first Psalm.*

O GOD! beneath thy feather'd breast,  
Secure from harm my soul shall rest;  
No more to winged shafts by day,  
Nor midnight pestilence a prey.  
Around shall gasping thousands lie;  
Around shall quivering nations die;  
Despair shall bite his lip in vain,  
O'er me alone he ne'er shall reign.  
Beneath my feet shall Seraphs throng,  
And angels bear my steps along,  
Nor adder's hiss, nor lion's roar,  
Nor dragon's fang shall fright me more.  
Thee, Lord! alone I'll love and fear,  
For I with call, and Thine shalt hear;  
Then hence, O hence, my soul remove,  
To everlasting bliss above! Q. J

*On an "Ignota Aris" being carried by a high wind into the Professor of Anatomy's Garden at Oxford.*

BETWIXT you and your master 'tis thus  
the case stands, [doubt]  
(So no longer your name let Philosophers  
You were surely a good one to get into his hands,  
And he's certainly not if he lets you go. Q. J.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

In France the reign of Jesuitism and bigotry is rapidly terminating. The Jesuit colleges in many of the principal towns have been abandoned; the famous college of the Ave has just been closed, and the reverend fathers have taken away their furniture. The mayor has already taken possession of the building, and it will hardly be believed that the fact of the retirement of the Jesuits has created a complete sensation in the town. An immense majority of persons illuminated their houses upon the occasion.

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

According to the different accounts received from the theatre of war, the Russians have experienced some severe defeats. Even to judge from their own bulletins, they have been compelled to act generally on the defensive; but according to the Turkish bulletins, which have been issued, they have been compelled partially to retreat. It appears, that the arrival of the Emperor Nicholas from Odessa, was the signal for a renewal of vigorous efforts against Varna. After driving the Turks from some of their positions, the counterescarp, in front of the north bastion nearest the sea, was blown up at sun-rise on the 14th Sept. and the fosse became so completely filled with the fallen materials, that the Russians were enabled to take possession of the entrance to a breach in that bastion. As a Russian corps occupied the road to Bourgas, cutting off all hope of relief from that quarter, the Emperor summoned the garrison to surrender. A temporary cessation of hostilities took place; but it being suspected that the Turks were only endeavouring to gain time, the cannonade was resumed on the 15th. On the night of the 25th one of the Turkish redoubts, opposite the centre of the fortress, was taken by storm, without firing a gun, at the point of the bayonet, the Turks having had above 100 killed. On the 23th of September a serious affair took place; the Turks having begun to entrench themselves, left their camp in great force, and attacked the Russian redoubts; the action continued for four hours. In this engagement the Turks are said to have brought forward 15,000 infantry and cavalry, and to have had an equal number in their intrenchments. The Russians lost Gen. Freitag and Col. Zaycow. Next day the Turks remained quiet, and were employed in fortifying their camp. On the 30th the Russians took the offensive, and they acknowledge they were defeated. The last accounts, however, are very important, in favour of the Russians. On the 7th of Oct. a Russian corps, during the day penetrated into the city and

surprised the fortress; the alarm was so great that the Turks abandoned the works, and thus Varna fell into the hands of the Russians, without capitulation.

We learn that the Russian forces have retreated from before Schumla. On the 9th of October, Hussein Bey made a general attack upon their entrenchments; and although the Imperial troops are stated to have displayed the most brilliant valour, they nevertheless fell back to Jenibazar, where they stopped only one day, and proceeded to retreat towards Bazardjik. The privations of all kinds had produced excessive misery in the ranks of the Muscovites. The road from Schumla to Jenibazar was literally covered with dead, sick, and wounded, and the carcases of Russian horses. Such ravages had been caused by the excessive heat of the climate (say accounts from Bucharest), that they could not be overcome by the most determined perseverance. Immediately after the departure of the Russians, Hussein Bey quitted his entrenchments at Schumla, and at the head of 70,000 men proceeded on the road to Bazardjik in pursuit of them.

In the last sally from Silistria, on the 15th of September, the terror of the Russians on the attack of the Spahis was so great, that they did not rally again till they got to Hirchova.

## GREECE.

NAVARINO, Sept. 10.—The Turks and Egyptians evacuate the fort of Navarino. The Egyptians are embarking to return to Alexandria. The camp which was near Modon is also embarking. Ibrahim Pacha will not embark till the second Egyptian expedition sails.

## GIBRALTAR.

An infectious yellow fever, of a malignant description, has made its appearance at Gibraltar. The gates of the garrison were, in consequence, finally closed on the 5th of September. The Spaniards had placed an extensive *cordon sanitaire* on the lines, to prevent all communication with Gibraltar, and the local authorities refused all vessels the usual clean bills of health from the 5th. According to intelligence of the 30th of September, the number of deaths among those attacked were nearly one in three. On the 11th of October a meeting took place at the City of London Tavern, to take into consideration the state of those who had been for some time suffering from fever and from want; W. Ward, esq. M.P. in the chair. It was unanimously resolved to enter into a subscription in aid of the one commenced at Gibraltar, and a committee was appointed to carry the object of the meeting into effect.



## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The state of Ireland has lately become more alarming. The Catholics and Protestants have been respectively making the utmost efforts to intimidate each other, and to influence Parliament. Mr. Lawless was sent on a journey, by the Association, to agitate the people in the north of Ireland. As he was, with a large assembly of his followers, about to enter Ballybay, in the county of Monaghan, his progress was stopped by an armed party of the Protestant inhabitants, when a conflict ensued, and several were wounded on both sides. On the 16th of October, Mr. Lawless was arrested by Government, for heading the meeting at Ballybay. He was taken to the house of Judge Burton, where he remained for nearly three hours, and was finally bailed.—Not only in this expedition, undertaken at the request of the Association, but in almost every other quarter, we have heard of tens of thousands assembling and parading in military order through the villages and towns, chiefly on the Sundays, and nearly all in a kind of uniform, and their style of marching is described, even by their own friends, as nearly equal to that of regular troops. This alarming state of things at length called forth measures on the part of the Government, to put a stop to the disgraceful scenes exhibited, both in the north and south of that country. A Proclamation has been issued by the Lord-Lieutenant for suppressing those illegal assemblages, which have, by degrees, assumed a character little short of open rebellion. The Proclamation, after stating the illegality of these riotous assemblies, thus continues.—“We, the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, being resolved to suppress and put down such illegal meetings, and to prevent the recurrence thereof, have thought fit to issue this Proclamation, solemnly and strictly warning all his Majesty's liege subjects from henceforth to discontinue the holding or attending any such meetings or assemblies, as aforesaid; and, to charge and earnestly exhort them, to the utmost in their power, to discountenance all meetings and assemblies of a similar nature, and thereby to prevent the dangers and mischief consequent on the same,” &c. The warning of the Marquis of Anglesea seems not to have been given in vain, and the most influential of the Catholics have been active in endeavouring to soothe the excitation of the peasantry. Mr. O'Connell himself has published an address to the people of Tipperary, enjoining them to discontinue their public meetings.

The Earl of Abergavenny has lately caused

a tower, fifty feet in height, to be erected on the summit of *Saxonbury-hill*, from which can be seen sixteen parish churches. The approach to the platform is by a stone staircase, which a number of visitors have ascended lately.

Sept. 9. A part of the east wing of the ancient Cathedral of *Hexham*, now used as the parish church, fell with a tremendous crash, and broke through the roof of a building adjoining, called the Old School, where were deposited the town lamps, all of which were demolished.

Sept. 28. The *Chelmsford and Essex Horticultural and Floral Society* had their grand anniversary show and dinner on this day, when the show of prize dahlias, and of such fruits as were in season, at the *Shire Hall*, exceeded, both in splendour of decoration and in flowers, as well as in number and respectability of the company present, any of the former exhibitions of the Society. But the greatest display of beauty was to be found among the dahlias. The eight dahlias, for which the first prize was awarded, were all raised from seed by Mr. Veitch, of *Killerton Nursery*, near *Exeter*, and six of them were new sorts, which came out only this year. After the show was over, the members of the Society, and a few select friends, sat down to an elegant dinner at the *Saracen's Head Inn*, the flowers and prize fruit being transferred to the table, Dr. Forster, the President, in the chair.

Oct. 24. The establishment of *Brunswick Clubs* has excited a strong spirit of opposition on the part of the supporters of Catholic Emancipation. In no instance has this feeling been more powerfully manifested than on the occasion of a meeting held this day on *Penenden Heath*, *Kent*, under the sanction of the distinguished individuals constituting the *Kentish Club* (see p. 264), and the High Sheriff of the county. The object of the meeting was to pass a series of resolutions, “praying that the Protestant constitution of the United Kingdom may be preserved entire and inviolable.” The resolutions were violently opposed by the Marquis of Camden, Lord Darnley, Dr. Doyle, Mr. Shiel, Cobbett, Hunt, and others. An amendment was moved by Mr. Hodges of *Rochebester*, proposing that the subject of the present discussion should be left to the discretion of Ministers, and that the meeting should adjourn. The amendment was seconded by the Earl of Radnor; but on being put, was negatived by a majority of about two-thirds of the meeting. The original motion for agreeing to the Petition was then carried, amidst the loudest applause. There were about 30,000 persons present.

## LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sept. 14. Two old houses in Exeter-street, Catherine-street, Strand, which with fourteen others had been long ago condemned, fell with a tremendous crash. After infinite exertion, five out of six persons were dug out of the ruins. Two of them, an old woman named Hedgley, and a child of six months old, named Stokes, were quite dead; but the other three, a girl also named Stokes, a boy of nine or ten years of age, and a young woman, were alive. Mrs. Stokes, mother of the above children, was found dead the next day.

Oct. 5. The Tottenham Court-road Chapel, erected by the late Geo. Whitfield, on a building lease for eighty years, the term of which has lately expired, has ceased to be a place of public worship. Nineteen thousand pounds were offered by the managers, and refused by the proprietors.

Oct. 6. The young Queen of Portugal and suite arrived at Grillon's Hotel, Albemarle-street. They travelled from Bath in four carriages and four and two post-coaches. At Falmouth, Bath, Reading, Marlborough, &c. the young Queen was warmly welcomed. Some of the local corps of yeomanry were drawn out to receive her, and every mode of respect which could be locally provided was freely furnished on this occasion.—She arrived at Falmouth, in the Imperatriz frigate, on the 24th Sept., and was received with all the honours usually paid to a royal personage.

Oct. 25. This day was fixed by the Directors of the St. Katherine's Dock Company for the opening of the Dock already completed. On this occasion 8,000 red tickets were issued, which admitted the possessors to occupy the southern and western warehouses with the adjacent quays, wharfs, sheds, and docks, over which they were permitted to range without restriction. Two thousand blue tickets were issued by way of special invitation to his Majesty's Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors, Directors of the other Dock Companies, &c. &c., which admitted the holders to the full range of the warehouses. The company was enlivened by several military bands of music. About a quarter before two the noble ship Elizabeth, an East Indian free trader, made her majestic *entrée* amidst a discharge of artillery and universal hurrahs. The other ships that entered were the Mary, a Russian trader of 343 tons, the Prince Regent, of 400 tons, and several others from the Baltic, Cape of Good Hope, and Scotland. They were all gaily decorated and well manned. Soon after three the company were summoned to the refreshment rooms by the band playing, "Oh the roast beef of old England;" and hilarity was kept up for some hours after with toasts, healths, &c.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

## DRURY LANE.

Oct. 1. Opened with Shakspeare's *Hamlet*. Mr. Young played the Prince, and Miss Kelly Ophelia.

Oct. 9. Was produced Miss Mitford's tragedy of *Rienzi*, and met with very distinguished success. The materials of it are taken partly from the splendid narrative of Gibbon; partly from the still more graphical and interesting account of Rienzi's eventful career, contained in the second volume of *L'Abbé de Sade's Memoires pour servir à la vie de Petrarque*; and, as far as the female characters are concerned, entirely from invention. Young is the hero, and inimitably well he embodies Miss Mitford's character. Claudia Rienzi's daughter has additional interest from its affording a debut to Miss Phillips, whose pathos, intelligence, and modest sweetness have enchanted the theatrical world.

## COVENT GARDEN.

Oct. 1. This house opened the same evening with its rival, and also with one of Shakspeare's dramas. *As you like it* was selected, and well performed. The house has been refitted with very great taste, and a new drop scene produces a fine effect.

Oct. 22. A translation of the Comédie Vaudeville, called *La Belle Mère*, by Scribe and Bayard, was produced, under the title of the *Stepmother*; but coolly received.

## ADELPHI.

Sept. 29. This little house commenced its campaign under the joint management of Matthews and Yates, the two extraordinary "multitude in themselves." They commenced with two new pieces, entitled, *My Absent Son or Brown Studies*, and *Wanted a Partner*, a piece intended to introduce the circumstances of the union of the two great mimics. They are, we believe, both the production of Mr. Buckstone.

Oct. 9. A new burletta, entitled *The May Queen*, was produced, and has admirably succeeded.

Oct. 21. A lively, interesting, dramatic burletta, in two acts, from the pen of Mr. Planché, called the *Mason of Buda*. The music by Rodwell. Very well received.

## SURREY THEATRE.

Oct. 1. A new domestic drama, under the title of *Dissipation in Humble Life*, was produced, and enthusiastically received. It has the merit of being one of the most moral pieces on the stage.

Oct. 17. A petite comedy, under the title of *Right at last*, the production of Mr. G. Collins Gibbon, was very well received.

Oct. 20. An historical drama, by Moncrieff, and entitled, *the Pestilence of Marseilles, or the Four Thieves*. It is rather heavy, particularly the first act, but met with a very favorable reception.

## PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &amp;c.

Sept. 26. Hon John Townshend to be Groom of His Majesty's Bedchamber.

Oct. 11. Nicholas Carlisle, of Somerset-place, esq. F.S.A. to be a gentleman of his Majesty's privy chamber in ordinary.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Tralee.—Sir Ed. Denny, of Tralee-castle, co. Kerry, Bart.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Robinson, to be Archd. of Madras.

Rev. E. C. Ogle, Preb. in Salisbury Cath.

Rev. G. Boulton, Preston Capes R. co. Northampton.

Rev. W. Collett, St. Mary's P. C. Thetford, Suffolk.

Rev. G. J. Cornish, Kenwyn V. Cornwall.

Rev. W. Cowpland, Acton Beauchamp R. Worc.

Rev. J. Frampton, Tetbury V. co. Glouc.

Rev. — Grey, Bishopsgate R. London.

Rev. E. Griffin, Weston by Willand V. co. Northampton.

Rev. W. F. Hook, Holy Trinity V. Coventry.

Rev. J. T. Maine, Husbands Bosworth R. co. Leic.

Rev. F. S. Newbold, Stickney R. co. Linc.

Rev. T. P. Pautin, Westcote R. co. Glouc.

Rev. Dr. Radcliffe, Chute V. Wilts.

Rev. W. Renton, Tilstock P. C. Shropshire.

Rev. T. Roy, Godlington V. co. Beds.

Rev. W. Wodehouse, Falmouth R. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Johnson, Chap. to Marq. of Hastings.

Rev. R. Hutchinson Simpson, M.A. Chaplain to the Earl of Donoughmore.

## CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Crofts, Head Master of Evesham Free Grammar School.

Rev. W. Grace, Second Master of Queen Eliz. Free Grammar School, at Horncastle, co. Lincoln.

Rev. D. B. Hickie, Head Master of Hawkehead Free Grammar School, near Kendal, Westmoreland.

Rev. R. R. Knott, Head Master of the Free Grammar School at Rye, Sussex.

## BIRTHS.

Sept. 21. At Camfield Place, Herts, the lady of the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, a son.—

22. At Beckford, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. J. Timbrill, D.D. Archd. of Gloucester, a son.—25. At Christchurch, Hants, the wife of Capt. Wheeler, 5th Drag. Guards, a dau.—27. At Cooper's-hill, Englefield-green, the wife of James Stuart, esq. M.P. a dau.

Oct. 2. In Dorset-place, the wife of Arnold Wallinger, esq. Barrister-at-law, a son.

—The wife of Kenyon S. Parker, esq. of Upper Gower-street, barrister-at-law, a son.

—3. In Grosvenor-square, the wife of

John Abel Smith, esq. a son.—6. At Arundel, the lady of the Hon. and Rev.

Edw. J. Turnour, a dau. his 14th child.—

9. At Tockington, the seat of Samuel P. Peach, esq. the wife of John Murray Aynsley, esq. a son.—11. At Walton Rectory,

the wife of Rev. A. Hobart, a son.—12. At West Drayton, Middlesex, the wife of Hubert de Burgh, esq. a son and heir.—14.

At Clifton, near Bristol, the wife of Capt. Gardiner, R.N. a son.—14. At Steven-

ton Rectory, Hants, the wife of the Rev. W. Knight, a son.—At Pynton Vicarage,

the wife of the Rev. W. L. Buckle, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

March 20. At Poona, East Indies, Robert Arbuthnot, esq. son of Sir W. Arbuthnot, to Anne, second dau. of Col Fitzge-

rald, C. B. 20th Reg.—25. At Calcutta,

Capt. H. P. Cotton, Aud-de-camp to Gen. Pine, eldest son of Charles Cotton, esq. of

Kingsgate, Isle of Thanet, to Georgina,

youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Pine.—26.

At Calcutta, Robert Forbes, youngest son

of Lord Forbes, to Frances Dorothy, second

dau. of Tho. Law Hedges, esq. of Hemsted,

Kent.

Aug. 4. At Newport, Isle of Wight,

Daniel De Lisle, esq. to Miss Anne, third

dau. of the late Sir P. De Havilland, of

Guernsey.—6. At Guersey, Lieut.-Col.

De Havilland, to Miss Harriet Gore, niece

of Sir Ralph Gore, bart.—26. At Hull,

the Rev. Tho. Davidson, of Ipswich, to

Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J.

Armitstead, of Cranage Hall, Cheshire.

Sept. 11. At Clifton, Nicholas Jer-

sey Lovell, esq. of Lodway House, St.

George's Somerset, to Mary, eldest dau. of

John Warne, esq. of Clifton.—At Oxted,

W. Helder, esq. of Furnival's Inn, to Eliza,

third dau. of the late Lieut.-col. F. W. Bel-

lis, E. I. C.—At Sutton Benger, Wilts,

Geo. B. Carr, esq. of Green Lettuce lane,

London, to Harriet, youngest dau. of Major-

Gen. Bowness.—At South Munnia, Mid-

dlesex, Lieut. Fred. Henry Le Mesurier.



Barbadoes; an Alderman of Portsmouth, Vice-President of the Naval and Military Bible Society, &c.; younger brother to Earl Grey.

He was born Oct. 10, 1767, the fourth but third surviving son of Gen. Charles the first Earl Grey, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Grey, esq. of Southwick in the county of Durham. He was a Lieutenant of the *Resolution* in Rodney's action in 1782; and at the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, we find him serving on board the *Quebec* of 32 guns; from which he was promoted to the command of the *Vesuvius* bomb; and on the 1st Nov. in the same year, he obtained post rank in the *Boyne*, a second-rate, bearing the flag of Sir John Jervis, with whom he served during the memorable West India campaign. At the siege of Guadaloupe he commanded a detachment of 500 seamen and marines, landed to co-operate with the army.

On the 1st of May, 1795, soon after Capt. Grey's return to England, and whilst he was attending a court-martial at Portsmouth, a fire broke out on board the *Boyne*, then at Spithead, and she was totally destroyed. (A particular account of this accident will be found in our vol. LXV. p. 433.)

Captain Grey subsequently commanded the *Glory*, another ship of 98 guns, forming part of the Channel fleet. In the following year we find him in the *Victory*, a first-rate, bearing the flag of Sir John Jervis, with whom he continued during the whole period that officer held the command on the Mediterranean station. He consequently assisted at the defeat of the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797, on which occasion the *Victory* had only 1 man killed and 5 wounded.

Previously to his return to England, his friend the Commander-in-chief gave him the dormant appointment of Adjutant-general of the Fleet, under which he acted in a certain degree, so as not to give offence to the senior Captains. The Admiral, in a letter to Earl Spencer, announcing his intention of resigning the command to Lord Keith, mentions this circumstance, and adds, "In the state I am in, Captain Grey is essentially necessary to my comfort, and I hope your Lordship will approve of his accompanying me."

In the spring of 1800, Earl St. Vincent hoisted his flag on board the *Ville de Paris* of 110 guns, as Commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet; and at the same time our officer assumed the command of that ship, which he held until the month of March 1801. He was soon

after appointed to one of the yachts in attendance on the Royal Family at Weymouth, and continued to be employed on that sort of service till about April, 1804, when he succeeded Sir Isaac Coffin, as Commissioner of Sheerness Dockyard, from whence he afterwards removed to Portsmouth. In June 1814, his present Majesty, when on a visit to the fleet at Spithead, in company with the Allied Sovereigns, was received by Commissioner Grey, and in consequence presented him with the patent of a Baronetcy, which is dated July 29 that year. On the 20th May, 1820, he was nominated an extra K.C.B.

Sir George Grey married, in July 1795, Mary, daughter of Samuel Whitbread, esq. by Lady Mary Cornwallis, and sister to the late Sam. Whitbread, esq. M.P. for Bedford, who had in 1788 married Sir George's elder sister Lady Elizabeth Grey. By this lady, who survives him, Sir George had issue six daughters and three sons: 1. Mary, married in 1828 to Thomas Monck Mason, Esq. Capt. R.N. 2. Sir George, born in 1799, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; 3. Elizabeth, who became in 1817 the second wife of the Hon. Charles Noel Noel, now Lord Barham, but died in the following year, shortly after giving birth to a son, now heir apparent to that title; 4. Harriet; 5. Hannah-Jean; 6. Charlotte, who died at the age of eight in 1814; 7. Jane, married in 1826 to Francis Baring, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas Baring, bart.; 8. Charles; and 9. a son, who died an infant in January, 1814.

#### RT. HON. DENIS BROWNE.

Aug. 14. At Claremorris, aged 68, the Right Honourable Denis Browne, a Privy Councillor for Ireland, Governor of the County of Mayo, and late Knight in Parliament for the same; uncle to the Marquis of Sligo, K.P., and great uncle to the Earl of Disart.

He was the younger son of Peter the second Earl of Altamont, by Elizabeth only daughter and heiress of Denis Kelly, esq. Chief Justice of Jamaica. He was one of the representatives of the county of Mayo in Parliament for upwards of five and thirty years, during which time he held paramount sway over its internal discipline and local interests. In the long voyage of his political life, he had to encounter many severe storms, in which he proved himself a skilful and successful pilot. During the trying season of foreign invasion, domestic rebellion, and more private and local disturbance, his active and vigilant mind was

eminently and usefully engaged in the punishment as well as the prevention of crime, and in the preservation of the public peace. As a ruler and a magistrate, he did not bear the sword in vain; he was in times of danger and commotion a terror to all who proved themselves inimical to public safety, or to private tranquillity,—an avenger to execute wrath on those who did evil, and conduced as much as any man of his rank to suppress that spirit of insubordination, so dangerous to the public weal, and so prevalent in an often distracted country. In the more private, though not less useful, situation of a resident country gentleman and landlord, Mr. Browne was, by example and precept, an encourager of industry and agriculture. In 1822 Mr. Browne published "A Letter to the most noble the Marquis Wellesley, on the present State of Ireland" (reviewed in vol. xcii. i. 439).

For some years previous to his decease, he had in a great measure retired from public life; notwithstanding which, he acted as one of the Grand Jurors of his county at the late Assizes; and whilst in the execution of his duty, he was seized with the illness which terminated fatally.

Mr. Browne married, in 1790, his cousin Anne, daughter of Ross Mahon, esq. by Lady Anne Browne, daughter of the first Earl of Altamont.\* By this lady, who, we believe, survives him, he had issue, 1. James Browne, esq. now M.P. for the county of Mayo; 2. Peter, late M.P. for Rye, who married in 1822 Catherine-Esther, daughter of the late J. Paget, esq.; 3. Denis; 4. John; 5. George; 6. Anne; 7. Elizabeth; 8. Jane, who died in 1825; and 9. Charlotte.

#### SIR THOS. WHICHCOTE, BART.

Sept. 23. At Aswardby in Lincolnshire, having sustained an honourable and amiable character, aged 65, Sir Thomas Whichcote, fifth Baronet of that place.

He was born March 5, 1763, the only surviving son of Sir Christopher the fourth Baronet, by his distant cousin Jane, daughter of Thomas Whichcote of Harpswell, esq. Knight of the Shire of Lincoln in six successive Parliaments.

Sir Thomas succeeded his father in the Baronetcy March 9, 1786; and served Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1798. He married, June 24, 1785, Diana, third daughter of Edmond Turnor, of Penton

\* Mr. Browne's sister Lady Elizabeth was married in 1786 to Ross Mahon, esq. of Castlebar; and his sister Lady Charlotte is wife of John Mahon, esq.

in Lincolnshire, esq. and by that lady had eight sons and five daughters: 1. Diana, married in 1810, to Hermann Gerard Hilbers, esq. 2. Sir Thomas, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; he married in 1812 Lady Sophia Sherard, sister to the present Earl of Harborough, and has several children. 3. Henrietta, married in 1807 to Capt. James Atty, of the North Lincoln Militia, and died in 1810. 4. Henry, who died an infant. 5. Caroline, married in 1814 to Francis Willis, esq. son of the late Archdeacon of Wells. 6. Benjamin. 7. the Rev. Francis, who was of Christ's College, Cambridge, M.A. 1819, and married in 1826 Eliza, only daughter of Robert Bree, M.D. 8. George. 9. Catharine, married in 1816 to the Rev. John Hammer, Vicar of Hammer in Flintshire, third son of the present Sir Thomas Hammer, bart. and brother-in-law to Lord Kenyon. 10. Charles; and 11. Robert, who both died infants; 12. Louisa; and 13. Christopher, born in 1806.

#### SIR R. J. WOODFORD, BART.

May 17. On board his Majesty's packet the Duke of York, when returning towards England, aged 44, his Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, second Baronet of Carleby in Lincolnshire, and Governor of Trinidad.

He was the only son of Sir Ralph the first Baronet, formerly Minister-extraordinary at the Court of Denmark, and a character who must still be fondly remembered by the few who, like himself, adorned by their wit and graceful conversation the charming circle of the celebrated Mrs. Montagu. He died Aug. 26, 1810, and was succeeded by his son now deceased.

Sir James had been fifteen years Governor of Trinidad; and his good judgment, steadiness, and suavity of manners, brought that island from its turbulent, self-running condition, to a state of order, prosperity, and internal happiness. His health being at last affected by so long a residence in a tropical atmosphere, he made a cruise to Jamaica for change of air and scene. But the remedy was not successful; and quitting that island with an increase of alarming symptoms, his valuable life terminated on his voyage home to the more salubrious climate of his native country.

Sir James was never married; and the Baronetcy has become extinct. The next male heir of the family is his cousin, Gen. Alexander Woodford, maternal nephew to the late Duke of Gordon, who, while commanding the foot guards of Hougoumont, behaved with distin-

guished gallantry on the ever-memorable day of Waterloo. He is at present in a military station at Corfu.

**SIR PATRICK MACGREGOR, BART.**

*July*.. In Saville-row, aged 51, Sir Patrick Macgregor, Bart. Serjeant-surgeon to the King, Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to the General commanding in chief, and for twenty years Personal Surgeon to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Sir Patrick was the fourth but eldest surviving son of James Macgregor, of Bellimore, co. Inverness, esq. by Margaret, daughter of Alexander Grant, of Tallochgorum in the same county. His father died in India in 1794, and four brothers were all military men. Charles, the eldest, died also in India in 1782; George, who was Major in the E. I. Company's service, and Governor of Cuddalore, died in 1810; James died at Bastia in 1795. Sir Patrick's younger brother, Lieut.-Col. William Gordon Macgregor, formerly of the 9th foot, is still living.

Sir Patrick was created a Baronet only in the present year, by patent dated the 17th of March. It is remarkable that he was the very last on the roll of Baronets.

He married, Nov. 12, 1806, Bridget, daughter and heiress of James Glenny, of Quebec, esq. and has left issue: 1. Sir William, who has succeeded to the title, born in 1817; 2. Charles; 3. Anne-Grant; 4. Georgiana; 5. Bridget; and 6. another daughter.

**SIR HENRY TORRENS, K.C.B.**

*Aug. 23.* While on a visit at Welwyn in Hertfordshire, aged 48, Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B. K.T.S. Colonel of the 2d foot, Adjutant-general of his Majesty's forces, and a Commissioner of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

This most able and distinguished officer, who was brother to the Hon. Robert Torrens, now Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland, and to the Ven. John Torrens, D.D. the present Archdeacon of Dublin, was born in the city of Londonderry in 1779, the son of the Rev. Thomas Torrens. Having lost both his parents at an early age, he and his three brothers were left to the care of his grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Torrens, a Fellow of the University of Dublin, and a gentleman of high literary attainments. He received his education at the Military Academy of Dublin, where, from the hilarity of his disposition, he was universally designated "*Happy Harry*." In November 1793;

being then only fourteen years of age, he commenced his military career as an Ensign in the 59d regiment. In June 1794 he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 92d regiment; and in Dec. 1795 was removed to the 63d regiment. With the latter corps he joined the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie for the reduction of the enemy's colonies in the West Indies, distinguished himself by his bravery on several occasions, and was severely wounded in the thigh at the siege of Morne Fortunée in St. Lucie, May 1, 1796. On the 9th of June following, he rejoined the corps at St. Vincent, and was present at the storming of three French redoubts on the 10th of June. He served for seven months in the Charib country, and commanded a post in the woods during the reduction of those people. In March 1797, on the return of the troops to Jamaica, the General rewarded his services by a company in one of the West India corps then forming; and on one occasion, when quitting the regiment with which he had been acting, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers under his command insisted upon bearing him in triumph upon their shoulders, as a rude but touching mark of their attachment and admiration. In 1798 Sir Henry Torrens returned to England; and in August following was appointed Aid-de-camp to Gen. Whitlocke. In November of the same year he embarked for Portugal, as Aid-de-camp to General Coyley, who commanded the British auxiliary army sent to protect that country from the threatened invasion of the Spaniards under French influence. While holding this situation, in Aug. 1799, he was removed from the West India corps to the 20th regiment of foot; and hearing that his regiment was to form a part of the force destined for Holland under the Duke of York, he immediately relinquished the advantages of his staff situation for the post of honourable danger. He served in all the different actions of this sanguinary campaign, during which the British army sustained its high character, though the object of the expedition failed. The inundation of the country, and defeat of the Austrian army upon the Rhine, which enabled the French to assemble a force four times more numerous than ours, compelled our troops, after many a desperate struggle, to evacuate Holland. In the last of these contests, which was fought between Egmont and Harlaam, Sir Henry Torrens was again desperately wounded. A musquet ball passed through his right thigh and lodged in the left, from which it was



found impossible to extract it, and it remained there until his death.

In Nov. 1799, after his return from Holland, Sir Henry Torrens was promoted to a majority in the Surrey rangers, which corps he formed and commanded, and served with it one year in Nova Scotia. He was subsequently removed to the 86th foot, which he joined in Egypt, and commanded it on its return across the desert on its return to India; as he did subsequently for two years, when in the field during the war with Scindia. After which he obtained leave to return home on account of ill health, in consequence of a coup de soleil. At St. Helena, however, he recovered his health, and married Miss Patton, daughter of the Governor. He then returned to India, served there till 1805, on the 1st of January in which year he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col.

After his return to England, Lieut.-Col. Torrens was employed for fifteen months in the staff as Assistant Adjutant-general for the Kent district; he was removed as Major to the 89th foot; and in 1807 joined the expedition against South America, as Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, Lt. Gen. Whitelocke. At the attack of Buenos Ayres he received a contusion from a musket ball, which shattered a small writing apparatus which was slung to his side. On his return to England he was appointed in December 1807, Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. In 1808 he served in the expedition to Portugal as Military Secretary, and was present at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, for which battles he wore a medal, but in October of that year he returned to England to his former Secretaryship, and afterwards succeeded as Chief Secretary.

In 1811 he was appointed to a company in the 3d Guards; in 1812 he was made Aid-de-camp to the Prince Regent with the rank of Colonel, and in 1814 he attained that of Major-General. In November 1815 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal African corps, in September 1818 removed to the 2d West India regiment; and in August 1822 to the 2d foot guards.

About eight years ago he was appointed to the situation of Adjutant-general, and his health, which had suffered from excessive exertion and close confinement while he was Military Secretary, was entirely restored. The last important work of Sir Henry Torrens, in his situation of Adjutant-General, was the revision of the army regulations. The experience of the campaign, and more particularly the successful adoption of a

new and more rapid mode of warfare of the Duke of Wellington, induced Sir Henry to revise the old regulations, which were founded upon the slow German system, and to embody into them, with great labour and zeal, the prompt and rapid movements which had been so successfully adopted by the British armies. This work met with the warm approbation of the Commander-in-chief, and has been generally admired by military men for the clear and masterly method of the arrangements.

The death of Sir Henry Torrens was awfully sudden. Apparently never in better health and spirits than on the fatal day which closed his honourable and exemplary life, he went out for an airing on horseback, accompanied by Lady Torrens, his two daughters, and some gentlemen. He was seized with apoplexy, but did not fall from his horse. As soon as it was discovered that he was in a fit, he was carried into the house, and every effort was made to effect his recovery, but without success. From his first seizure, till the moment of his decease, two hours afterwards, he never spoke.

By the desire of his family, the funeral of Sir Henry Torrens was private. It took place at Welwyn, on the Thursday following his death, August 28. His remains were attended to the grave by one of his earliest and most attached friends, Lieut.-Colonel d'Aguilar.

#### DR. GALL.

Aug. 22. At his country house, at Montrouge, near Paris, aged 71, the celebrated phrenologist, Dr. Gall.

Jean Joseph Gall was born in 1758, in a village of the Duchy of Baden; his parents were in trade. It was at Baden where he first commenced his education, then at Bruckaal, and afterwards at Strasburgh, where he studied medicine, under professor Hermann; it was at Vienna in Austria, that he became invested with the title of Doctor, in the year 1785, and afterwards followed the practice of medicine; but at this place he was not permitted to develop his new ideas on the functions of the brain, which he had founded both on scientific study and observations on nature. This opposition to his views at length determined him to visit the north of Germany, and he was well received in all the capitals of the German States, as well as in Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark, and he explained his system before several Sovereigns, by whom he was honoured with marks of esteem and admiration. He likewise visited England, and at length determined to go to and

reside at Paris; regarding it as the centre of the learned world, he judged it the most proper of all other places to propagate his doctrine: he therefore repaired to that capital in 1807, where his great reputation had already preceded him. And here we may remark that, although Dr. Gall's lectures had been interdicted at Vienna in 1802, by command of the Government, it may be interesting to know that the expense of publishing the great work of Gall and Spurzheim, at Paris, in 1810, was guaranteed by Prince Metternich, at that time Austrian Minister at the Court of France. He had previously attended several courses of Dr. Gall's lectures, consulted him as his physician, and remained attached to him up to the time of his death.

The object which Gall proposed was to dissipate the void which existed in physiology and philosophy relative to the situation of the intellectual faculties of man; and, notwithstanding the knowledge of the ancients, and the hitherto received notions which science had taught, yet still its fundamental notions, not by any means perfect, were far from that degree of scientific precision to which the observations and genius of Gall have conducted us; and, although in the history of science the first ideas of the system may have been discovered, yet still it must be allowed that all the proofs belong to him, as well as the conservation of all the great truths which were brought forth in evidence.

The immense labours of Lavater were well calculated to draw the attention of the curious to the subject, and to apply to the part of the head those observations which he had made on the face and on the frontal region. Our knowledge of the exterior appearances of the head was yet very imperfect and vague, and those who supported the possibility had not the means of demonstrating it; and the form of the head of those pretended connoisseurs, like the facial lines of Lavater, seemed rather coincidences than the necessary connexions between physics and morals. Gall collected these fugitive ideas, and finally imprinted on them a scientific form; and from which has resulted a system—a system of facts, a series of observations, enlightened by reasoning, grouped and arranged in such a manner that there necessarily follows the demonstration of a new truth, fruitful in useful applications, and sensibly advancing the progress of civilization. Such is the character of the celebrated system of craniology invented by Gall, and which it may be said his genius dis-

tinguished almost instantaneously, although confirmed by the force of immense application; but, starting from this point, the able physiologist laboured incessantly in his painful task, and consecrated the whole of his life with that indefatigable ardour, of which men of superior minds alone furnish examples; and although he has not completely succeeded in the difficult enterprise, yet he ought not to be reproached; on the contrary, thanks are due to his memory for the mere attempt; for the service he has rendered to philosophy is immense; he has prepared immortal glory to medical philosophy, in indicating the nature of the study which ought to be pursued to give intellectual physiology all the developement of which it is capable; and moral philosophy itself is much indebted to him, for having diverted it from speculations foreign to its true end, and in which the most trifling prejudice is an incalculable loss of time.

Gall was attended in his lectures by the most distinguished persons in Paris, as well characterized for their learning, as for the eminent dignities they bore in society. The examination of his body took place 40 hours after his death, in presence of several members of the faculty. The exterior appearance of the body presented a considerable falling away, particularly in the face. The skull was sawed off with the greatest precaution. The substance of the brain was consistent, and this organ was firm and perfectly regular. No trace of ossification was remarked in the cerebral arteries, notwithstanding the advanced age of the defunct. The cerebral ventricles were not opened, the brain being expressly ordered to be preserved.

The funeral of Dr. Gall took place at Paris, at the burying ground de l'Est, on August 27, which was attended by a very considerable number of the faculty and learned persons. Three *éloges* or *oraisons funèbres* were delivered at the place of interment by Professor Broussais, Dr. Fossati, and Dr. Londe.

Professor Broussais informs us, that Dr. Gall possessed most of the social virtues, particularly beneficence and good nature, to palliate a certain roughness of character which might wound the susceptibility of delicate persons, although the sick and the unfortunate never had to complain; and indeed the Doctor ought in strict justice to have greater praise, from never having once lost sight in his writings of either decency or moderation, particularly when it is remembered how severely he was attacked in propagating his favourite doctrine.

## DR. RAPHAEL MELDOLA.

This distinguished Rabbi, whose death we announced in our last part, p. 379, was equally pre-eminent as a most profound theologian and philosopher, and as a most learned Jewish High Rabbi of the Ancient and Chief Synagogue in England. He was the son of H. Moses Meldola, formerly Professor of the Oriental languages at the University at Paris, and whose literary writings and rabbinical remarks are found in the works *Tosifot Rehem*, *Maamar Mordecai*, &c. &c.; was born in the city of Leghorn\* in Italy, in the year 1754, and was descendant of an ancient and truly respectable family. His ancestors have been great rabbis and learned men for many generations, and in a direct genealogy of twelve we trace to rabbi David,† who was accompanied to Italy by some of the Jews in their expulsion from Toledo in Spain, a period of 347 years. It would be unnecessary for us to give a particular account of the individuals of this family who have distinguished themselves for their rabbinical and general attainments, as their works are before the public, and their congregations throughout Italy, France, Holland, &c. have borne honourable testimony to their reputation and merit. But we cannot avoid recording some of those who have illuminated their age, such as the great Rabbi Samuel Meldola, in the year 1651; who was not only High Rabbi of the congregation at Mantua, but also, through his talents and acquirements, was appointed physician to the Court and Royal Family.‡ Being a wealthy and noble-minded man, he applied his extensive means to the support of a number of students in the University, and contributed greatly to the exaltation of the mental rank of his nation. Another eminent Rabbi was the grandfather of the late Dr. Raphael Meldola, who was at the age of 27 appointed Rabbi at Pisa§, and thence to preside over every congregation in France. He was distinguished as a La-

tin scholar and philosopher, as well as theologian. The other, and the only one we shall further name was the uncle of the late Rabbi, who was Rabbi at Amsterdam, the author of fourteen works, and who lived to the age of 104.

Our Rabbi at an early age exhibited proofs of an extraordinary endowment of mind. After proceeding through a regular course of studies, at the age of 13 he was admitted a member of the first Rabbinical University, where he had the opportunity of associating with the most learned men of the age, and of prosecuting his inquiries with assiduity. His successive ecclesiastical promotions gave proofs of his early piety and learning, and in the year 1803, after he had received the degree of Rab, or High Rabbi, as it is commonly called, he was further honoured by the appointment of Judge, to try all causes amongst his own people.\* This distinguished mark of approbation was not only given him by the whole of the University, but with the approbation and sanction of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. In the year 1805, after having been for 30 years destitute of a spiritual head, the Portuguese and Spanish congregations of London made application to the different principal congregations of Europe for a true scientific character to be their chief and ruler. The result was highly beneficial to themselves, for in the person of Dr. Raphael Meldola they found concentrated every requisite for his professional duties, and a range of scientific and literary acquirements seldom met with in the same individual. From that period till his death, on the 1st of June last, he continued to perform his pastoral duties with satisfaction to those over whom he presided, and who testified their grief for his decease by the high respect they paid to his remains. He was buried at the old burial ground by his orders at the side of the Rev. Dr. David Netto, M. D. who was Chief Rabbi at London, and died in 1728. Between these two distinguished rabbis there are many points of resemblance. They both prosecuted their studies at Leghorn; were both appointed chief of the same college; were removed to be rabbis of London; enjoyed that distinguished office the same number of years; lived to be of an equal age; "and in their death they were not divided." In their characters too there was a sympathetic union; they both laboured for the dissemination of useful and scientific knowledge,

\* Here are 8000 Jews, the most magnificent and largest synagogue in Europe, three universities, colleges, &c.

† Dibrè David, end of Preface. The Spanish Jews are the true descendants from the tribe of Judah, and the royal house of David, and were settled in Spain from the time of the captivity of the first temple by Nebuchadnezzar.

‡ Vide Dibrè David, chap. 54, page 139. *Tikun Holam*.

§ Vide Preface to his great work *Maim Rabim*.

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\* This privilege was then exclusively enjoyed by the Jews in Italy.



and had to struggle against the prejudices of their nation.

Dr. R. Meldola was also celebrated for his Sermons as an orator. Rhetoric and eloquence were part of his regular studies, and he maintained his high post with great dignity. His great end was the discovery of truth, and the dissemination of scientific and pious instruction amongst his people, and we have read a published letter of his to a friend, D. A. Lindo, esq. which proves his desire to benefit his nation and increase their respectability in the intellectual and moral character of the world. In his conduct he was humble, never arrogating to himself, or assuming a consequence from, his title of Chief Rabbi; but was more desirous of distinguishing himself by the extent and variety of his knowledge. His acquirements added additional lustre to his title, and Jews and Christians were alike desirous of cultivating his acquaintance and friendship. At an early age he published a valuable and interesting work, called *Korban Minhà*, a literary comment on and explanation of the service of High Priest, which is read at every synagogue throughout the world on the fast day of Kippoor. After which he published, in 1796, a rabbinical work of great importance, entitled *Hupat Hatanim*, universally applauded, and wherein he has shewn his extensive abilities in the mathematical as well as in the rabbinical branches of knowledge. His Sermons on occasion of the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and his late most excellent Majesty, have been published; and the learned Rabbi was honoured with the Royal thanks. Amongst his numerous MSS. are preserved ten complete and valuable works, the true value of which can only be known by good Talmudists. One of them is a complete Jew's Catechism, which, as it is a desirable work for every one of his people, from young to old, will shortly be published by his son and pupil, Mr. David Meldola, who has given proofs of the value and advantage of the general instruction of his learned parent, by the production, from the early age of eleven, of several poetical and other literary pieces, in the true spirit of the Hebrew language; and who has thus characterised his father in the Funeral Sermon delivered at the Synagogue on the occasion of his death:—"His source of delight was derived from the study and practice of righteousness; he was enlightened by a knowledge of the sciences; the liberal study of which he taught, enabled the human mind truly and fully to appreciate our holy religion.

His counsel and direction was sought by the Rabbis of our nation, on all subjects of general importance, and on all points of controversy:—yet he was not ostentatious. He sought only the distinction of wisdom, of virtue, and of devotion to the law of his God."

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

*June 7.* In Hertford-street, May Fair, aged 58, the Rev. and. Right Hon. Lord *Henry Fitzroy*, Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of Barnham and Little Fakenham, Suffolk, and of Toppsfield, Essex; half-brother to the Duke of Grafton. His Lordship was the third son of Augustus-Henry, the third and late Duke of Grafton, K. G. and the eldest child by his Grace's second marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of the Very Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, bart. Dean of Windsor. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was admitted to the degree of M.A. in 1789, his father then being Chancellor of the University. In 1794 he was presented by his father to the Rectories of Barnham St. Gregory and St. Martin, with Euston annexed; and to that of Fakenham Parva; and in 1798 to that of Toppsfield, by the Crown. He acquired his prebendal stall at Westminster in 1807. Lord Henry married, Oct. 2, 1800, his cousin Caroline, youngest dau. of Adm. Pigot, by Frances, third daughter of the Rev. Sir R. Wrottesley above-mentioned. By that lady, who survives him, his Lordship has left issue a daughter and five sons, Caroline, Henry, Hugh, Augustus, Francis, and George.

*June 17.* Aged 76, the Rev. *Wm. Partridge*, M. A. Rector of Stourton, Wilts, and Caundle Marsh, Dorset, and Chaplain to the Duke of Roxburgh. He was presented to both his churches by Sir R. C. Hoare, bart. to Caundle Marsh in 1818, and to Stourton in 182.. As a gentleman he was highly and deservedly respected; and in the discharge of the duties of his holy office he was pious, constant, and sincere.

*June 28.* At Exmouth, aged 26, the Rev. *John Williams*, Rector of St. Andrew's, co. Glamorgan, a living in the patronage of the Prince of Wales.

*June 25.* In Regent's Park-square, aged 62, the Rev. *George Ogle*, of Purley Park, near Reading. He was of Pemb. college, Camb. B. A. 1788, M. A. 1791.

*July 6.* At Ham Court, Worc. aged 72, the Rev. *Joseph Martin*. He was of St. John's coll. Cambridge, B. A. 1780, M. A. 1783.

*Aug. 24.* At Coventry, aged 62, universally regretted, the Rev. *John Davies*, Vicar of the Holy Trinity Church, in that City, and Minister of St. Margaret's Chapel, Westminster. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1789; M. A. 1792; and he was pre-

his Church at Coventry by the  
1815.

1. At Market Deeping, Linc. aged  
Rev. Joseph Monkhouse, Rector of  
and of the parish of St. Mary in  
He was presented to the latter  
by the Marquis of Exeter, and to  
in 1799 by the King.

11. At Wells, aged 80, the Rev.  
D. D. Rector of Whissonsett  
Strawless, Norfolk. He was  
Fellow of Caius College, Camb.  
proceeded B. A. 1771 M. A. 1774.

He was presented to Stratton  
by R. Marsham, and instituted at  
on his own presentation in

16. At Gloucester, after attending  
morning and afternoon service in the  
aged 78, the Rev. John Mitchell,  
of Gloucester and Vicar of Fair-  
He was of Exeter College, Oxford,  
1797, D. C. L. 1814. He was pre-  
his stall in the Cathedral of Glou-  
1798, and to the Vicarage of  
by the Dean and Chapter of Glou-  
1810.

12. Suddenly, in York, whither he  
attend the festival, aged 87, the  
was Henry Buckhouse, Minister of  
Church, Blackburn, Perpetual  
Lango, and Domestic Chaplain to  
ward de Walden. This gentleman,  
brother to the private Secretary of  
Right Hon. G. Canning, was of  
Hall, Camb. B. A. 1811, M. A.  
was presented to the Chapelry of  
1814.

13. At Braybrooke Rectory, North-  
age, aged 85, beloved and regretted  
who knew him, the Rev. Robert  
L. D. twenty-eight years Rector of  
and of Creaton in the same  
He was educated at Winchester  
and at Oriel College, Oxford, where  
the degrees of M. A. 1789, B. and  
1800.

# DEATHS.

## LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

At Walworth, Eliz. wife of Mr.  
Middleton, of the Bank of England.  
Sturt's, R. N. Kensington, aged  
Adcock Grindall, esq.

At Hornsey, aged 28, Mary,  
Sweetman, esq. of Berners-st.  
Wood, Frances Augusta, wife of J.  
esq. of Tavistock-place.

In Connaught-terrace, Mary,  
Mrs. Burningham, esq. of Froyle,  
ton, aged 52, Thos. Courtney,

At Camberwell, Mr. W. White-  
Minchingham, c. Gloucest.

Sept. 6. At Islington, aged 24, Henry  
Holland Soutzer, esq.

In Upper Marylebone-st. aged 36, James  
Wm. eldest son of the late Mr. John Bran-  
don, treasurer of Covent-garden Theatre.

Sept. 4. In Thayer-st. Abraham Maling,  
esq. late of Bury St. Edmund's.

Sept. 5. John Byng Gattie, esq. many  
years of the Treasury.

In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. at a very ad-  
vanced age, Mrs. Fitzgerald.

Sept. 6. In the Old Kent-road, Mary, se-  
cond dau. of the late John Edw. Longlay,  
esq. of the Stock Exchange.

In the Edgeware-road, Charlotta, wife of  
E. Saunders, esq. of the Commissariat De-  
partment.

Sept. 7. Aged 61, Thos. West, esq. of  
High-st. Marylebone.

At her son's, in Harpur-st. aged 78, Eliz.  
Bletsor, widow of Wm. Payne, esq. of the  
Ordnance-office.

Sept. 8. Capt. Joseph Boulderson, Mas-  
ter Attendant to the E. I. C.

At Hackney, aged 81, Sarah, relict of  
Mr. Win. Butler.

In Great Russell-st. aged 87, Nicholas  
Garling, esq. late of King-st. Holborn.

At Highgate, aged 60, Rebecca, widow  
of Robert Drake, esq. of Baldwin's-gardens.

Sept. 9. In Connaught-terr. Edgeware-  
road, Frances, only surviving child of late  
Jas. Fisher, of Green-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Sept. 10. Aged 64 in Pentonville, Eliz.  
wife of Edw. Pratten Gore, esq. late of High  
Holborn.

Sept. 18. In London, aged 70, Joseph  
Humphry, esq. of Sudbury, Suffolk.

Sept. 19. In Hans-place, Thomas Hop-  
kins, esq.

Aged 19, Mary, youngest dau. of John  
Benbow, esq. of Lincoln's-inn and Mecklen-  
burgh-square.

In Burton-crescent, aged 73, Robert An-  
derson, esq.

Sept. 20. In Howland-street, aged 76,  
George Cates, esq.

At Islington-green, aged 70, Mr. John  
Hone.

Sept. 22. In Sloane-street, John Wa-  
tier, esq.

Sept. 23. In Leicester-place, Leicester-  
sq. aged 54, Henry-Joseph Michels, esq.

Aged 14, Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of R.  
W. Eyles, esq. of Lavender Sweep, Clapham-  
common.

At Waras House, Hackney, aged 88, Anne,  
relict of the late Wm. Varty, of Penrith.

Sept. 25. At Lambeth, aged 80, Richard  
Bower, esq.

Sept. 26. In Jermyu-street, aged 76,  
Richard Tait, esq.

At St. Anne's-hill, Wandsworth, aged 79,  
Statura-Fawcner, wife of Robert Smith, esq.

Sept. 28. At Islington, aged 25, Hen-  
rietta-Anne, wife of the Rev. John Ayre, and  
third dau. of the late Rev. Leigh Richmond.

At Hampstead, aged 17, Charles-Richard, eldest son of the Rev. C. R. Pritchett, of the Charter House.

Sept. 29. Aged 66, James Benwell, esq. of Greenwich.

Sept. 30. Aged 14, Robert, the only son of Robert Moser, esq. of Upper Thames str.

Lately. Aged 17, Mademoiselle Verrey, daughter of the Swiss confectioner, whose shop in Regent-street was lately overcrowded with persons attracted by her beauty. When the magistrates sent constables to clear the street before the door, some miscreant threw a stone through the window, which struck her, and alarmed her excessively; it occasioned her confinement to her room, and ultimately her premature death.

At her son-in-law's, Jonas Binns, esq. West-end, Hampstead, in her 79th year, Mrs. Rebecca Beaumont, relict of the late Joseph Beaumont, esq.

At an advanced age, at Hampstead, John Heaviside, esq. F. R. S. the celebrated surgeon; of Gower-street, and Geddons, near Hatfield, Herts.

Oct. 2. In Vincent-square, Mary, relict of the late Rev. I. Snelson, of Hendon, Middlesex.

Oct. 6. At Mrs. Hyndman's, Gloucester-lodge, Brompton, aged 71, Mrs. Mary-Anne Beckles, sister to the late John Beckles, esq. Attorney General of Barbadoes.

Oct. 10. In Grosvenor-place, Archibald, only son of Stewart Marjoribanks, esq. M. P.

Oct. 12. In Gray's-inn square, H.-W. Temple, esq.

Oct. 13. In Finsbury-square, Hannah Wakefield, wife of Tho. Hancock, M. D.

Oct. 15. In New Broad-street, aged 52, Benjamin Robinson, esq. M. D.

Oct. 18. Aged 80, John Richardson, esq. of Bury-str. St. James's, and Epsom, Surrey.

Oct. 19. At Turnham Green, Isabella, wife of Mr. Geo. Robins, of Covent-garden.

BUCKS.—Sept. 28. At Shalstone, Margaret, eldest dau. of the Rev. Joseph Gascoyne Littlehales.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Oct. 10. Mr. John Newby, who had filled the office of Chapel Clerk of Trinity College, Cambridge, nearly half a century.

Oct. 17. At Royston, aged 74, the relict of Hale Wortham, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.—Sept. 11. At Bank-hall, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, aged 77, Samuel Frith, esq. one of the oldest magistrates and deputy lieutenants for the county.

DEVON.—Sept. 15. At Collumpton, aged 70, Henry Skinner, esq.

At Heavitree, the lady of Sir Henry Farington, bart.

DORSET.—At Weymouth, aged 88, John Horsford, esq.

ESSEX.—Sept. 30. In his 75th year, Richard Harvey, esq. of Brentwood, and formerly of the Isle of Wight.

Oct. 15. Aged 90, Wm. Packer, esq. of, Great Baddow, and formerly of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury. Mr. Packer was many years in the Brewery now carried on by Messrs. Combe, Delafield, and Co. He possessed a very choice Collection of Hogarth's Prints, which on his leaving town he disposed of to the British Museum.

GLoucestershire.—Sept. 12. At Kingsdown, in her 68th year, Sarah, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Charles Wesley, M. A. of Christ's College, Oxford, and niece of the Rev. John Wesley, founder of the Wesleyan Methodist Society.

Sept. 20. At Downend, aged 58, Charles-Morgan Clayfield, esq. late Captain 19th reg.

Sept. 22. In her 68d year, Mrs. Jane, widow of the late Charles Ridout, esq. of Bristol.

Sept. 28. At Clifton, aged 58, Septimus Cookson, esq. youngest son of Isaac Cookson, esq. of Whitehill, co. Durham.

At Clifton, aged 52, Wm. Leigh, esq. late of Crewahays House, near Tiverton, Devon.

Oct. 7. At Oddington, aged 18, Eliz. fourth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Edward Rice, Dean of Gloucester.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Edw. Barrett, esq. of Hope-end, near Ledbury, co. Hereford.

Oct. 11. At Stapleton, aged 84, Capt. Joseph Haynes, R. N.

Oct. 12. At Kingsdown-parade, Bristol, in her 45th year, Cath.-Mary, wife of Edw. Belfour, esq. formerly of Somerset House.

HANTS.—Sept. 17. At Fareham, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Curry, esq. of Gosport.

Sept. 23. In her 68th year, Anne, wife of Wm. Longman, esq. of Wyke Farm, near St. Mary Bourne.

Oct. 12. At Southsea, Capt. Bristowe, late of the Royal Marines.

HERTS.—Sept. 16. At St Alban's, Johanna, relict of Joseph Graham, esq.

Sept. 28. Aged 90, Isaac Dimadala, esq. late of Barnet.

Oct. 17. Aged 73, Capt. John Eade, of Bayford-place, Bayford.

KENT.—Sept. 25. At Hawley, aged 67, Richard Leigh, esq.

Sept. 27. At Dover, aged 21, Matilda, youngest daughter of J. M. Raikes, esq. of Portland-place.

Sept. 30. At Sandgate, aged 20, Laura-Louisa, only dau. of Arnold Wainwright, esq. late of Calcot Lodge, Berks.

Oct. 11. At Lewisham, aged 30, Mr. Benjamin Hoghton, of Waltham Abbey.

LANCASHIRE.—Sept. 13. At Dunken Hall, Eliz.-Anne, wife of Henry Petre, esq. and eldest dau. of E.-I. Glynn, of Glynn, Cornwall, esq.

At Liverpool, aged 110, Mr. Roger Murphy.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Aged 82, at Hosc,



Mr. W. E. Goodacre, father of the Astronomical Lecturer.

Sept. 26. Aged 73, Martha, wife of Mr. Marriott, of Kibworth Harcourt.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Sept. 23. At her brother's, Barnston Hall, near Lincoln, Harriet, second dau. of the late Fred. Oates, esq. of Leeds.

Sept. 30. At South Kelsey, aged 56, Thos. Stothard, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—Sept. 23. At Hampton, aged 18, Thos. H. Skinner, esq.

Sept. 29. At Finchley, aged 70, John Atkinson, esq. late of Lincoln's-inn.

Oct. 1. At Harrow, aged 18, George-Henry, youngest son of Rev. B. Evans.

NORFOLK. Sept. 22. At Lyndford Hall, the infant son of Sir Rich. Sutton, bart.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Lately*. At Ashby St. Ledgers, the relict of the late Joseph Ashley, esq.

At Silverston, aged 102, Mary Adams. Both her mother and grandmother's ages exceeded 100 years.

OXFORD.—Sept. 18. At Oxford, aged 19, Roger Newton Dale, esq. only son of the late Geo.-Edw. Dale, esq. of Liverpool.

Oct. 8. At Henley-on-Thames, W. A. Towsey, esq.

Oct. 2. At Waterstock, Elizab. wife of W. H. Ashhurst, esq. M. P.

Oct. 13. At Henley-upon-Thames, aged 18, Charlotte-Anne, second dau. of the late Col. Childers, of Cantley, near Doncaster.

SOMERSET.—Oct. 2. At Bath, aged 79, Geo. Anson Nutt, esq. formerly of the 33d regiments.

Oct. 15. At Bath, aged 33, Thos. Polhill, esq. of Howbury Hall, Bedfordshire, having survived his father only six weeks.

SUFFOLK.—Sept. 29. At Beccles, Georgina, wife of Thos. Farr, esq. and youngest dau. of Sir Thos. Gooch, grandfather of the present baronet.

SURREY.—Oct. 5. At Limpsfield, in her 45th year, Eliz.-Cath. lady of Sir James Stuart, bart. of Allanbank, Berwickshire, and only surviving dau. of the late Elborough Woodcock, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

Oct. 11. At Stone Hall, aged 61, George Clayton, esq.

At Widefields, aged 33, Pilgrim Mangles, esq. barrister at law.

Oct. 13. At Richmond, Jemima, youngest dau. of the late John Cussans, esq.

At Oxsted, aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Thomas King.

SUSSEX.—Sept. 22. At Brighton, aged 81, Deborah, wife of the Rev Wm.-Henry Butler, Master of Church-hill Grammar-school.

Sept. 26. Mary-Anne, only dau. of Mr. John Pearson, of Arran Lodge, Bugnor, and sister of the Rev Arthur Pearson, Rector of Springfield, Essex.

Sept. 27. At Brighton, aged 75, Mr. Clalan, of Canterbury-row, Newington Butts.

Oct. 2. Mrs. Dulany, of the Grand Parade, Brighton.

Oct. 10. At Brighton, W. Burnet, M.D.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Sept. 19. At Leamington, aged 24, Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Sir William Walker, bart. of Leicester.

Oct. 6. At Erdington, suddenly, aged 33, William-Reynolds Swanwick, of Stratford-upon-Avon, leaving a widow and nine infant orphans. He was the son-in-law to Mr. Bisset, of Leamington.

Oct. 11. In his 81st year, Theophilus Richards, esq. of Edgbaston Cottage, near Birmingham.

WILTS.—Oct. 9. At Salisbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher, widow of the late Richard Barnard Fisher, esq. and sister-in-law to the late Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury.

Oct. 19. At Lowden-hill, Chippenhams, in his 74th year, Mr. Henry Salter, many years of the firm of Salter and Coopers.

YORKSHIRE.—Sept. 28. At Richmond, Anne, relict of John Hutton, esq. of Marske Hall.

Sept. 28. Aged 70, Mr. Isaac Penniston, of Harvest-lane, Sheffield, of the firm of Penniston, Wheatcroft, and Singlelon, edge-tool makers. He invented the flat rope, so generally adopted in coal-pits, for which Mr. Curr, of Belle Vue, got a patent.

Oct. 3. At Kippax, in his 42d year, Mr. John Atkinson, F. L. S. of Park-square, Leeds, surgeon, sixth son of the late Rev. Miles Atkinson, B. D. vicar of Kippax. He was an Honorary Member of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society.

Oct. 5. Aged 44, Thos.-Fenton Scott, esq. of Bramham.

Oct. 7. At Fulneck, aged 57, Mrs. Mary Holmes, wife of the Rev. John Holmes, Bishop of the Church of the United Brethren of Moravians.

Oct. 11. At Beverley, in his 58th year, Stephen-Jennings Soame, esq.

Oct. 12. In the Minster Yard, York, in her 90th year, Elizabeth, widow of the late Wm. Kimber, esq.

Oct. 14. At Bridlington Quay, aged 69, Thomas Ward, esq.

WALES.—Sept. 15. At Bryndulas, Denbighshire, R. Bamford Hesketh, esq. late of 3d Guards, after a long illness, occasioned by a wound he received at the battle of Waterloo.

SCOTLAND.—Oct. 4. At Edinburgh, aged 39, Eliza, wife of Robert Salmon, esq.

Oct. 7. Gen. Rennie, esq. of Phantassie, co. East Lothian.

IRELAND.—June 24. Accidentally drowned, by the upsetting of a boat on Lake Ouel, near Mullingar, Capt. John-Murray Browne, 75th reg., author of "An Historical View of the Revolutions of Portugal," 8vo. 1827. He has left three children by his widow, da. of the late Rev. Charles-John Smyth, Rector of Fakenham in Suffolk.

(unfortunately for the cause of political liberty) national representation, trial by jury, and every popular right, to which the Catholics revert with apparent exultation, have become extinct, wherever Romanism maintains its sway; as in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Sardinia, and other papal states\*. Then how idle to attribute the elements of the British constitution to the spirit of Popery, because our Catholic ancestors enjoyed the benefits of it, not in connivance with, but in defiance of the Romish Church, and its persecuting hierarchy. Even in South America, the boasted land of Catholic liberty, the protestant religion is not tolerated; and if Dr. Wade, the advocate for Romanism, were to attempt there to promulgate the creed for which he is here richly paid, he would suffer no less a punishment than death! In Spain and Portugal, we need not inform him, he would meet the same fate.

In answer to the groundless assertions of Mr. Shiel and the Catholic Association, just quoted, we will proceed to facts. "One fact (says Mr. Shiel) is worth a hundred arguments;" and there are a host of facts against them. Let us first glance at "Trial by Jury," as being almost exclusively the especial privilege of Protestant England and her dependancies.

From every historical record, it is certain that Juries were in use among the earliest Saxon colonies, their institution being ascribed by Bp. Nicolson (in his *de Jure Saxonum*), to Woden himself, their great legislator and captain. Hence it is, says Judge Blackstone, that we may find traces of Juries in the laws of all those nations which adopted the feudal system, as in Germany, France, and Italy; who had all of them a tribunal composed of twelve good men and true, "*boni homines*," usually the vassals or tenants of the lord, being the equals or peers of the parties litigant. Stiernhook (*de Jure Sueonum*) ascribes the invention of the Jury, which in the Teutonian languages is denominated *nembda*, to Regner, King of Sweden and Denmark, who was contemporary with our King Egbert. But the truth is,

that this tribunal was universally established among all the northern nations, and so interwoven in their very constitution, that the earliest accounts of the one give us also some traces of the other.

In England we find actual mention of Juries so early as the laws of King Ethelred, and that not as a new invention, but as having been originally derived from our Pagan ancestors. Yet the Catholic Association, and their itinerant orators, have the unblushing effrontery to ascribe their origin, not only to Alfred, over whom the Vatican never had any influence, but to the spirit of Popery, which, they insinuate, dictated so admirable an institution.

Now it is easy to show, not only that our Trial by Jury did not originate with Popery, but that it has always been rancorously opposed by the popish priesthood from their introduction into this country to the period of the Reformation; and, indeed, nothing but the determined spirit of freedom which actuated our laical ancestors to resist papal encroachment, could have saved it from utter annihilation. The Romish canon and Roman civil laws, have always been arrayed in opposition to the Common Law of the land, which admitted trial by Jury. King Stephen resisted the introduction of these papal laws by prohibiting the study of them, which was treated by the priesthood as a piece of impiety, the Common Law or Trial by Jury being despised, and esteemed little better than heretical. In the reign of Henry III. says Spelman, the episcopal constitutions were published, which forbade all ecclesiastics to appear as advocates in the courts of Common Law, the object of which was to bring Trial by Jury into contempt and disrepute. The spiritual Judges of these courts soon after withdrew, because they would not administer the law according to the judicial custom of the realm. "But wherever" they retired (says Blackstone), and wherever their authority extended, they carried with them the same zeal to introduce the rules of the civil and canon, to the exclusion of the municipal law. This appears in a particular manner from the spiritual courts of all denominations, from the chancellor's courts in both our universities, and from the high court of chancery; in all of which the proceedings are to this day in a

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\* France, who has emancipated herself from the chains of Popery, and whose inhabitants are chiefly sceptical, if not infidel, must of course be excepted from the list of papal states.

## PRICES OF SHARES, October 27, 1828,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock &amp; Share Brokers, 48, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

| CANALS.                 |        |           | RAILWAYS.                           |          |           |
|-------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
|                         | Price. | Div.pann. |                                     | Price.   | Div.pann. |
| Ashton and Oldham . . . | 140 0  | £. 4 0    | Forest of Dean . . .                | —        | £ 2 14    |
| Barnsley . . . . .      | 325 0  | 12 0      | Manchester & Laverp.                | £39 pm   | —         |
| Birmingham. (1-8th sh.) | 294 0  | 12 10     | Stockton & Darlington               | 165 0    | 5 0       |
| Brecknock & Abergav.    | 105 0  | 6 0       | WATER-WORKS.                        |          |           |
| Chelmer & Blackwater    | 102 0  | 5 0       | East London . . . .                 | 118 0    | 5 0       |
| Coventry . . . . .      | 1080 0 | 44 & ba.  | Grand Junction . . .                | 56 0     | 2 0       |
| Cromford . . . . .      | 400 0  | 18 0      | Kent . . . . .                      | 31 0     | —         |
| Croydon . . . . .       | 2½     | —         | Manchester & Salford                | 35 0     | —         |
| Derby . . . . .         | 170 0  | 6 0       | South London . . . .                | 89 0     | —         |
| Dulley . . . . .        | 63½    | 3 10      | West Middlesex . . .                | 69 0     | 3 0       |
| Ellesmere and Chester   | 103 0  | 3 15      | INSURANCES.                         |          |           |
| Forth and Clyde . . .   | 590 0  | 25 0      | Alliance . . . . .                  | 9½       | 4 p.ct.   |
| Glamorganshire . . . .  | 250 0  | 18 12 8d. | Atlas . . . . .                     | 9½       | 0 10      |
| Grand Junction . . . .  | 303 0  | 18 0      | British Commercial .                | 4½       | 5½ p.ct.  |
| Grand Surrey . . . .    | 50 0   | 2 10      | County Fire . . . .                 | 42       | 2 10      |
| Grand Union . . . . .   | 25½    | 1 0       | Eagle . . . . .                     | 4½       | 0 5       |
| Grand Western . . . .   | 8 0    | —         | Globe . . . . .                     | 160 0    | 7 0       |
| Grantham . . . . .      | 215 0  | 10 0      | Guardian . . . . .                  | 21½      | —         |
| Huddersfield . . . . .  | 19 0   | —         | Hope Life . . . . .                 | 5½       | 0 6       |
| Kennet and Avon . . .   | 28     | 1 5       | Imperial Fire . . . .               | 101 0    | 5 5       |
| Lancaster . . . . .     | 24½    | 1 0       | Ditto Life . . . . .                | 8 0      | 0 8       |
| Leeds and Liverpool . . | 450 0  | 18 0      | Protector Fire . . . .              | 1 2      | 0 14      |
| Leicester . . . . .     | 330 0  | 17 0      | Provident Life . . . .              | 19 0     | 1 0       |
| Leic. and North'n . . . | 87 0   | 4 0       | Rock Life . . . . .                 | 2 18     | 0 3       |
| Loughborough . . . .    | 3000 0 | 192 0     | Rl. Exchange (Stock)                | 260 0    | 8 p.ct.   |
| Mersey and Irwell . . . | 800 0  | 35 0      | MINES.                              |          |           |
| Monmouthshire . . . .   | 232 0  | 11 0      | Anglo Mexican . . . .               | 65 dis.  | —         |
| N. Walsham & Dilham     | 35 0   | 0 10      | Bolanos . . . . .                   | 200 pm.  | —         |
| Neath . . . . .         | —      | 20 0      | Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)            | 44 pm.   | —         |
| Oxford . . . . .        | 690 0  | 32 & ba.  | British Iron . . . . .              | 39½ dis. | —         |
| Peak Forest . . . . .   | 111 0  | 4 0       | Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)              | 7 dis.   | —         |
| Regent's . . . . .      | 26 0   | —         | General . . . . .                   | 3 pm.    | —         |
| Rochdale . . . . .      | 101 0  | 4 0       | Real Del Monte . . . .              | 155 dis. | —         |
| Severn and Wye . . . .  | 27 0   | 1 6       | Tlalpuhual . . . . .                | 45 0     | —         |
| Shrewsbury . . . . .    | 270 0  | 11 0      | United Mexican . . . .              | 19 dis.  | —         |
| Staff and Wor. . . . .  | 800 0  | 40 0      | Welch Iron and Coal                 | 22½ dis. | —         |
| Stourbridge . . . . .   | 220 0  | 12 0      | GAS LIGHTS.                         |          |           |
| Stratford-on-Avon . . . | 42 0   | 1 10      | Westminster Chart <sup>d</sup> .    | 52½      | 8 0       |
| Stroudwater . . . . .   | 450 0  | 23 0      | Ditto, New . . . . .                | ½ pm.    | 0 12      |
| Swansea . . . . .       | 280 0  | 15 0      | City . . . . .                      | —        | 10 0      |
| Thames and Medway . .   | 5 0    | —         | Ditto, New . . . . .                | —        | 6 0       |
| Thames & Severn, Red    | 86 0   | 1 10      | Imperial . . . . .                  | 10 dis.  | —         |
| Ditto, Black . . . . .  | 24 0   | 1 4       | Phoenix . . . . .                   | 2 pm.    | 6 p.ct.   |
| Trent & Mersey (½ sh.)  | 810 0  | 37 10     | British . . . . .                   | 8 dis.   | —         |
| Warw. and Birming.      | —      | 12 0      | Bath . . . . .                      | 15 0     | 0 16      |
| Warwick and Napton      | 210 0  | 12 5      | Birmingham . . . . .                | 76 0     | 4 0       |
| Wilts and Berks . . . . | 5½     | 0 4       | Birmingham & Stafford               | 10 pm.   | 2 0       |
| Worc. and Birming.      | 59 0   | 2 0       | Brighton . . . . .                  | 12 dis.  | —         |
| DOCKS.                  |        |           | Bristol . . . . .                   | 26½      | 1 8       |
| St. Katharine's . . . . | 3 dis. | 4 p.ct.   | Ile of Thanet . . . . .             | —        | 5 p.ct.   |
| London (Stock)          | 87½    | 4 10 do.  | Lewes . . . . .                     | —        | 5 p.ct.   |
| West India (Stock)      | 215 0  | 10 0 do.  | Liverpool . . . . .                 | 292 0    | 8 0       |
| East India (Stock)      | 78½ 0  | 4 0 do.   | Maidstone . . . . .                 | —        | 2 10      |
| Commercial (Stock)      | 78 0   | 4 0 do.   | Ratcliff . . . . .                  | —        | 4 p.ct.   |
| Bristol . . . . .       | 90 0   | 3 10 do.  | Rochdale . . . . .                  | 28 0     | 1 5       |
| BRIDGES.                |        |           | Sheffield . . . . .                 | 37 0     | 1 12 6    |
| Hammersmith . . . . .   | 25 0   | 1 10      | MISCELLANEOUS                       |          |           |
| Southwark . . . . .     | 2½     | —         | Australian (Agricult <sup>l</sup> ) | 8½ pm.   | —         |
| Do. New 7½ per cent.    | 33 0   | 1 10      | Auction Mart . . . .                | 18 0     | —         |
| Vauxhall . . . . .      | 22 0   | 1 0       | Annuity, British . . .              | 20 0     | 8 p.ct.   |
| Waterloo . . . . .      | 3 0    | —         | Bank, Irish Provincial              | 2½ dis.  | 4 p.ct.   |
| — Ann. of St. . . . .   | 24½    | 1 1 4     | Carnat. Stock, 1st class            | 93½      | 4 0       |
| — Ann. of Gl. . . . .   | 21½    | 0 12 8    | Ditto, 2d class . . . .             | 84½      | 2 0       |



## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Sept. 26, to Oct. 25, 1828, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

| Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather. |
|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Sept. 26      | 69                 | 76    | 60                | 29, 80          | fine     |
| 27            | 56                 | 58    | 51                | , 87            | rain     |
| 28            | 62                 | 65    | 56                | , 74            | cloudy   |
| 29            | 60                 | 63    | 55                | , 54            | cloudy   |
| 30            | 59                 | 63    | 50                | , 67            | showers  |
| Oct. 1        | 56                 | 61    | 49                | , 69            | fair     |
| 2             | 55                 | 61    | 52                | , 80            | cloudy   |
| 3             | 54                 | 60    | 56                | , 90            | fair     |
| 4             | 58                 | 56    | 53                | , 67            | cloudy   |
| 5             | 59                 | 64    | 59                | , 57            | showers  |
| 6             | 60                 | 64    | 53                | , 40            | showers  |
| 7             | 58                 | 63    | 64                | , 57            | cloudy   |
| 8             | 56                 | 60    | 48                | , 57            | showers  |
| 9             | 57                 | 60    | 48                | , 99            | cloudy   |
| 10            | 59                 | 61    | 56                | 30, 99          | cloudy   |

Fahrenheit's Therm.

| Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather. |
|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Oct. 11       | 58                 | 63    | 64                | 30, 30          | fair     |
| 12            | 60                 | 66    | 63                | , 40            | fair     |
| 13            | 59                 | 64    | 58                | , 36            | fair     |
| 14            | 55                 | 60    | 54                | , 34            | fair     |
| 15            | 49                 | 56    | 54                | , 33            | cloudy   |
| 16            | 54                 | 57    | 52                | , 30            | cloudy   |
| 17            | 56                 | 59    | 50                | , 16            | cloudy   |
| 18            | 50                 | 56    | 47                | , 83            | fair     |
| 19            | 49                 | 54    | 40                | , 16            | fair     |
| 20            | 45                 | 56    | 49                | , 15            | fair     |
| 21            | 54                 | 60    | 64                | , 10            | foggy    |
| 22            | 64                 | 67    | 61                | 29, 28          | fair     |
| 23            | 51                 | 50    | 44                | , 79            | rain     |
| 24            | 46                 | 55    | 50                | 30, 09          | fair     |
| 25            | 52                 | 59    | 45                | , 19            | fair     |

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From September 26, to October 25, 1828, both inclusive.

| Sept. & Oct. | Bank Stock. | 3 per Ct. Reduced. | 5 per Ct. Consols. | 3 1/2 per Ct. 1818. | 3 1/2 per Ct. Reduced. | New 4 per Cent. | 4 per Cent. 1826. | Long Annuities. | India Stock. | Ind. Bonds. | New S. S. Annuities. | Ex. Bills, 1000L. |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 26           |             | Shut               | 87 1/2             | 8 1/2               | Shut                   | Shut            | 102 1/2           | Shut            | Shut         | 92 94 pm.   | Shut                 | 76 77 pm.         |
| 27           |             |                    | 88                 | 7 1/2               |                        |                 | 102 1/2           |                 |              |             |                      | 76 77 pm.         |
| 29           | Hol.        |                    |                    |                     |                        |                 |                   |                 |              |             |                      |                   |
| 30           |             |                    | 86 1/2             |                     |                        |                 | 101 1/2           |                 | 239 1/2      | 90 85 pm.   |                      | 68 72 pm.         |
| 1            |             |                    | 86 1/2             |                     |                        |                 | 101 1/2           |                 |              | 89 pm.      |                      | 79 73 pm.         |
| 2            |             |                    | 86 1/2             |                     |                        |                 | 101 1/2           |                 | 340          | 85 86 pm.   |                      | 79 74 pm.         |
| 3            |             |                    | 86 1/2             |                     |                        |                 | 101 1/2           |                 | 239          | 87 88 pm.   |                      | 75 76 pm.         |
| 4            |             |                    | 86 1/2             |                     |                        |                 | 101 1/2           |                 | 239          | 90 89 pm.   |                      | 76 76 pm.         |
| 5            |             |                    | 86 1/2             |                     |                        |                 | 101 1/2           |                 |              | 89 pm.      |                      | 76 74 pm.         |
| 6            |             |                    | 86 1/2             |                     |                        |                 | 101 1/2           |                 |              | 90 91 pm.   |                      | 76 76 pm.         |
| 7            |             |                    | 86 1/2             | 7 1/2               |                        |                 | 101 1/2           |                 | 289          | 90 91 pm.   |                      | 76 76 pm.         |
| 8            |             |                    | 87                 |                     |                        |                 | 101 1/2           |                 |              | 90 91 pm.   |                      | 76 76 pm.         |
| 9            |             |                    | 86 1/2             |                     |                        |                 | 101 1/2           |                 |              | 86 84 pm.   |                      | 76 76 pm.         |
| 10           |             |                    | 86                 |                     |                        |                 | 101 1/2           |                 |              | 84 86 pm.   |                      | 76 76 pm.         |
| 11           | 208 1/2     | 85 1/2             | 6 86 1/2           | 93 1/2              | 93 1/2                 | 101 1/2         | 103 1/2           | 19 1/2          | 237          |             |                      | 76 76 pm.         |
| 12           | 208         | 85                 | 7 86 1/2           | 93 1/2              | 93 1/2                 | 101 1/2         | 103               | 19 1/2          |              |             |                      | 76 76 pm.         |
| 13           | 209         | 85 1/2             | 7 86 1/2           | 93 1/2              | 93 1/2                 | 101 1/2         | 103 1/2           | 19 1/2          |              | 85 86 pm.   |                      | 75 76 pm.         |
| 14           | 208 1/2     | 85 1/2             | 7 86 1/2           | 93 1/2              | 93 1/2                 | 101 1/2         | 103               | 19 1/2          |              | 84 86 pm.   |                      | 76 76 pm.         |
| 15           | 209         | 85 1/2             | 7 86 1/2           | 93 1/2              | 93 1/2                 | 101 1/2         | 102 1/2           | 19 1/2          | 237 1/2      | 86 pm.      |                      | 76 76 pm.         |
| 16           | 207 1/2     | 85                 | 7 85 1/2           | 93 1/2              | 93 1/2                 | 101 1/2         | 102 1/2           | 19              | 237          | 85 33 pm.   |                      | 75 76 pm.         |
| 17           | Hol.        |                    |                    |                     |                        |                 |                   |                 |              |             |                      |                   |
| 18           |             |                    | 84 1/2             | 5 1/2               | 85 1/2                 | 7 1/2           | 93 1/2            | 101 1/2         | 102 1/2      | 19 1/2      |                      | 84 85 pm.         |
| 19           | 207 1/2     | 85                 | 7 85 1/2           | 93 1/2              | 93 1/2                 | 101 1/2         | 102 1/2           | 19 1/2          |              | 84 85 pm.   |                      | 74 75 pm.         |
| 20           |             | 85                 | 7 85 1/2           | 93 1/2              | 93 1/2                 | 101 1/2         | 102 1/2           | 19 1/2          | 236          | 85 pm.      |                      | 74 75 pm.         |
| 21           | 207 1/2     | 85                 | 7 85 1/2           | 93 1/2              | 94                     | 101 1/2         | 102 1/2           | 19 1/2          | 236          | 84 85 pm.   |                      | 74 75 pm.         |
| 22           | 207 1/2     | 85 1/2             | 7 85 1/2           | 94 1/2              | 94 1/2                 | 101 1/2         | 102 1/2           |                 |              | 86 85 pm.   |                      | 75 75 pm.         |
| 23           |             | 85 1/2             | 7 86 1/2           | 94 1/2              | 94 1/2                 | 102 1/2         | 103 1/2           | 19 1/2          |              | 86 pm.      |                      | 75 76 pm.         |

Old South Sea Annuities, Oct. 24, 94 1/2.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,

late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. S. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

woman from the snares of the infernal Demon."—Chap. i.

"How a person who used to salute our Lady, and after his death a lily rose out of his tomb."—Chap. iii.

"How a man who gave his soul and body to the infernal Demon, was liberated by the merit of the glorious Virgin Mary."—Chap. v.



"How a religious woman went out of a monastery to sin with a knight, but was prevented by the Mother of Christ."—Chap. xv.

"How two monks of the order of Saint Bernard went out of the monastery without leave, and were drowned in a river."—Chap. xvi.

"How a knight devoted to Our Lady, being decapitated, could not die without confession and without repentance."—Chap. xvii.

"How a pilgrim went to Rome for his devotion, and found a skull that spoke without a body."—Chap. xix.

"How a man much devoted to the Mother of Christ, although innocent, was without reason sentenced to death, and how he was assisted by her."—Chap. xxii.

"How a luxurious man, for reverence of Our Lady, would not sin with any women having the name of Mary."—Chap. xxiii.

"How a wicked man, with every crime he could commit, nevertheless daily worshipped the Mother of Christ."—Chap. xxv.

"How a youth would go a voyage with the King of France, fell into the sea, and was saved by the Mother of Christ."—Chap. xxx.

"How a Bishop devoted to Our Lady, cut off his hand for a carnal pleasure he had in his heart."—Chap. xxxix.

"How a Christian woman had a Pagan husband, who became a faithful Christian by the merit of Our Lady."—Chap. xxxxi.

"How a man devoted to the Virgin Mary worshipped her every day, and by the operation of the Demon, sinned ever, and yet by her mercy he was saved."—Chap. lii.

"How a woman, instigated by the Devil, committed a carnal sin with her son, and

how she was delivered by the Mother of Jesus Christ."—Chap. liiii.

"How a devout woman, by the instigation and deceit of the Demon, left her husband, and fled with a pious priest!"—Chap. lviii.

"How a Jew, having been taken by thieves and bound, was set at liberty by the glorious Virgin Mary, &c."—Chap. lxx.

Such is the nature of this strange work, which shews the abominable depravities of the Romish religion, and that every sin could be absolved by faith in the Virgin!

To gratify curiosity, a few chapters are here inserted. The following is a translation of Chap. vi.

"How a Young Virgin saluted every day 150 times, the glorious Virgin Mary.

"There was a Young Virgin that saluted every day 150 times, the Mother of Christ. One day she appeared and said, 'O my daughter! thy salutations please me much, and particularly when thou sayest, 'Domine tecum,' then it seems that I have my child in my arms. Therefore I announce to thee that thou oughtest to say this oration more devoutly, and not say it too fast. From that time the girl saluted the Mother of Christ only 100 times a day, and so persevering in her devotion, merited after her death to the glory of eternal life, by the merits of the glorious Virgin Mary, which be ever glorified. Amen."

Chap. xxxxi. relates how a merchant, before setting out for Constantinople, recommended his wife and children to the protection of the Virgin Mary. During his absence, one of the servants, instigated by the Devil, attempted to rob and murder them with a sword, when incontinently losing his sight and senses, he wounded himself on the head, &c.

In the present time, when many a young girl without fortune finds some difficulty of getting a husband, the following account of a young virgin refusing a good match may be deemed a curiosity —

"How a holy virgin, devoted to our Lady, plucked out her eyes to preserve her virginity for the love of Our Lady."—Chap. li.

"In France there was a gentle and beautiful girl, who for the honour and respect for the Virgin Mary, promised faithfully to preserve her virginity. It came to pass one day, she was seen by a Count, who was a great lord, who had a strong inclination to take her for a wife. He sent a message to announce the same to her; she would not consent, saying that she was espoused to Our Lord, and had consecrated to him her

virginity. And she immediately fled to a monastery to Our Lady, and faithfully served Christ. But the Count, strongly instigated by the Demon, became very troublesome. Therefore the girl was very uneasy; she implored y<sup>e</sup> assistance of the glorious Virgin Mary. But the Count, disturbed with evil lust, sent one of his servants to the monastery, to entice her to worldly pleasure. Then this Virgin of Christ said to the servant; 'I pray you tell me why does the Count molest me so much, seeing that according to my state and situation, I ought not to match with him.' The servant replied, how the beauty of her fine eyes had inflamed the Count to love her. Then said the Virgin of Christ to the servant, 'I pray you wait till I have prepared a fine present which thou shalt carry to thy Lord from me;' and moving quickly, she went before the image of Our Lady, and weeping, devoutly recommended herself, saying 'O glorious Virgin Mary, sooner would I lose my eyes for thy love than stain my virginity;' and so thinking ardently, she plucked out her eyes, and sent them enveloped in a certain white bread and from her part as a present to the Count. The servant after having received the present, carried it directly to his lord, not knowing what it was. The Count, upon seeing this, with much grief and remorse would never more molest the Holy Virgin of Christ; who to preserve her virginity could sustain so much pain and sorrow as to pluck out her eyes. And therefore the Mother of Mercy comforted her several times, and in a short time so moved her soul to enjoy with her the blessed kingdom. Amen."

As a specimen of the style of the work, I shall conclude this communication with Chapter ix. in the original language.

"Come il Demonio spinse uno depinctore per parlo cadere: perche lui depingeva la figura de la Nostra Donna molto bella.—Capitula IX.

"Una Volta havendo uno depinctore depincta una bella figura de la gloriosa Virgine Maria in una chiesa: venne a lui el Demonio e disse, 'Perche depingi tu costei cosi bella e mi me depingi cosi bruto. Respose el depinctore, 'Perche costei e la piu bella e la piu gloriosa Madonna che fosse mai in cielo o in terra: e tu sei la piu bruta e la piu vituperosa bestia che potesse mai pensare o trovare.' Indegnato allora el Demonio lo volse fare cadere per amazarlo: e spinsolo. Ma la figura de la Nostra Donna la quale lui depingeva cosi bella stendendo la mano lo retene: e non lo lasso cadere, e lo Demonio subito con grande rumore disparve. Poi lo depinctore rendete molte grazie a la gloriosissima Virgine Maria la quale sempre sia laudata e glorificata. Amen."

I. A. R.

MR. URBAN, *West Square, Nov. 3.*  
ON the opening of the *London University*, allow me, through the medium of your pages, to submit to the consideration of the Directors, whether it be not advisable to introduce *that Pronunciation* of the Latin Language which prevails all over the Continent, and may, in fact, be considered as the common language of all the civilized nations of Europe, except the—

*Penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.*

It is well known, that an Englishman's knowledge of Latin is of little or no use to him in foreign lands; where, in consequence of his *singular* and *preposterous* pronunciation of the three vowels, *A, E, and I*, he neither can make himself understood by the natives, nor understand them on his part; so that the English Latinist, whenever he goes beyond the narrow limits of his native isle, may pathetically exclaim, with Ovid—

*Barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intelligor ulli.*  
Trist. 5, 10, 37.

I conclude with a wish and a hope, that those who have the power of deciding in this case, will not suffer themselves to be influenced by *mauvaise honte*, but show themselves candidly disposed to

.....*quæ*  
*Imberbi didicere, senes perdenda faleri.*  
Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 84.

In your Magazine, Vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 223, there is a short essay of mine on the subject, together with some further remarks by another correspondent; to both which I respectfully invite the reader's attention. I am, &c.

JOHN CAREY.

In our last Magazine, p. 293, we gave an ample description of the University, with brief notices of the Introductory Lectures. The sanguine expectations we entertained of the success of the institution may be said to be already realized. It appears that the total number of Students on the 15th of Nov. amounted to 394, of whom, in the Latin, Greek, and Mathematical classes, there were between 60 and 70 Students each. There were between 70 and 80 in the Natural Philosophy class, and about 70 in that of Chymistry. There were not less than 120 Medical Students. In the class of English Law there were 85, a considerable proportion of whom consists of the articulated clerks of some of the most eminent solicitors in town. Since the 15th of Nov. to the present time, there has been an accession of near 100 Students.



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ST. ANNE'S CHURCH



St. Anne's Church, New York

## NEW CHURCHES.—No. XIX.

## STAINES CHURCH.

*Architect, Mr. J. B. Watson.*

**A** GREEABLY to our arrangement of presenting a series of views and descriptions of the New Churches and Chapels erected in and near the metropolis, we this month give a view of the New Parish Church of Staines.

Staines is a neat quiet town upon the high western road, about eighteen miles from London and four from Windsor. The church is seated on the north side of the town, near the river Thames, and within a short walk of the London Stone. The edifice is not perceived in passing through the town; but immediately after crossing the bridge and proceeding to Egham, it is seen to much advantage on the right hand side. The late church was a very ancient structure, and had greatly fallen to decay; so much so that a considerable part fell, with a tremendous crash, one Sunday during divine service: when fortunately no lives were lost. A general vestry and meeting of the parishioners having been called, it was agreed to petition Parliament to empower them to take down the body of the old church, build a new one, and to equalize the rates of the parish. An Act having been obtained, twenty-four trustees, consisting of the principal inhabitants of the town (including the Rev. Robert Govett, and the Rev. James Hearne, the Vicar and Curate, the former to be Chairman,) were chosen to carry the Act into execution, who determined upon inviting architects to submit designs for their inspection. Upwards of twenty were submitted, and after much consideration had been given to the various plans, the designs of Mr John Burges Watson, of 5, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, London, were unanimously approved of.

The foundation stone of this neat gothic structure was laid, according to the usual mode observed for the other new churches, on the 31st of March last, by the vicar, amidst a vast concourse of spectators, and the building will be completed by Christmas next. The dimensions of the inside are as follow,—65 feet long, 47 feet wide, and

*GENT. MAG. November, 1828.*

25 feet high to the ceiling; and there will be accommodation for 1048 persons—two-thirds being free seats. The chancel, which was built at the expense of the impropriator, is 22 feet long, 17 feet wide inside, and 16 feet high to the ceiling. The lower part of the old tower built by Inigo Jones in 1631 is to be preserved, and heightened 23 feet. There are two entrances into the church, and a vestry room. Catacombs have been erected under the church. The amount of the contracts is as follows—

|                     | £.  | s. | d. |
|---------------------|-----|----|----|
| Carpenter, &c.....  | 887 | 15 | 0  |
| Bricklayer, &c..... | 850 | 0  | 0  |
| Ironfounder,.....   | 198 | 18 | 0  |
| Mason,.....         | 278 | 12 | 0  |
| Painter,.....       | 143 | 10 | 0  |

£2358 15 0

The total expense, including the raising of the tower, and railing in the churchyard with iron rails, &c. will be under 4000*l*. If there were no other recommendation, the extreme economical expenditure we are sure will influence persons connected with church building to make choice of such an edifice. Its various details are judicious, of a pure gothic character, every part most substantial, and reflects much credit on the architect. There is to be a new bridge, which, together with the new church, will add greatly to the improvements of Staines.

MR. URBAN, *Cromford, Sept 11.*

**B**Y means of that interchange of opinions and sentiments, and those facilities which your Miscellany has so long afforded for obtaining the solution of doubts upon literary subjects, so much benefit has been pronounced, that I trust no apology will be necessary for requesting some information upon a point which has lately presented itself to my attention, and by which some embarrassment is occasioned in the compilation of certain biographical notices, which may perhaps, if completed, be found interesting to the public.

In Mr. Baker's History of Northamptonshire, p. ii p. 437, an anecdote of a nature in itself curious, and for which there can be no doubt Mr. B. had good authority, although he does not refer to it, represents Dr Nicholas Onley as having "annexed the impro-



priate rectory of Staverton to the vicarage," and proceeds to relate that "the Doctor's father is said to have attended as a porter to a tavern in the Strand; and a gentleman of the name of Onley wanting a porter, and old Onley being called, the gentleman was struck with the similarity of their names; and his inquiries respecting the porter's family, connexions, and situation, proving satisfactory, he adopted Nicholas his only son, sent him to Westminster School, and left him his fortune, part of which was the impropriate rectory and advowson of Staverton. The Doctor was elected from the foundation of Westminster School to Christ's Church College, Oxford, in 1658, was Master of the Savoy and Prebendary of Westminster, and died in 1724."

Upon this account may I be permitted to ground two or three questions, not dictated by any suspicion of want of accuracy or authenticity in regard to the passage cited: for the indefatigable industry of the writer of that statement sufficiently secures him, at least in my mind, from any such imputation; but for the purpose of reconciling some seemingly conflicting evidence to be elsewhere met with. But that this may be brought fairly to the test, I must in the first place remark that in the pedigree of Onley of Catesby, in the History of Northamptonshire, Edward Onley, esq. (who succeeded to the estate on the death of his uncle Sir Edward, s. p. in 1638) is said to have "sold Catesby:" and to have died in 1664-5, leaving a daughter Margaret, who was married to George Vernon of Sudbury, co. Derby. In the accompanying account of the family, when speaking of this Edward Onley, esq. nephew and heir-at-law of Sir Edward, &c. he is expressly said to have been the person "by whom Catesby was sold to John Parkhurst, esq."

Now I beg leave to say that I have before me the copy of an indenture dated 11 Dec. 22 Car. II., by which George Vernon of Sudbury, com. Derby, esq. conveys to Nicholas Onley of Catesby, com. North'ton, esq. and others, for 1800*l.*, "the manor or lordship of Catesby, and the rectory or parsonage impropriate of Staverton, alias Starton, a messuage or farm and lands in Staverton, and the manor of Hellidon."

Yet in the "Parochial History of Hellidon," the Historian of Northamptonshire states, that Thomas, son and heir of George Marriott, who was born about 1600, "or his immediate successor, alienated that manor to the Onleys, of which family both Catesby and Hellidon were purchased by John Parkhurst, esq." [Baker's History of Northampton, p. 397.] If the period of such alienation could be ascertained, it might explain this discrepancy: but at present I cannot but suspect some error either in the authorities upon which Mr. Baker has founded his relation, or in the sources whence have arisen the tradition respecting Dr. Onley, if not in both.

In the indenture above-mentioned, both manors of Catesby and Hellidon appear to have been conveyed at the same time, to *Nicholas Onley*, by Vernon, who had married the heiress of Edward Onley; and who sold them in 1670, some years after the death of the latter:—not Onley himself. And Nicholas Onley, to whom those manors were, according to the authority of this instrument, so conveyed, is styled *esquire*: which, although not incompatible with his having taken his Master's degree in 1664, might rather lead to the supposition that he was not then in holy orders, if he were in reality the same Nicholas whose fortunate advancement has been already noticed:—and yet Nicholas Onley was installed Prebendary of Westminster, 17th July, 1672, according to Le Neve, [Fasti, p. 373.] and is designated S. T. P. I have purposely copied the different modes of spelling the name by Le Neve, in order to remark that amongst the Oxford graduates he is entered as *Nich. Onely*: and it does not appear when or where he obtained his doctor's degree, unless he was that Nicholas *Onley*, who was so created at Cambridge, *per literas Regias*, in 1671:—which was most probably the fact.

According to the pedigree of Onley, as inserted in Mr. Baker's History, p. 287, Edward Onley, who died in 1664-5, was the last of *that family* seated at Catesby.

Who then was Edward Onley of Catesby, esq. party to a deed dated 29 Sept. 22 Car. II.; to which Sir Henry Delves, of Dodington, co. Cest. bart., Thomas Delves, esq. his son and heir, were also parties, as well as Tho. Townsend of Catesby; by which deed

the manor, advowson, and rectory of Plumpton in Northamptonshire, with other lands, &c. were conveyed for 10,300*l.*?

Was this Edward Onley the son of Nicholas Onley before-mentioned, and who was called *esquire* within less than two years before he was D.D. and Prebendary of Westminster; and who is not only so entitled in the indenture before quoted, but in other documents; and by his name of Nich. Onley of Catesby, *esq.* conveyed to Francis Watson of Willesden, *co.* Middlesex, *esq.* the manor of Plumpton?

Who was that Edward Onley of Catesby to whom Martin Hardrett of Streatham, *co.* Surrey, *esq.* and others, in consideration of a certain sum of money, conveyed, in 1649, the manor of Hellidon *cum pert.* in Northamptonshire?

Was he that Edward who married Margaret Stanton, and who was father of Margaret Vernon? If so, and he died in 1664-5, as appears by Mr. Baker's pedigree, he could not have been party to the indenture of 29 Sept. 22 Car. II., with Sir Henry Delves, *bart.*, Tho. Delves, and the other persons mentioned therein.

If Nicholas Onley, whether *esquire* or D.D., purchased of Vernon, it must be presumed that Catesby was not sold by Edward Onley, and that it was not a part of the fortune which tradition reports to have been bequeathed to that Nicholas Onley who was "Master of the Savoy and Prebendary of Westminster," by the gentleman of "the name of Onley," whose accidental inquiry led to the adoption of this fortunate divine. Perhaps some explanation may be obtained by a continuation of the Onley pedigree from Thomas Onley, uncle of Edward and Richard, and devisee in remainder, and this favour, or any other elucidation of what appears at present very obscure, will be much esteemed, together with any further particulars in addition to those already mentioned respecting Dr. Onley of Westminster.

E. LYON.

Mr. Baker having expressed, in his account of Braunston, some uncertainty respecting the intermediate possessors of that manor between the Isham family and the Webbs, it may not be altogether impertinent to mention that the manor of Warkworth,

Braunston, and Farndon in Northamptonshire, with messuages and lands there; and in Overthorpe, Nethurst, Huscote, Grimsbury, Middleton Cheney, Chacombe, Manton St. Lawrence, Wappenham, Whittlebury, Eyden, Woodford, and Badby, &c. &c. were in the reign of Charles the Second, conveyed by one indenture between George Holman of Warkworth, *esq.* to Ambrose Holbech and another, of which, as that circumstance is unnoticed by his predecessor Mr. Bridges, it may be satisfactory to him to be informed, as it will explain some passages in the last-mentioned author, which, for want of attention to it, are very obscure.

Mr. URBAN, *Wallingford, Oct. 25.*

A NEW account having appeared in some of the public prints, respecting the late disinterment of Hampden, differing in some particulars from the former statement, as it appeared in your Magazine for August (pp. 125, 6), pray indulge me with an opportunity of adding a remark or two, to those which I addressed to you on the subject of the original narrative.

It seems that Lord Nugent still adheres to the opinion before expressed, of the identity of the body; notwithstanding the doubts acknowledged to have been entertained by some of the parties present at the exhumation, and the observations noticed to have been made upon that affair in your Sept. Magazine, p. 198. The writer of the additional account gives the following reasons for this confidence, and infers from them that there can be no grounds for doubts being longer entertained about the matter.

1st. That the Earl of Buckinghamshire has been lately heard to declare that his lordship entertains a similar opinion.

2dly. That *all* the coffins in the chancel at Hampden were examined, and from the dates and initials upon them, it was clear that none of the others (besides that which was opened) contained the body of the patriot.

3dly. That no other coffin besides that was covered with *crimson* velvet:—and,

4thly. That, being found close to the monument erected in memory of his wife,—this must necessarily remove all doubt.

To these several reasons in their order permit me to reply:—

1st. That Lord Buckinghamshire, who certainly never saw Hampden Church until his ancestor had been buried at least a hundred and fifty years, cannot be imagined by any rule of argument to know more of the identity of the body, than those who saw "*both arms cut off with a pen-knife,*" and yet are admitted by the new narrative to have still entertained doubts.

2dly. That even if *all* the coffins besides that which was opened had dates and initials upon them (which can scarcely be believed), yet as the one in question had neither date nor initial, nor any other mark whereby it could be known to contain the remains of Hampden, no legitimate inference could have been drawn from such a circumstance.

3dly. That being covered with *crimson* velvet (although perhaps crimson may be the appropriate livery of a Patriot) can scarcely be considered a satisfactory proof that was Hampden's coffin, even by the *searchers* themselves: because they would then surely have mentioned the important fact in regard to *colour*, which was not noticed in the original account!

4thly. In regard to the place in which the body was found:—there has been either a manifest error or a positive contradiction, which by no means strengthens the belief of identity in the minds of those who still presume to doubt. The original statement described the grave to have been "under the western window," "near the tablet to the memory of his beloved wife," and this information is made introductory to the following remark:—"Without positive proof, it was reasonable to suppose that he would be interred near his adored partner, and this being found *at her feet*, it was unanimously agreed that the lid should be cut open," &c. The last statement says that it was found close to the monument, and thence that the identity is further proven.

Now, Mr. Urban, the mural tablet which is inscribed to the memory of Hampden's first wife is between the windows: that is eastward of the western window. It is several feet above the pavement: therefore, the words "close to it," must without quibbling be understood to mean below it. There

it might be reasonable to suppose that Mrs. Hampden's corpse might be found: but if the Patriot were in reality placed at her feet, how could his coffin be discovered under the western window, unless her feet were placed where her head should have been? This I am not willing to suppose, because it would have been at variance with general custom; the feet being I believe in almost every instance placed towards the east. Rather than admit the probability of such a deviation from usual custom, I would suppose the heads of the examiners turned topsy-turvy, or that they could not distinguish the east from the west. If then this were the body of Hampden, and found under the *western* window, it could not have been close to the monument, nor at the feet of "his beloved wife:" at least of that wife for whom the monument was erected. His *second* wife was buried at Hampden also. Where were her remains? His eldest son, John Hampden, was buried at Hampden about a year or two years before him. [See Noble's Memoirs of Cromwell, vol. ii. p. 105, for an account of his death.] Another John Hampden was buried in 1696. He was not a patriot, but an adherent of the Duke of Monmouth. Several more John Hampdens were buried at Hampden. It would be as useless to cite the period of their respective deaths, as it would be silly to believe that *all* their coffins were examined; because some of them have slabs over their remains: but it is not impertinent to add that *tradition* assigns the nave not the chancel as the spot of the Patriot's interment: with what degree of probability I will not pretend to determine, unless that Hampden, though he inherited the estate, never resided at Hampden but in his childhood: certainly after his marriage at Pyrton, where he was married to Miss Symeon.

One word more about the credibility of his being buried with great pomp and a numerous procession;—that is, the whole of the Earl of Essex's army, then having their head-quarters at Thame, who sang psalms all the way to Hampden, and all the way

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\* "The Lady Lætitia Vachel, second wife of John Hampden, esq. who was brought from Coley [Cowley] by Reading, and buried 29 March, 1666."



back again,—the day next following that on which he died, either at Thame or eight or ten miles farther from Hampden than that town. Surely, a man must have an overflowing faith to believe it. If any noble lord or great patriot should happen to die at Thame for example, to say nothing of the little villages of Chalgrave and Pyrton, and should desire to be buried in like manner, at an equal distance and with correspondent ceremonials,—in time of peace, in the reign of the king that now is, and with the roads in a far more favourable state for conveyance: only let it be insisted that he shall have the trappings of crimson velvet, and the four coffins, of lead, &c. even without a plate or initials thereon,—I verily believe that sufficient velvet of the colour which adorns the narrative could not be found in the town; nor that workmen could be collected capable of effecting with sufficient dispatch the necessary preparations. Even if I could give credit to all this, I must greatly undervalue the generalship of Essex and the Parliamentarians, who, if their whole army were sent to Hampden on the occasion, must have left their quarters very much exposed to another such attack as that by which they had so lately been deprived of their great champion.

Whether the body exhumated were that of the Patriot or not, upon revising the narrative I cannot but say that the arguments and the facts by which its identity are assumed to be proven, are *alike inconclusive*. At the same time, if it were indeed the body of that great man, what arguments or what circumstances can excuse, much more justify, the miserable mutilation of his sacred remains?

JOHN DE ALTA RIPA.

P. S. In Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. iv. p. 478, n., amongst the publications of the celebrated John Wilkes is "An Account of Hampden's Death, in which he differs from Lord Clarendon and all other historians, in describing his wound as not coming from the Enemy."

Where are Mr. Wilkes's remarks to be found? Was this in allusion to Horace Walpole's story about the pistol, and Sir Robert Pye's narrative?

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

**P**RESUMING that the Gazettes of the 17th century are not very fa-

miliar to most readers, I beg leave to submit a few miscellaneous extracts from the advertisements for insertion in your pages. In making the selection, I have chiefly had in view the manners of the times, and such particulars as may illustrate the state of the arts.

**LICENSES.** 1673, May 19. Advertisement. That all Justices of the Peace and others his Majesties Officers, whom it may concern, do take care that all persons that present publicly any Ployes, Shows, or operations upon any Stage, &c. may produce their Licence under the hand and seal of *Thomas Killegrew*, Esquire, now Master of the Revels, and in case they want Licences, that they may be laid hold on, and the said Mr. Killegrew certified of the same.

**HERALDRY.** 1677, May 7. There is newly published a set of Armorial Cards, comprising in a methodical method the whole body of Heraldry, with Rules sufficient to instruct any Gentleman in the knowledge of the said art, and blazoning any Coat of Arms usually born. The price 12d. and if illustrated in colours, 10s. a pair. Sold by Mr. *Henry Brome*, Bookseller, at the Gun, by the west end of St. Paul's, and by other booksellers.

**DRYDEN.** 1678, March 25. All for Love; or, The World well Lost, a Tragedy, as it is acted at the Theatre Royal, and written in imitation of *Shakespeare's* stile. By John Dryden, servant to his Majesty. Sold by H. Herringman, at the Blue Anchor in the Lower Walk of the New Exchange.

Query. Is this tragedy said anywhere else to have been written in *Shakespeare's* style?

**IBID.** 1679, Dec. 29. Whereas, *John Dreyden*, esq. was on Thursday, the 18th instant, at night, barbarously assaulted and wounded in *Rose-street*, in *Covent-garden*, by divers men unknown, if any person shall make discovery of the said offenders to the said Mr. Dreyden, or to any Justice of the Peace, he shall not only receive fifty pounds, which is deposited in the hands of Mr. *Blanchard*, Goldsmith, next door to *Temple bar*, for the said purpose; but if he be a principal or an accessory in the said fact himself, his Majesty is graciously pleased to promise him his pardon for the same.

**AUCTIONS—SIR K. DIGBY.** 1679, March 18. BIBLIOTHECA DIGBYANA.

or, the Libraries of the learned Sir *Kenelm Digby*, and the Right Honourable *George*, late Earl of *Bristol*, will be exposed to Sale by way of Auction, on Monday the 19th day of April next, at the *Golden Lyon*, over against the *Queen's Head Tavern* in *Paternoster-row*. The Catalogues are delivered by *Henry Brome*, at the *Gun*, and *Benjamin Tooke*, at the *Ship*, in *St. Paul's Church-yard*.

AN ELEPHANT. 1683, Aug. 6. These are to give notice, that at Captain *Francis Willsher's* at *Deptford*, is an Elephant to be sold.

A RHINOCEROS. 1684, Oct. 13. A very strange beast, called a RHYNOCEROS, lately brought from the East Indies, being the first that ever was in England, is daily to be seen at the *Bell Savage Inn* on *Ludgate-hill*, from nine o'clock in the morning till eight at night.

JAMES II. 1684, Feb. 10. *Newport [Pagnet]*, in *Buckinghamshire*. Yesterday his Majesty was proclaimed here with great joy and duty. Tomorrow the like will be done at *Stony Stratford*, and on Monday [16th] at *Olney*.

THE POST OFFICE. 1685, Sept. 28. On the 29th instant a Post will be sent from the General Letter Office in London, to *Edgeworth [Edgeware]*, to *Barkehamsted*, by way of *Hemsted*, to *Ailsbury*, by way of *Tring*, and to *Buckingham*, on the usual Post nights, three times a week, and return in like manner the usual Post days.

HISTORICAL CARDS. 1685, Dec. 3. A new Pack of Cards, representing (in curious lively figures) the two late Rebellions throughout the whole course thereof in both Kingdoms. Price one Shilling. Sold by *D. Brown*, at the *Black Swan and Bible*, without *Temple-bar*, and *A. Jones*, at the *Flying Horse* in *Fleet-street*, near *St. Dunstan's Church*.

By the *two* rebellions, are probably meant those of *Monmouth* and *Argyle*.

THE RHINOCEROS. 1685, March 22. These are to give notice, that this strange beast, called the Rhynoceros, will be sent beyond Sea, and therefore will not be seen in this City after the 14th of April next, which it may be in the mean time at the *Bell Savage* on *Ludgate-hill*.

This animal appears by another advertisement to have been purchased by *John Langley*, merchant, of *Islington*.

OTWAY. 1686, Oct. 29. Whereas Mr. Thomas Otway, some time before his death, made four Acts of a Play; whoever can give notice in whose hands the Copy lies, either of Mr. Thomas Betterton, or Mr. William Smith, at the Theatre Royal, shall be well rewarded for his pains.

LONDON CRIES. 1688, March 22. There is now published the Cries and Habits of London, newly drawn after the Life, in great variety of Actions, curiously engraven upon fifty Copperplates, fit for the ingenious and lovers of art. Printed and sold by *P. Tempest*, over against *Somerset-house*, in the Strand.

Many of the characters delineated in these plates, are mentioned by *Granger* in his *Biographical History of England*.

Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

Mr. URBAN,  
WITHOUT pretending to understand the precise nature or object of the Brunswick Clubs now being established in various parts of the country, or presuming to anticipate their political effects, it is at least evident that their supporters *intend well*. It may perhaps, therefore, be doubted whether the resolutions which have hitherto appeared as the result of such meetings, go far enough. They appear merely to be an avowal of attachment to principles of religion and policy of which no doubts can be entertained, in regard to those who thus associate, and who cannot be of the number of persons who are indisposed (from whatsoever cause) to the Established Church, or to a Protestant Government. I therefore hope it may not be ill-timed to send you the annexed copy of the declaration of the Association of Oxfordshire, in 1745, which I believe to be a very great curiosity (and apparently is not preserved in your valuable series), having myself never met with any other of the circulars which were then distributed, besides that from which the following is transcribed. It is printed on an ordinary folio page, and was found amongst the papers of a Baronet lately deceased, the son of one of the subscribers. Amongst the names will be recognized many still connected with Oxfordshire and the adjacent counties, and the relatives and descendants of the parties may be pleased to see the noble example set by their ancestry: whilst others may perhaps find

something in the reflection, that those men who offered their *lives and fortunes* in defence of their Sovereign, their Laws, and their Religion, may at least deserve to be classed amongst, if not elevated above, the rank of many whose names are invidiously brought forward on the present occasion, and celebrated as the Friends of Liberty. G.L.

"An authentic copy of the Association entered into by the *Nobility, Gentlemen, and Clergy* of the County of Oxford, at the time of the late unnatural Rebellion in the year 1745, together with the names of all the persons who subscribed thereto.

"Whereas there is now a horrid and unnatural Rebellion formed and carried on in Scotland by Papists and other wicked and traitorous persons, countenanced by the old and inveterate enemies of our Religion and liberties, in order to dethrone his Majesty King George, the only rightful and lawful King of these Realms, in room of a popish

Pretender; We the Lord Lieutenant, Nobility, Lord Bishops, Justices of Peace, Clergy, Gentlemen Freeholders, and others, of the County of Oxford, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being deeply sensible that in times so full of danger and treasonable practices, an union of our hearts and best endeavours is requisite for his Majesty's safety, and the public good of our country, do voluntarily and willingly bind ourselves, and promise, That with our whole power, lives, and estates, we will assist each other in the support and defence of his Majesty's sacred person and government against the said Pretender, and all persons that shall attempt, act, counsel, or consent to any thing that shall tend to the harm of his Majesty King George, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, or any of their issue, or a subversion of his Majesty's Government. Dated at the Town-Hall in the city of Oxford, the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-five.

|                      |                           |                        |                       |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Marlborough.         | Wm. Friend, Clerk.        | Lewis Pryse.           | Nathaniel Bliss, Clk. |
| Jersey.              | Thomas Rollinson          | Edw. Clarke.           | Jo. Hunter, Clerk.    |
| Macclesfield.        | Wm. Stockwood, Clk.       | John Barrett.          | John Nabbs.           |
| Harcourt.            | John Burton, Clerk.       | John Pryor.            | Wm. Reynolds, Clk.    |
| North and Guilford.  | Wm. Newell, Clerk.        | Thomas Powell.         | Thomas Harris.        |
| Jona. Cope.          | John Raine.               | Lanc. Jackson, D.D.    | Francis Blandy.       |
| J. D'Oyly.           | Paul Elers.               | Francis Potter, Clerk. | William Norman.       |
| Edward Turner.       | Jos. Smith.               | John Wright.           | Thomas Godfrey.       |
| Tho. Wheate.         | Jo. Hunter, Clerk.        | Chs. D'Oyly.           | Edward Stone, Clk.    |
| E. Rudge.            | Edward Ryves.             | Fran. Heywood.         | Hen. Whitfield, Clk.  |
| Eus. Isham, D.D.     | Thomas Burton, D.D.       | Bartho. Hall.          | Tho. Paynton.         |
| Jo. Mather, D.D.     | James Luck, D.D.          | Ralph Church, Clk.     | G. Huddesford, Clk.   |
| L. Brodrick, D.D.    | Hen. Brooke, LL.D.        | Hen. Taylor, Clerk.    | John Shorter.         |
| J. Pardo, D.D.       | Anthony Apperley, Ck.     | John Loveday.          | Jos. Sellman.         |
| D. Gregory, D.D.     | Geo. Davis.               | R. Whistler.           | William Brooks.       |
| J. Lenthal.          | John Castle.              | Wm. Turton.            | Robert Buswell, Clk.  |
| Philip Powys.        | Benj. Holloway, Clk.      | Samuel Walker, Clk.    | C. Cottrell Dormer.   |
| Temple Stanyan.      | John Wallis.              | Wm. Bradshaw, Clk.     | Charles Cottrell.     |
| Charles Bowles.      | Tho. Lee, Clerk.          | S. Wheatland, Clk.     | John Martin.          |
| Tho. Blackall.       | John Eddowes, Clerk.      | Wm. Smith, Clerk.      | S. Greenhill.         |
| Geo. R. Carter.      | Wm. Wickham, Clerk.       | F. Mason.              | Fran. Webber, Clk.    |
| Richard Wykeham.     | Thos. Deekerson, Clk.     | O. Jones, Clerk.       | Fran. Wise, Clerk.    |
| Jo. Travell.         | John Morton, jun.         | John D'Oyly, Clerk.    | J. Conybeare, D.D.    |
| Ang. Schutz.         | Tho. Trollope.            | Tho. Coxeter.          | Phil. Barton, LL.D.   |
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| Francis Clarke.      | Len. Michell, Clerk.      | Aug. Butt.             | Denton Boate.         |
| Tho. Aubrey.         | John Coker.               | Sam. Thornbury, Clk.   | T. Fanshaw, D.D.      |
| Tho. Hunt, D.D.      | Hen. Boyle.               | Thomas Sayer.          | F. Trotman.           |
| Jas. Edgecumbe, D.D. | O. Jones, Clerk.          | John Wyatt.            | Thomas Woods, Clk.    |
| Anthony Keck.        | Chas. Taylor.             | Robert Benn, D.D.      | Thos. Weeksy, Clk.    |
| Jos. Smith, D.D.     |                           |                        |                       |

MT. URBAN, *Summerlands, Nov. 2.*  
**T**HE pages of History evince fully that from national prejudices long cherished, much human misery, in various shapes, has arisen. Not only wars, but also many fatal private contests and animosities, have been occasioned by a despicable indulgence in

unchristian feelings, which are generated by the worst part of our nature. This was the fertile source of perpetual warfare between England and Scotland; and even subsequently to the Union between two estimable nations, domestic wars occurred, to be ascribed partly to attachment to the progenitors



of the Royal Family on the throne. In this country, the Scottishman and the Highlander are always confounded, while in fact they are as distinct as speaking a different language, and having different manners and customs, can constitute a difference. The Scotch language is a dialect of English; while the Celtic, still spoken in the Highlands, is one of the most ancient, and, as I proved in a former paper, in a great measure the parent of the Greek and Latin. It was the language found by the Romans in the south of England, from which they drove the inhabitants into Wales, where a dialect of the Celtic is still in use, as well as in Ireland; and more imperfectly in the north-west of France and Spain. I frequently recommended the establishment of Celtic Professorships in two of the Scottish Universities; or otherwise, in the course of a couple of centuries, as what is termed civilization advances, every true trace of this original and energetic language must be lost.

I well recollect my arrival in London, about half a century ago, on my way to India; and the disapprobation expressed in the streets of my Tartan dress; but now I see with satisfaction this variegated Highland manufacture prevalent as a favourite and tasteful costume, from the humble cottage to the superb castle. To Sir Walter Scott's elegant and fascinating writings we are to ascribe this wonderful revolution in public sentiment. He, with an uncommon felicity of style peculiarly his own, and with a happy display of the heroic incidents and characters found in the histories of our Island, has so conciliated feelings formerly at variance, and has, with admirable talent, created so much mutual sympathy and relative estimation, that the effect has been complete, not only in eradicating the sad prejudices that unfortunately long prevailed, but in substituting an increasing and reciprocal esteem. I judge greatly from the unqualified praises bestowed on this highly-gifted writer, not only in this country, but with one accord on the whole continent of Europe, where multiplied editions of works of such singular merit in their description have been printed and circulated far and wide. All can justly say, that many hours which would have been otherwise passed in

the dull and monotonous routine of ordinary life, have been enlivened, and interestingly occupied in the perusal of volumes where fact and fiction are so skilfully and beautifully blended, as to lead the mind of the gratified reader completely captive.

The Germans, who excel in a species of composition where deep pathos and genuine humour are finely contrasted, give the palm in favour of our *Great Known*; and the lively French, distinguished by elegant literature, acknowledge the influence possessed by "Le Grand Romancier," over the best feelings of the heart. He has thrown a captivating charm and grace round his finely-imagined female characters, from the fair Saxon Rowena, to the gentle, but heroic, Flora Macyvere. They are all such as he has inimitably described his Lady of the Lake. Never were female form and beauty more strikingly introduced, than in the instance of this graceful figure.

"And ne'er did Grecian pencil trace,  
A Nymph, a Naiad, or a Grace,  
Of finer form, or lovelier face."

It is much to be lamented, that the fine poetry of Byron must ever have a gloom cast over much of it by the vein of immorality pervading several parts of writings, otherwise characterised by much beauty and energy. The following lines of this eminent poet are, nearly to a similar tune, not inferior to the preceding.

"Soft as the memory of buried love,  
Pure as the prayer which childhood wafts  
above."

Often have I seen in circulating libraries the bashful maiden in her teens, and the bold dowager, approaching to her climacteric, expressing differently no small impatience to obtain the requisite volume of "Scott's last work." I have gone beyond this; and by anticipation have engaged the first perusal of any thing from Sir Walter. What then remains to be done? why, at least, what ought to be done; that it is incumbent on the inhabitants of this renowned and wealthy island, to offer to Sir Walter Scott some valuable mark of gratitude and esteem, imitating their judicious Sovereign, who has conferred on high literary merit a well deserved title, flowing from the fountain of honour.

JOHN MACDONALD.

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SEALS OF THE TOWN OF GRIMSBY



*The Common Seal*



*The Mayor Seal*



Mr. URBAN,

Great Grimsby,  
Oct. 13.

**I** SEND you copies of two ancient seals belonging to the town of Grimsby, taken from actual impressions of the originals which are now lost. The larger one contains the history of Gryme, the reputed founder of Grimsby, whose legend is as follows, Gryme was a native of Denmark, where he gained a precarious livelihood by fishing and piracy; but having accidentally been driven into the Humber by a furious storm, he landed on the Lincolnshire coast, and finding a capacious haven accommodated to his pursuits, he founded a colony, which was soon increased in its dimensions by natives of his own land, and he succeeded in establishing a lucrative traffic with the countries bordering on the Baltic Sea. In process of time he realized an abundance of wealth, and was the chief governor of the colony which bore his own name. It so happened that during one of his mercantile excursions, he had the good fortune to save a young Danish prince named Havloc from imminent danger of shipwreck; who in return procured for his preserver and the town which he had built, many honours and privileges from both the Danish and English courts, for Havloc established an interest with the latter by marrying Goldesburgh, the King's daughter. The Danish monarch granted to the men of Grimsby an immunity from tolls at the port of Elsinour, which they still possess, and from the English government Gryme received a charter of enfranchisement. This happened in the ninth century. So runs the legend which is displayed on the larger seal. Here we see Gryme, who is represented as a man of gigantic stature, armed with a sword and shield in his character of a Danish pirate, and on one side stands his protégé Havloc, with a battle-axe in his left hand, and in his right a ring, which he presents to a lady with a crown and sceptre on the other side of Gryme, whom we know from the inscription to be Goldesburgh, the English princess to whom he was united in marriage. Over the head of Gryme is the hand of safety by which Havloc was preserved, and round the whole is this circumscription, SIGILLUM : COMMUNITATIS : GRIMEBYE. This seal

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has not been used by the Corporation since about the middle of the seventeenth century; but has been recently adopted by the Grimsby Haven Company. The only additional vestige remaining in Grimsby of the above legend, is a boundary stone which marks the division between the town of Grimsby and the hamlet of Wellow, and is called *Havloc's Stone*.

The small seal represents a boar-hunt, and is circumscribed, SIGILLUM : MAJORITATIS : DE : GRIMESBYE. In early times of baronial state the boar's head was esteemed a noble and a princely dish. This luxury was introduced to the royal board with great state and solemnity amidst the floating of banners and the sound of trumpets; and in the seats of learning it was ushered in with minstrelsy. Conformably with these customs, an old tradition existing within the town of Grimsby asserts that every burgess, at his admission to the freedom of the borough, anciently presented to the mayor a boar's head, or an equivalent in money when the animal could not be procured. In these times boar-hunting was a very prevalent and favourite amusement with the inhabitants of Grimsby; and the lord of the manor of the adjacent village of Bradley, by his tenure, was obliged to keep a supply of these animals in his woods, for the entertainment of the Mayor and Burgesses; and an annual hunting match was officially proclaimed on some particular day after the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. In the midst of these extensive woods the sport was followed with avidity; and seldom indeed did the assembled train fail to bring down a leash of noble boars, when were designed for a public entertainment on the following day. At this feast, the newly elected Mayor took his seat at the head of the table, which contained the whole body corporate, and the principal gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood; and the chief dishes were the three boars' heads, two of which were placed before the Mayor, and the third opposite the Marshall who was seated at the foot of the table. Hence probably the origin of the present seal of the Corporation, a chevron between three boars' heads, which is in fact but a modification of the primitive Mayor's seal, substituted when the custom of

hunting the boar was finally relinquished.

The Corporation, with a most laudable zeal for the benefit of their successors, appear to have omitted no opportunity of making ample provision of other delicate viands, besides brawn, for their annual celebrations. The counterpart of a lease is in my possession, by which in the year 1607, "the Mayor, Coroner, Balyse, and Chamberlaines, with the consent of the burgesses at large," demised to "the Lord Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, a p'ce or p'cell of grounde, &c. for fysh poundes, &c. &c. To hold, &c. froine the feste of the appostles Phillip and James now laste paste untill the full ende and terme of one thousand yeares .....yeldeing and payinge therefore yerely during the tearme aforesaid unto the Maior and Burgesses, and their successors, one penny of lawfull Englishe money att the feaste of St. Michaell the Archangell onely, and one *fatt bucke in the summer season yearley*, during the tearme aforesaid."

It may afford some gratification to the present burgesses of Grimsby to reflect how handsomely their predecessors catered for their annual entertainment; and although they do not reap the benefit of this sumptuous stipulation, their gratitude is no less due to those worthy personages, who, with genuine corporation feeling, endeavoured to secure, as a public blessing, an abundant supply of this delicious food to be a standing dish at the Mayor's feasts, for the exhaustless period of a thousand years. The names of these considerate burgesses were, Barnard Cotton, *Mayor*; John Kingstone, gent. and Edward Jackson, *Coroners*; Gabriel Jackson and Moyse Cooke, *Bailiffes*; and Edward Heaton and Christopher Cocker, *Chamberlains*.

This was followed up shortly afterwards by another lease, equally provident. The Corporation let the ferry between Grimsby and Hull for a certain period commencing 20th of June, 1620, to William Hallington, at an annual rent of "*one good and well fed brawne* on the feast day of St. John the Baptist; and *one quarter of well-fed ox beef*, and twenty shillings, on the feast day of St. Thomas."

GEO. OLIVER.

#### CUSTOM OF BARRING-OUT.

**O**F the many strange customs which prevailed among our mediæval

ancestors, and which of late years have rapidly fallen into desuetude, that of *Barring-out*, as it is called, appears the most irreconcilable to the habits and sentiments of modern times. To a scholastic disciplinarian of the Metropolis, the custom would appear outrageous, and almost incredulous. It reminds us of the Roman Saturnalia of old, when masters, for a certain time, were subservient to their servants and slaves.

Hutchinson, in his *History of Cumberland*, vol. ii. p. 322, when speaking of the parish of Bromfield, thus adverts to the practice of *Barring-out*:

"Till within the last twenty or thirty years, it had been a custom, time out of mind, for the scholars of the Free-school of Bromfield, about the beginning of Lent, or in the more expressive phraseology of the country, at Fasting's Even, to *bar out* the master; i. e. to depose and exclude him from his school, and keep him out for three days. During the period of this expulsion, the doors of the citadel, the school, were strongly barricadoed within: and the boys, who defended it like a besieged city, were armed, in general, with bore-tree, or elder pop-guns. The master, meanwhile, made various efforts, both by force and stratagem, to regain his lost authority. If he succeeded, heavy tasks were imposed, and the business of the school was resumed and submitted to; but it more commonly happened that he was repulsed and defeated. After three days' siege, terms of capitulation were proposed by the master, and accepted by the boys. These terms were summed up in an old formula of Latin Leonine verses; stipulating what hours and times should, for the year ensuing, be allotted to study, and what to relaxation and play. Securities were provided by each side for the due performance of these stipulations: and the paper was then solemnly signed both by master and scholars."

Brand, when noticing the subject in his *Popular Antiquities*, quotes the above passage from Hutchinson, and says, it was "a custom that having now fallen into disuse, will soon be totally forgotten." Brand was certainly mistaken in this assertion. In Cumberland the custom still prevails, and is not likely soon to be forgotten. To my certain knowledge it has taken place at Scotby, Wetherall, Warwick, &c. within the last ten years; and I understand that the practice is still occasionally enforced. I have been informed by a young friend, who left Scotby school a very few years ago, that he had been frequently engaged

in these affairs. He stated that when the master was barred-out, the written orders for the holidays, &c. were put through the key-hole of the school door, with a request for the master to sign them, which, after some hesitation and a few threats, he generally consented to. On one occasion, however, he forced his way through the window; but was instantly expelled, *vi et armis*, and his coat tail burnt to pieces by squibs and blazing paper.

Brand mentions the custom as being very prevalent in the city of Durham, and other places in the county, as Houghton-le-Spring, Thornton, &c.

A writer in your Magazine, vol. xxi. p. 1170, mentioning some local customs of Westmoreland and Cumberland, remarks,

"In September or October, the master is locked out of the school by the scholars, who, previous to his admittance, give an account of the different holidays for the ensuing year, which he promises to observe, and signs his name to the Orders, as they are called, with two bondsmen. The return of these signed Orders is the signal of capitulation, the doors are immediately opened; beef, beer, and wine, deck the festive board; and the day is spent in mirth."

Dr. Johnson, in his life of Addison, says,

"In 1683, when Addison had entered his twelfth year, his father, now become Dean of Litchfield, committed him to the care of Mr Shaw, master of the grammar-school in that city. While he was under the tuition of Shaw, his enterprise and courage have been recorded in leading and conducting successfully a plan for *barring-out* his master, a disorderly privilege which, in his time, prevailed in the principal seminaries of education, where the boys, exulting at the approach of their periodical liberty, and unwilling to wait its regular commencement, took possession of the school some days before the time of regular recess, of which they barred the door; and, not contented with the exclusive occupation of the fortress,

usually bade their master defiance from the windows. The whole operation of this practice was, at Litchfield, planned and conducted by Addison."

Though the masters, in many cases, evidently submitted to this outrageous custom, in other places it was resisted and put down, as we may see from the following extract, which appears among the Statutes of the Grammar-school founded at Kilkenny, in Ireland, March 18, 1684, and copied into Vallancey's *Collectanea de rebus Hibernicis*, vol. ii. p. 512:

"In the number of stubborn and refractory lads, who shall refuse to submit to the orders and correction of the said school, who are to be forthwith dismissed, and not re-admitted without due submission to exemplary punishment, and on the second offence to be discharged and expelled for ever, are reckoned such as shall offer to shut out the master or usher; but the master shall give them leave to break up eight days before Christmas, and three days before Easter and Whitsuntide."

Though this custom has attracted the notice of different writers, I am not aware that a detailed account has ever been given to the world by any one engaged in such an affair. The preparations, the consultations, the anxieties attendant on an undertaking so all important to a boyish mind, would have been deserving the pen of an Addison, who was himself the main spring, as Johnson informs us, in one of these daring affairs.

The custom used to prevail in some parts of Lancashire; but the last attempt at a barring out, of which I have ever heard in that county, was at the Free Grammar-school of Ormskirk\*, in which the writer of the following simple detail was actively engaged; and I am sure no publication is more calculated to transmit a correct knowledge of such a custom to posterity than the imperishable pages of the

\* The Grammar-school of Ormskirk was erected in 1614, by Henry Croft, esq. The emoluments of the head-master, arising from certain endowments, amount to about 200*l.* *per annum*; and he receives from each scholar a stated sum at Michaelmas, Christmas, and Candlemas, respectively. The scholars are admitted on the recommendation of a visiting trustee, of whom the Vicar of the parish is one. They are always expected to learn the Latin and Greek languages. Writing, arithmetic, &c. are taught at an extra expence. The head-master must necessarily be a Clergyman, who holds at the same time the perpetual curacy of Althorpe, about five miles from Ormskirk. The Rev W. Naylor, whose death was recorded in vol. xxi. p. 380, was head of the school for upwards of half a century. The Rev Mr Forshaw is the present master. (Of late years the original intention of the founder with respect to the tuition being confined to classical learning) has been much neglected, and I believe that the half yearly visits of the trustees, at which the boys were strictly examined, have been long discontinued.



Gentleman's Magazine. Whilst some may be ready to exclaim, "could such things be?" others, who have witnessed them, may recall to mind a thousand delightful reminiscences connected with the early period of scholastic life.

#### THE CHRISTMAS BARRING-OUT.

It was a few days before the usual period of the Christmas holidays arrived, when the leading scholars of the head form determined on reviving the ancient but almost obsolete custom of *barring-out* the master of the school. Many years had elapsed since the attempt had succeeded; and many times since that period had it been made in vain. The scholars had heard of the glorious fetes of their forefathers in their boyish years, when they set the lash of the master at defiance for days together. Now, alas! all was changed; the master, in the opinion of the boys, reigned a despot absolute and uncontrolled. The merciless cruelty of his rod, and the heaviness of his tasks, were insupportable. The accustomed holidays had been rescinded; the usual Christmas feast reduced to a non-entity, and the chartered rights of the scholars were continually violated. These grievances were discussed seriatim; and we all were unanimously of opinion that our wrongs should, if possible, be redressed. But how the object should be effected was a momentous and weighty affair. The master was a clergyman of the old school, who for the last forty years had exercised an authority hitherto uncontrolled, and who had no idea of enforcing scholastic discipline without the exercise of the whip. The consequences of a failure were terrible to reflect upon; but then, the anticipation of success, and the glory attendant upon the enterprise, if successful, were sufficient to dispel every fear.

At the head of the Greek class there was one whose very soul seemed formed for the most daring attempts. He communicated his intentions to a chosen few, of which the writer was one, and offered to be the leader of the undertaking, if we would promise him our support. We hesitated; but he represented the certainty of success with such feeling eloquence, that he entirely subdued our opposition. He stated that Addison had acquired immortal fame by a similar enterprise. He told

us that almost every effort in the sacred cause of freedom had succeeded. He appealed to our classical recollections;—Epaminondas and Leonidas were worthy of our example;—Tarquin and Cæsar, as tyrants, had fallen before the united efforts of freedom; we had only to be unanimous, and the rod of this scholastic despot would be for ever broken. We then entered enthusiastically into his views. He observed that delays were dangerous; the "barring-out," he said, "should take place the very next morning, to prevent the possibility of being betrayed." On a previous occasion (he said) some officious little urchin had told the master the whole plot—several days having been allowed to intervene between the planning of the project and its execution; and to the astonishment of the boys, it appeared they found the master at his desk two hours before his usual time, and had the mortification of being congratulated on their early attendance, with an order to be there every morning at the same hour!

To prevent the recurrence of such a defeat, we determined on organizing our plans that very night. The boys were accordingly told to assemble after school hours at a well-known tombstone, in the neighbouring Churchyard, as something of importance was under consideration. The place of meeting was an elevated parallelogram tombstone, which had always served as a kind of council-table to settle our little disputes, as well as parties of pleasure. Here we all assembled at the appointed time. Our leader took his stand at one end of the stone, with the head-boys who were in the secret, on each side of him. "My boys, (he laconically observed) to-morrow morning we are to *bar out* the flogging parson; and to make him promise that he will not flog us hereafter without a cause; nor set us long tasks, or deprive us of our holidays. The boys of the Greek form will be your Captains, and I am to be your Captain general. Those who are cowards had better retire, and be satisfied with future floggings; but you who have courage, and know what it is to have been flogged for nothing, come here and sign your names." He immediately pulled out a pen and a sheet of paper; and having tied some bits of thread round the finger ends of two or three boys, with a pin he drew blood to answer for ink,

and to give more solemnity to the act. He signed the first, the Captains next, and the rest in succession. Many of the lesser boys slunk away during the ceremony; but on counting the names we found we mustered upwards of forty—sufficient, it was imagined, even to carry the school by storm. The Captain-general then addressed us:—“I have the key of the school, and shall be there at seven o'clock. The old Parson will arrive at nine, and every one of you must be there before eight, to allow us one hour for barricading the doors and windows. Bring with you as much provision as you can; and tell your parents that you have to take your dinners in school. Let every one of you have some weapon of defence; you who cannot obtain a sword, pistol, or poker, must bring a stick or cudgel. Now all go home directly, and be sure to arrive early in the morning.”

Perhaps a more restless and anxious night was never passed by young recruits on the eve of a general battle. Many of us rose some hours before the time; and at seven o'clock, when the school-door was opened, there was a tolerably numerous muster. Our Captain immediately ordered candles to be lighted, and a rousing fire to be made (for it was a dark December's morning). He then began to examine the store of provisions, and the arms which each had brought. In the mean time, the arrival of every boy with additional materiel, was announced by tremendous cheers.

At length the Church clock struck eight. “Proceed to barricade the doors and windows (exclaimed the Captain), or the old lion will be upon us before we are prepared to meet him.” In an instant the old oaken door rang on its heavy hinges. Some, with hammers,

gimlets, and nails, were eagerly securing the windows, while others were dragging along the ponderous desks, forms, and every thing portable, to blockade, with certain security, every place which might admit of ingress. This operation being completed, the Captain mounted the master's rostrum, and called over the list of names, when he found only two or three missing. He then proceeded to classify them into divisions or companies of six, and assigned to each its respective Captain. He prescribed the duties of each company. Two were to guard the large casement window, where, it was expected, the first attack would be made; this was considered the post of honour, and consequently the strongest boys, with the most formidable weapons, were selected, whom we called Grenadiers. Another company, whom we considered as the Light Infantry, or Sharp Shooters, were ordered to mount a large desk in the centre of the school; and, armed with squibs, crackers, and various missiles, they were to attack the enemy over the heads of the combatants. The other divisions were to guard the back windows and door, and to act according to the emergency of the moment. Our leader then moved some resolutions (which in imitation of Brutus he had cogitated during the previous night), to the effect that each individual should implicitly obey his own Captain, that each Captain should follow the orders of the Captain-general, and that a corps de reserve should be stationed in the rear, to enforce this obedience, and prevent the combatants from taking to flight. The resolutions were passed amidst loud vociferations\*.

We next commenced an examination of the various weapons, and found them to consist of one old blunder-

\* In Miss Edgeworth's collection of Juvenile Stories, there is a little interesting sketch, called the Barring-out, or Party Spirit. The scene is given at a private boarding-school. “The arrangement of the affair,” she observes, “was left to the new manager, to whom all pledged implicit obedience. Obedience, it seems, is necessary, even from rebels to their ringleaders—not reasonable but implicit obedience.”—“Archer [the name of the captain, or manager, as she calls him] and his associates agreed to stay the last in the school-room, and as soon as the Greybeards [a name given to an opposing party of boys] were gone out to bed, he, as a signal, was to shut and lock one door, and Townsend the other; a third conspirator was to strike a light, in case they should not be able to secure a candle; a fourth was to take charge of the candle as soon as lighted, and all the rest were to run to the bars, which were secreted in the room, then to fix them to the common fastening bars of the window, in the manner in which they had been previously instructed by the manager. Thus each had his part assigned, and each was warned that the success of the whole depended upon their order and punctuality. Order and punctuality, it appears, are necessary even in a barring-out; and even rebellion must have its laws.”

buss, one pistol, two old swords, a few rusty pokers, and sticks, stones, squibs, and gun-powder in abundance. The fire-arms were immediately loaded with blank powder; the swords were sharpened, and the pokers heated in the fire. These weapons were assigned to the most daring company, who had to protect the principal window. The missiles were for the light infantry, and all the rest were armed with sticks.

We now began to manœuvre our companies, by marching them into line and column, so that every one might know his own situation. In the midst of this preparation the sentinel, whom we had placed at the window, loudly vociferated, "the parson! the parson's coming!"

In an instant all was confusion. Every one ran he knew not where; as if eager to fly, or screen himself from observation. Our captain instantly mounted a form, and called to the captains of the two leading companies to take their stations. They immediately obeyed; and the other companies followed their example; though they found it much more difficult to manœuvre when danger approached, than they had a few minutes before! The well-known footstep, which had often struck on our ears with terror, was now heard to advance along the portico. The master tried to lift the latch again and again in vain. The muttering of his stern voice sounded on our ears like the lion's growl. A deathlike silence prevailed. We scarcely dared to breathe. The palpitations of our little hearts could perhaps alone be heard. The object of our dread then went round to the front window, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any one was in the school. Every footstep struck us with awe; not a word, not a whisper was heard. He approached close to the window; and with an astonished countenance stood gazing upon us, while we were ranged in battle array, motionless as statues, and silent as the tomb. "What is the meaning of this?" he impatiently exclaimed. But no answer could he obtain; for who would then have dared to render himself conspicuous by a reply? Pallid countenances and livid lips betrayed our fears. The courage which one hour before was ready to brave every danger, appeared to be fled. Every one seemed anxious to conceal himself from view; and there would certainly

have been a general flight through the back windows, had it not been for the prudent regulation of a corps-de-reserve, armed with cudgels, to prevent it.

"You young scoundrels, open the door instantly," he again exclaimed; and what added to our indescribable horror, in a fit of rage he dashed his hand through the window, which consisted of small diamond-shaped panes, and appeared as if determined to force his way in.

Fear and trepidation, attended by an increasing commotion, now possessed us all. At this critical moment every eye turned to our captain, as if to reproach him for having brought us into this terrible dilemma. He alone stood unmoved; but he saw that none would have courage to obey his commands. Some exciting stimulus was necessary. Suddenly waving his hand, he exclaimed aloud, "Three cheers for the barring-out, and success to our cause!" [hurra! hurra! hurra!] The cheers were tremendous. Our courage revived; the blood flushed in our cheeks; the parson was breaking in; the moment was critical. Our captain undaunted sprang to the fire-place—seized a heated poker in one hand, and a blazing torch in the other. The latter he gave to the captain of the sharp-shooters, and told him to prepare a volley; when with the red-hot poker he fearlessly advanced to the window-seat; and daring his master to enter, he ordered an attack,—and an attack indeed was made, sufficiently tremendous to have repelled a more powerful assailant. The missiles flew at the ill-fated window from every quarter. The blunderbuss and the pistol were fired; squibs and crackers, ink-stands and rulers, stones, and even burning coals, came in showers about the casement, and broke some of the panes into a thousand pieces; while blazing torches, heated pokers, and sticks, stood bristling under the window. The whole was scarcely the work of a minute. The astonished master reeled back in dumb amazement. He had evidently been struck with a missile, or with the broken glass; and probably fancied he was wounded by the fire-arms. The school now rang with the shouts of "victory," and continued cheering. "The enemy again approaches," cries the captain; "fire another volley;—stay; he seeks a parley, hear him."—"What is the



meaning, I say, of this horrid tumult?" "The barring out, the barring-out!" a dozen voices instantly exclaimed. "For shame, says he, in a tone evidently subdued, "what disgrace you are bringing upon yourselves and the school. What will the Trustees—what will your parents say? William (continued he, addressing the captain,) open the door without further delay."—"I will, Sir," he replied, "on your promising to pardon us, and to give us our lawful holidays, of which we have lately been deprived; and not set us tasks during the holidays." "Yes, yes," said several squealing voices, "that is what we want; and not to be flogged for nothing." "You insolent scoundrels! you consummate young villains!" he exclaimed, choking with rage, and at the same time making a furious effort to break through the already shattered window, "open the door instantly, or I'll break every bone in your lads." "Not on those conditions," replied our captain, with provoking coolness;—"come on, my boys; another volley." No sooner said than done, and even with more fury than before. Like men driven to despair, who expect no quarter on surrendering, the little archins daringly mounted the window-seat, which was a broad old-fashioned one, and pointed the fire-arms and heated poker at him; whilst others advanced with the squibs and missiles. "Come on, my lads," says the captain, "let this be our Thermopylae, and I will be your Leonidas." And indeed so daring were they, that each seemed ready to emulate the Spartans of old. The master, perceiving their determined obstinacy, turned round without further remonstrance, and indignantly walked away.

Relieved from our terrors, we now became intoxicated with joy. The walls rang with repeated hurrahs! In the madness of enthusiasm some of the boys began to tear up the forms, throw the books about, break the slates, locks, and cupboards, and act so outrageously that the captain called them to order; not, however, before the master's desk and drawers had been broken open, and every plaything, which had been taken from the scholars, restored to its owner.

We now began to think of provisions. They were all placed on one table, and dealt out in rations by the captains of each company. In the

mean time we held a council of war, as we called it, to determine on what was to be done.

In a recess at the east end of the school, there stood a large oak chest, black with age, whose heavy hinges had become corroded with years of rust. It was known to contain the records and endowments of the school, and, as we presumed, the regulations for the treatment of the scholars. The oldest boy had never seen its inside. Attempts, dictated by insatiable curiosity, had often been made to open it; but it was deemed impregnable. It was guarded by three immense locks, and each key was in the possession of different persons. The wood appeared to be nearly half a foot thick, and every corner was plaited with iron. All eyes were instinctively directed to this mysterious chest. Could any means be devised for effecting an entrance? was the natural question. We all proceeded to reconnoitre. We attempted to move it, but in vain. We made some feeble efforts to force the lid; it was firm as a block of marble. At length one daring urchin brought from the fire-place a red-hot poker, and began to bore through its sides. A universal shout was given. Other pokers were brought, and to work they went. The smoke and tremendous smell, which the old wood sent forth rather alarmed us. We were apprehensive that we might burn the records, instead of obtaining a copy of them. This arrested our progress for a few minutes.

At this critical moment a shout was set up that the parson and a constable were coming! Down went the pokers, and, as if conscience-stricken, we were all seized with consternation. The casement window was so shattered, that it could easily be entered by any resolute fellow. In the desperation of the moment we seized the desks, forms, and stools, to block it up; but our courage in some degree had evaporated; and we felt reluctant to act on the offensive. The old gentleman and his attendant deliberately inspected the windows and fastenings; but, without making any attempt to enter, they retreated, for the purpose, as we presumed, of obtaining additional assistance. What was now to be done? The master appeared obdurate; and we had gone too far to recede. Some proposed to drill a hole in the window-seat, fill it with gunpowder, and ex-

plode it, if any one attempted to enter. Others thought we had better prepare to set fire to the school sooner than surrender unconditionally. But the majority advised what was perhaps the most prudent resolution, to wait for another attack; and, if we saw no hopes of sustaining a longer defence, to make the best retreat we could.

The affair of the Barring-out had now become known, and persons began to assemble round the windows, calling out that the master was coming with assistants, and saying every thing to intimidate us. Many of us were completely jaded with the over-excitement we had experienced since the previous evening. The school was hot, close, and full of smoke. Some were longing for liberty and fresh air; and most of us were now of opinion that we had engaged in an affair, which it was impossible to accomplish. In this state of mind we received another visit from our dreaded master. With his stick he commenced a more furious attack than before; and observing us less turbulent, he appeared determined to force his way, in spite of the barricadoes. The younger boys thought of nothing but flight and self-preservation; and the rush to the back-windows became general. In the midst of this consternation our captain exclaims, "Let us not fly like cowards; if we must surrender, let the gates of the citadel be thrown open; the day is against us; but let us bravely face the enemy, and march out with the honours of war." Some few had already escaped; but the rest immediately ranged themselves on each side the school, in two extended lines, with their weapons in hand. The door was thrown open—the master instantly entered, and passed between the two lines, denouncing vengeance on us all. But as he marched in, we marched out in military order; and giving three cheers, we dispersed into the neighbouring fields.

We shortly met again, and after a little consultation, it was determined that none of the leaders should come to school until sent for, and a free pardon given.

The defection, however, was so general, that no corporeal punishments took place. Many of the boys did not return till after the holidays; and several of the elder ones never entered the school again.

IIAN.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 2.

I have lately seen noticed, in your critical department, Jorgenson's work on *The Religion of Christ*. The following passage, which your reviewer has not extracted, appears remarkable, and may perhaps create enquiry. It is desirable that any such copies of the Bible, if still extant, should be ascertained and examined.

"I remember, at a time of life when I did not think very seriously on religious subjects, and when the inquiries I pursued originated partly in idle curiosity, and partly in a desire to discover something to negative the truth of the Holy Writings, I accidentally met with a native of Greece in one of my voyages to the Mediterranean; this man being by nature endued with a shrewd, intelligent, and reflecting mind, surprised me with the depth of his understanding and the variety of his learning. I had till then imagined that literature and erudition were banished from among a people who had so long been oppressed by infidels and barbarians. In discoursing with this sensible Greek on the singular difference in the two genealogies of Christ, and which seemed to me of so perplexing a nature, he told me without a moment's hesitation, that either from the ignorance in the translators, or the malignity of some artful enemy of the Christian religion, both genealogies were made to refer to Joseph, whereas only the one of St. John concerned him, and that of St. Matthew was most distinctly the genealogy of Mary the mother of Jesus. He said there were still some antient manuscript Bibles extant, which stated that Jesus was the son of Mary, lineally descended from the house of David, as marked in St. Matthew, and make no other mention of Joseph than as the supposed husband of Mary."—p. 270—272.

I am aware that your Miscellany is not intended for theological discussion, but I avail myself of its pages to circulate this inquiry as widely as possible.

Yours, &c.

CYDWELI.

MR. URBAN,

Great Yarmouth,  
Norfolk.

I think few will be inclined to deny that the establishment of a fund for promoting the building of additional churches was a most laudable and salutary measure, and many in our town hailed its institution with the liveliest emotions of gratitude and joy, and cherished reasonable expectations of deriving benefit from this charitable source.

Great Yarmouth now contains at

least 20,000 inhabitants, and for the religious instruction of this multitude we possess only one church and one chapel of ease belonging to the Establishment.

Thus circumstanced, many were of course anxious to avail themselves of this mean to establish an additional church, and a meeting was called and subscriptions solicited, which soon amounted to nearly 3000*l*. Two sermons were also preached, and liberal collections made at the doors, and many who did not choose to affix their names to the subscription lists, embraced this opportunity of giving their one and two pounds. All this occurred A. D. 1825; now mark the result—about two months ago, a communication was made from the London Board to ascertain whether the town were prepared to avail themselves of the assistance which had been voted them towards building an additional church. Upon receipt of this a meeting was called, and many doubts and fears suddenly arose: “Times were altered.” Some who “certainly had put down their names,” did not think it binding after so long an interval, and many who had paid were quite ready to be repaid, and anxious to receive, with open arms, their returning prodigal subscriptions; others suggested the probability of additional rates being imposed to maintain the Minister, and in a word the panic was so general that the measure was hastily abandoned; and through the lukewarmness of those who were in duty bound to take the lead upon this occasion, the glorious opportunity of doing good was disgracefully suffered to pass by, and we must still remain unable to accommodate those who eagerly seek instruction at the purest fountain of knowledge.

Now, Mr. Urban, I much doubt whether those who subscribed had the power afterwards to withdraw their names from the subscription lists. At any rate, if this could legally, it could not be honourably done, and I should be glad to know how I am to recover my sovereign which I put into the box at chapel, for the specific purpose of contributing towards the erection of a new church in this town. Is the money thus raised to be appropriated to defray the expences already incurred of advertising, printing, &c. &c.—

GENT. MAG. November, 1828.

Against this I enter my protest: and how can they satisfy the demands of all who might pretend to have contributed in this way? I think that the best plan to be adopted in this dilemma, would be to forward the collections of church and chapel to the General Fund in London.

I am sure that every well-constructed mind will lament with me that in a parish which is in so much need of accommodation for the members of our church, any circumstance short of absolute necessity, should have prevented our partaking in the parliamentary grant, and thus satisfying the wants and expectations of a peaceable, a deserving, and an increasing population. Yours, &c. LAICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Cork, Oct. 28.

THE arrangement of the coins of the four first James's is undoubtedly a matter of very great difficulty. The observations of Snelling appear the most accurate, but are still far from satisfactory, and many coins he has not noticed at all. Cardonnel has in general followed his steps, and in some instances, from mistaking Snelling's meaning, has been led into error; both have however corrected the mistake of Anderson and other writers who have given the coins with an arched crown to James II. They have still, however, by no means satisfied us as to whether these coins belong to James III. or IV., nor have they at all noticed those bearing an open crown, and the legend “*Protector Suorum*.” That those with the sceptre on the obverse, and fleurs-de-lis in two quarters of the cross on the reverse, belong to James I. must I think be admitted; but that any of the other published coins of the James's belong to that monarch admits of considerable doubt. Snelling thought that some of those with crowns on the reverse belonged to James I., as they agreed in weight with the coinage ordered by Parliament in 1424, but Cardonnel, probably from mistaking Snelling, speaks of some of those with the sceptre weighing 56 grains, and yet he assigns to James I. no other coins but those with that mark of distinction. If indeed it should appear that some of the latter weigh 56 grains or near it, it would go far to decide the



speaks of the diversity of coins of different coiners, "the said silver and coins bearing print of our Sovereign Lord's strike," which words would seem to imply that they were of James IV.'s reign, and commands that all these coins, including those Berwick groats, notwithstanding the diversity of coiners, should pass current in the same manner; and as all the coins of the Jameses with mullets are nearly of the same weight, viz. not exceeding thirty-six grains, it is most likely they all belong to James IV. those with the numerals being struck somewhat later than those without them. Our next argument is to be deduced from a comparison of these coins with those with the numerals; and here two points of resemblance may be observed: the first is the mullets, which occur on both, and the second is the mode in which the word Edinburgh is spelt on them; this is almost always *Edinburge* or *Edinbeourge*, or both; whilst on the crown groats it is always *Edinburg*, except on some of those of 1483 and 1488, where it is *Edinbrug*, and it would be rather improbable that the remarkable spelling of the word *Edinbeourge* should be discontinued on the crown groats of 1483 and 1488, and used again on the mullet groats of James IV. It may also be observed that if we should consider them to be coins of James III., it will appear rather strange that we should have first crown groats, then those with mullets, then crown groats, and finally those with mullets again; but by adopting the arrangement above proposed, we shall have the crown groats for the entire of the reigns of James II. and III. and the first coinage of James IV.; those with the arched crown, and afterwards those with mullets without any intermixture.

The Scottish silver coins after James IV. are well known, and easily distinguished, nor do I recollect to have seen any which differed materially from those published; but in a future letter I shall conclude these observations on the coinage of Scotland, with a few remarks on the gold and billon coins of that kingdom.

Yours, &c.

JOHN LINDSAY.

Mr. URBAN,

Friary, St. James's  
Palace, Oct. 27.

**I**N your Magazine for August 1828, p. 163, I find extracts from a letter addressed to the editor of the

Times, by J. F. W. Herschel, esq. on the subject of a calculating machine invented by Charles Babbage, esq. M.A. which appears to be in a state of great forwardness, though still not nearly completed. And I possess a letter of Mr. Babbage to Sir Humphry Davy, Bart, descriptive of that invention; which is dated July 30, 1822, and published in the same year.

The high importance of such a machine as that in question has already been felt by Leibnitz, who spent a great part of the leisure hours of his whole life, together with 24,000 dollars, on an attempt of its invention. (See Ludovici Entwurf einer Historie der Leibnitzischen Philosophie, I, p. 69. II. p. 237—238.)

But as neither Mr. Babbage nor Mr. Herschel mentions, that a complete and perfect machine of that kind has existed these forty-four years past, which has been examined by the mathematical class of the Royal Society of Sciences at Goettingen, and the use and effect of it been shewn by the inventor before an extra meeting of the whole society, and numerous other men of science, an account of the success of which is found in the *Goetting-Gelehrten Anzeigen*, No. 120, 1784, I presume that the want of encouragement which it may have suffered from the long war and from numerous other causes, has made it escape their notice or recollection. And therefore I flatter myself that the following brief account of it will not be unwelcome to them, as well as to the public in general; and request the favour of your inserting it.

I possess a small work in German, by J. H. Müller, Captain of Engineers, &c. entitled "*Beschreibung seiner neu erfundenen Rechenmaschine*," (Description of his newly-invented Calculating Machine, with its form, use, and advantages,) Frankfurt und Mainz, 1786. Farrentrapp, Son, and Wenner, 62 pages in octavo; with a table of neatly-engraved representations of the same.

In that work Captain Müller shews the successful process, by means of which he attained, in a short time, the great object which Leibnitz had sought for in vain, so long, and with such great expences; together with numerous other particulars, which it will be unnecessary to enumerate in this place.

Yours, &c. A. F. C. KOLLMAN.

## MEMOIRS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

*(Continued from p. 320.)*

**P**REVIOUSLY to the Russian campaign, it had been the boast of the French what great things they had done, and were doing, at Antwerp, towards creating a formidable navy; and it is probable that the nineteen ships of the line, and sloop, which were afloat there, and disposed of as before mentioned, were built at that port, as well as a few ships which had stolen away at different times. All these circumstances evince the importance of Antwerp, as a naval station, when under the French Government; it therefore was at one time the intention of the late ambitious ruler of France, before his affairs took a turn, or his finances became straitened, to have founded a still more extensive dock-yard, and larger magazines of stores, on the other side of the river, nearly opposite to Antwerp\*; in which case, if he had retained possession of the throne, and of the Netherlands, it must have been absolutely necessary for England to have had a much greater naval establishment in time of peace than is now required.

1812. The want of men for the army in the Russian campaign induced Buonaparte to withdraw all the artificers from Antwerp, and they never returned thither again.

1814. As the termination of the French war admitted of additional troops being transported to America, several thousands were speedily embarked at Bourdeaux for that country. In the mean time, the information which the British commanders had obtained respecting the capital of the United States, made them resolve to undertake an expedition against that city; an enterprise, as it should seem, entirely unforeseen by the enemy, whose army was chiefly employed with a view to the conquest of the Canadas. The American flotilla in the Patuxent, consisting of 16 gun-boats†, and a large sloop bearing the

\* It is said there were 19 ships in the arsenal at Antwerp, all adapted for ships of the largest size; and that the resources for ship-timber from the Black forest were inexhaustible.

† They had a long gun in the bow, and a carronade in the stern. The calibre of the gun, and number of the crew of each, varied from 32 pounders and 60 men, to 18-pounders and 40 men.

Commodore's flag, were pursued on the 22d August by the armed boats and tenders of our squadron, under the directions of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, a few miles from Marlborough; and all, except the last gun-boat, and about 17 merchant schooners, which were captured, were set on fire or blown up by their own crews.

On the night of the 24th August, after defeating the American army on that day, the British troops entered, and took possession of the city of Washington. Before the American troops left the city, they set fire to the dock-yard and military arsenals, in which an immense quantity of stores of every description were destroyed, including large magazines of powder, and near twenty thousand stands of arms. The British, on entering the city, proceeded to complete the destruction of the public buildings with all haste; and in the dock-yard, a frigate of the largest class, nearly ready to be launched, was consumed, together with a sloop of war which was lying off the yard. The work was completed on the 25th, and the troops began to retire the same night. This expedition was conducted by Major-General Ross, and Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, Commander in Chief of the naval force in America.

While these operations were going on, an expedition was sent from Halifax to annoy the enemy in another quarter. At Hamden, on the Penobscot, on their being attacked by our troops, they blew up the Adams frigate of 26 guns, 18-pounders, and destroyed an armed ship.

There was some fighting between the English and American flotillas, on Lake Ontario and on Lake Erie, where the American was so superior to the English, as to be enabled to capture the whole, notwithstanding the brave defence made by Captain Barclay, the senior commander. Some vessels were built on that lake by the English, soon after.

It being known to the American Government that the English had launched the large ship, of which mention has already been made\*, they immediately ordered two very powerful 74 gun-ships to be built on Lake Ontario; and the English commenced

\* She was named the St. Lawrence.

far in obtaining the sum wanted ; and from a description of persons above the level of the poor, and who are perpetually applying for accommodation in Churches. To get at the wealthy, several taxes paid by the conscientious are much evaded, and should be better collected ; such as that on armorial bearings, &c. Grand pianofortes, and similar luxuries in rich families, might well bear a pound sterling, relatively, without injury to the Fine Arts. It has been hundreds of times remarked, that according to the known and original intention, a certain portion of the enormous incomes of some of the Episcopates, both in this and in another island, ought, without any charge of innovation, to be made, as in former times, applicable to the building and enlarging of Churches, to say nothing about the increase of the stipends of pastors, and the maintenance of the poor ; all of them objects originally depending in a great measure on these rich endowments\*. This would be but an useful renovation of an old custom, then reckoned a standing law ; and these great dignitaries might well show hospitality, with six or eight thousand pounds a year, and ample establishments for their families and dependents.

From having been originally Registers and Actuaries in Courts, and for *tempering* written law (*hic est qui regni leges cancellat iniquas*), our Lord Chancellor now takes precedence next to Royalty itself. Being a secular officer, it is deemed a sort of solecism in Ecclesiastical matters, that a very extraordinary share of Church-patronage should be attached to this station. When we see (and that with general approbation) hundreds of laws annulled as detrimental, surely it would be desirable to put some rational limit to the patronage in question. Church-advowsons and Preferments, are to be obtained for value received ; and wealthy people who have sons and relatives in the Church, would be willing purchasers of livings. Leaving with the Lord Chancellor (a lawyer who in

fact ought not to have Church-livings in his gift, or at his disposal) a sufficient number for his family and relations, the others ought, under a required regulation, to be sold as often as they become vacant ; and this eligible practice would furnish a great and standing fund for the highly interesting purpose of building and enlarging Churches. This description of Church-preferment, the King, as head of the Church, had at his disposal. He employed the guardian of his conscience to appropriate them to fit and deserving persons ; and in process of time, it has fallen entirely into the hands of the Lord Chancellor. As the present incumbent came into office with this strange patronage, it might be probably eligible to commence a new regulation with his successor, at a future period. Advowsons were originally granted to the patronees, or person who principally established the benefice ; but surely a lawyer cannot by any fair prescriptive right claim what can be converted to a more legitimate use, and in aid of the best interests of society. If the privilege be derived from His Majesty, this benevolent and excellent Monarch would feel no hesitation in assenting to an appropriation for so sacred a practice.

To our Church-establishment, its legitimate revenue belongs, as much as a personal, or a landed estate, to others : but in the due stability of *Cathedrals*, merely as such, all must feel a high interest. Those who, like me, have been Civil and Military Engineers, frequently see necessities for repairs, which escape the attention of Deans and Chapters not habituated to extra-professional considerations, however well inclined to discharge general duties. It is admitted, as a result of experience, that sacred edifices, admired as striking monuments of human labour and ingenuity, require constant vigilance and periodical inspection to remedy decay, and not unfrequently to obviate positive danger, the work of time, or, "*Tempus edax rerum.*" The efficient mode of doing this, is to have these stupendous productions of art annually surveyed by an architect of known repute, who shall furnish Government, and each Chapter, with a copy of his report of the actual state of every Cathedral.

JOHN MACDONALD.

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\* By recent Acts of Parliament no Curate is to have less than 80*l.* a year ; and where the living is rich, it is, in proportion, to extend to 100*l.* or 150*l.* There are frequent complaints that this is evaded. Let the *Hierarchy* look to so crying an evil.



## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Archæologia; or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquities, published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. XXII. Part I. 4to. pp. 203.*

WE shall go through the articles *seriatim*.

I. *Observations upon a Household Book of King James the Fifth of Scotland.* By Henry Ellis, esq. F.R.S. Secretary.

Among the poultry we find some kinds, not usual in our own household books, viz. *anates campestris*, seemingly wild ducks, *galli nigri*, the black cock; and *galli sylvestres*, distinguished from *galli domestici*. One of the King's horses was especially set aside for conveying drugs, "*uno equo pharmacopile vulgo le Pottinger.*"—In Sherwood's Dictionary, published in 1650, we find "*a Pottinger, Escuelle, escuelle a Oreillons*, which word *escuelle a oreillons* is rendered by Cotgrave *a porrenger*, from which it appears that *pottinger* and *porrenger* were synonymous, and both dishes with small ears or handles.

II. *An account of the Army with which King Richard the Second invaded Scotland in 1385.* By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, esq.

Mr. Nicolas says (p. 19), *furieux, query harbingers?* here is "*much ado about nothing*;" *fourier* is French for harbinger, and has ever been so.

III. *Commission from Henry VIII. to inquire into the conduct of William Kendall.* By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, esq.

Kendall was suspected of being concerned in a conspiracy to place Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, on the throne. From this paper we draw an opposite inference to the historians; for we think that there were indications of some plot, on the part of the Marquis's obnoxious friends at least. Else why particularize Kendall, as having circulated reports about that nobleman's pretensions.

IV. *Account of a Roman Bath near Stoke in Lincolnshire.* By Edmund Turner, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A.

GENL. MAG. November, 1828.

In Fosbroke's Cheltenham (Pref. viii.) is the following passage:

"Belzoni (Travels, p. 427) observes, that the Romans used for their baths a sort of red brick cement, made of ground bricks mixed with lime."

We find that the floor of the hypocaust is made here of a cement made of lime, mixed with powdered brick. (p. 31.) Has this cement ever been tried in modern times, and is it water-proof? Some of the tiles on the floor of the baths are marked with lines, others with *dogs' feet*. We think that we have somewhere read that this was a device used on the brick floors of baths, together with other devices to prevent slipping. These baths are good specimens. It is singular that "*on the semicircular recess was found in the rubbish, a human skeleton complete; and on the outside of the wall the skull and part of another skeleton.*" P. 32.

Were these the bodies of persons engaged in defending the baths from destruction or rapine?

V. *Sir Gilbert Talbot's Narrative of the Earl of Sandwich's Attempt upon Berghen in 1665.* Communicated by Henry Ellis, esq. F.R.S.

VI. *Observations upon four Mosaic Pavements discovered in the County of Hunts.* By Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart.

The first pavement is that of Thruxton\*. We find that the central figure was Bacchus seated on a leopard, the same pattern as that discovered several years ago in Leadenhall-street, and, we believe, in other places. We are inclined, therefore, to think that a mould of the figures was used for impressing the cement before the tesserae were laid down. Sir Richard says,

"Now as the whole of this Roman relic seems to have been confined to one square apartment, I think we may conclude that it was a temple dedicated to the Deity, and not a villa; for on digging all around it, no foundations of other adjacent buildings were

\* Described in our vol. xciii. part ii. p. 230.

found, nor any of the other concomitants." P. 51.

As at Rēdenham, not far off, there was a Roman villa, it might have been a temple erected by the Roman proprietor, on account of some particular occasion; for, says Horace,

"—— Reddere victimas  
Ædemque votivam memento."

"On the north side of this building were found several graves in which five skeletons were discovered, one of which had his legs crossed, like the Knights Templars of more modern times." P. 51.

We have no opinion that these skeletons were Roman. We think that as there stood a temple of Apollo upon the site of Westminster Abbey, of Diana upon that of St. Paul's, &c. &c. that this temple might have been converted into a Christian Church, and the internments be of posterior date.

VII. *Observations on several Monumental Stones in the North of Scotland.* By James Logan, esq. F.S.A. Edinburgh.

We do not annex the slightest credit to the pretended Druidical æra of these stones, or the illustration founded thereon. The figures here are men on horseback, stags, birds, crosses, monsters, fish, and indefinable ornaments, seemingly connected with scales and weights. Now these obelisks have been memorials among the Northern nations in all ages; and the figures, instead of having allusion to Druidism, and being explicable by Mr. Davies's fancy Druidicals, are proved by Olaus Wormius to have been hieroglyphics of the acts, habits, or character of the person commemorated. Thus on a memorial which the inscription certifies to have been erected by *Ulf* or *Wolf-gang*, is the figure of a wolf. See *Monumenta Danica*, p. 201.

We shall subjoin a luminous passage from the same writer on this head.

"Hieroglyphicis insuper miris ex animalium figuris diversis, ductumque perplexorum ambagibus concinnatis, inscriptiones decorarunt, quibus tacite, vel res gestas, vel officia administrata, vel mores, vel virtutes et vitia demortui notarunt et adumbrarunt. Lupo tyrannum; agno tranquillum et mitem; porco sordidum; equo generosum, leone regem, aquila fortem exprimentes, cujus generis infinita passim occurrunt." P. 92.

Now it would be very advisable in gentlemen communicating papers to the Society, to abstain both from mere

hypothesis, and illustrations unsupported by authors of credit.

It will be seen by the Foreign Review and Continental Miscellany, No. iii. p. 262, that the 21st volume of the *Archæologia* is laughed at for the insertion of a pretended Anglo-Saxon inscription, which does not belong to that language.

VIII. *Observations upon the History of Hand Fire-Arms, and their Appurtenances.* By Samuel Rush Meyrick, esq. LL.D.

It would be both fulsome and foolish to praise Dr. Meyrick. Every thing is satisfactory, supported by authority, and elucidated by talent. This superior writer says, concerning "*the esclopette*:"

"The peculiar characteristics of this fire-arm I have not been able to discover. It was called in Latin *sclopeta*, a diminutive of *sclopus*; and occurs in the *Chronicon Estense* under the year 1584, as well as in the decree of the Council of Tarragona in 1591, who forbade the Clergy to make use of it. Probably it was only the foreign name for the demi-haque." P. 81.

We suggest to Dr. M. that *esclopper* is old French for to maim or lame; and as he (Dr. M.) can find nothing about it, we should be inclined to suspect, from the above meaning of *esclopper*, that it was not a fire-arm at all, only some cutting instrument; but we are probably mistaken, as Dr. M. has pronounced it a "fire-arm."

IX. *Description of the Engravings on a German Suit of Armour, made for King Henry VIII., in the Tower of London.* By Samuel Rush Meyrick, esq. LL.D. &c.

This armour is remarkable for being embossed all over with the legends of saints, no doubt from superstitious motives of inducing the patronage of their saintships in favour of the wearer. In plate XII. is delineated a saint, who is boiled in a brazen cauldron, in the form of an ox, but Dr. M. says that he has not discovered the legend. Surely it cannot be intended for St. John, with an improvement of the vat or cauldron into the bull of Phalaris. The design shows us a huge pair of bellows, precisely in the modern form. Our ancestors had no idea of the comfort of lightness in utensils. Every thing was heavy, beds, chairs, tables, &c. &c. The reason is obvious. They did not change for fashion, and things were to last. In pl. xv. we have St.

Agatha stripped for flagellation, and preceded by a bag-piper. Our ancestors (as that excellent delineator of the national character, Shakspeare, well portrays, in his unseasonable commixture of jokes and quibbles, and attempts at wit, with tragedy,) never forgot humour and nature. A lady is visiting a castle or town newly building; one fellow at the top is holding a cup, to show that she has given *somewhat to drink*, and another just below, with his trowel in one hand and cap in the other, is bowing and thanking her.—It appears from this plate and all the others, that both in face and conformation, the human figures are ugly and ill-drawn; gorgeousness and profusion of ornament, not taste, formed the merit of every thing.

X. *Memoir upon the King's Jewel-house, &c.* Communicated by Henry Ellis, esq. F.R.S.

It appears that the Duke of Buckingham (James's favourite) prevailed with the King [James] to make all his presents in jewels (*and not in plate, as had ever till then been accustomed*), and next to send them by the Master of the Ceremonies (an office erected but in King James's time). P. 117.

This was done that the perquisites might be transferred from the Master of the Jewel house to the Lord Chamberlain and others. P. 117.

It appears also that the New Year's presents of the Lords in gold were made in purses, "wont to be worth 30 or 40 shillings each" P. 118.

Falstaff's men in buckram may have a latent depth of sarcasm unknown to us, though merely ascribed to his Thrasonic boasting. Certain it is that in this solemn memorial *hundreds* are magnified into *thousands*, for Sir Gilbert Talbot, after relating his losses by retrenchment of perquisites, concludes with,

"Besides thirteen hundred pound original debt for his eleven years service, under the last King at Venice, so that if he had his right, there would be due to him thirty-nine thousand pound, besides 26 or 27 years interest for the last sum of thirteen thousand pounds expended in the Venetian service." P. 123.

We may, however, have here given too much consequence to the possible error of a scribe, but we have found the enlistment of non-effectives in cheat Government, the patronage of thieves, and some other features of

Falstaff's character, in authentic documents, relative to habits usual in the times alluded to; and from these we much doubt whether the Bard had any individuality in view, when he drew the character of the fat knight. "Led Captains," as they were called, were in those days common parasites of the Great; and stern and inflexible, as ever ought to be avoidance of contamination and injury to society, by the patronage of immorality, JACK FALSTAFF will ever be the first of buffoons, inimitable far beyond the reach of rivalry. A better man the world would miss, and his future happiness all would doubt; but who would not give him a sovereign or a dinner—who would not pray his soul out of purgatory—who would hate him? And we beg leave to tell mankind, that a systematic hater (as Johnson has particularized the character) has more of the venom of the Devil in his character than poor Jack. But we cease to digress, for

"Hæc jocosæ conveniunt lyræ."

XI. *Itinerarium Johannis Regis Angliæ; a Table of the Movements of the Court of John, King of England, from his Coronation, May 27, A. D. 1199, to the end of his Reign.* Selected from the attestations of Records, preserved upon the Rolls in the Tower of London, by Thomas Duffus Hardy, esq. F.S.A.

This is a very valuable article. We have often read and heard of traditions, that this execrable King either built castles, or was resident at places where there was no record of his visit. Similar traditions exist of visits from Henry VIII. and Ann Boleyn. Traditions have always some foundations. They may mistake, but do not invent. It appears, then, that during his reign John never resided a month in one place, seldom a week; but now and then a fortnight does occur, the most common period being two days. His journeys in general were short distances, and from castles to abbeys, or *vice versâ*. One of his users, in November 1213, from the 27th to the 30th, gives the following migrations:

|                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| 27th, Hereford (a castle, &c.) miles. |    |
| 27th, 28th, Kilpeck (a castle).....   | 6  |
| 28th, St. Bravel (a castle).....      | 18 |
| 29th, 30th, Monmouth (a castle) &     |    |
| 30th, Exeter.....                     | 14 |
| Gloucester.....                       | 13 |
| St. Bravel's.....                     | 25 |



The five last distances are made by computation, possibly inaccurate; but this journey appears to be one of the longest which he ever made. The reflection which these migrations present is, that he was afraid to stay long in one place. It is true that he signed Magna Charta at Runnimele; and his fluttering between that place and Windsor in June 1215, is thus shown:

10th—18th, Windsor.

18th, 19th, Runnimele.

21st, Ibid.

21st, 22d, Windsor.

22d, 23d, Runnimele.

24th, 25th, Windsor.

XII. *Copy of a Manuscript Tract, addressed to Lord Burghley, illustrative of the Border Topography of Scotland, A.D. 1590; with a Platt or Map of the Borders, taken in the same year.* Communicated by Henry Ellis, esq.

The military spirit of the Borderers was kept up, it seems, by mutual fears of incursion; and "diamond cut diamond."—A curious elucidation of surnames, taken from clans, and in England, occurs in this document; and it shows that families, like hares and rabbits, kept together in the same district.

"Eske.—Upon both sides of the river dwell the Grames, which is the greatest surname at this day upon the West Border. For the Grames of Eske and Leven are able to make vC. serviceable men. There dwelleth also a surname of Stories, but they are sore decayed."

"Leven.—Upon this river also dwelleth many Grames, and above Kirklynton in Sompert dwelleth a great surname of Fosters, and about Hethergill is a surname of Hotheringtona." P. 169.

The private life and demoralized habits of these Borderers we have recently exhibited and explained, in our Review of Mr. Hodgson's Redesdale. (See p. 53.)

XIII. *Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the amount of booty, taken at Cadiz in 1596.* Communicated by Samuel Rush Meyrick, esq. LL.D. &c. &c.

This Report refers to quarrels about prize-money, pillage, and peculation. The following extract, showing the no value of books, the small value of drugs, and the enormous value of Holland linen, is curious.

"Captain Wilton, of Sir Gelly Meyricke's regiment, seems to have had but bad success in the way of pillage—traded with

his gallant comrades. He got only a chest of books, which proved to be Treatise on the Civil Law, but being esteemed for pillage, were therefore not valued; which probably is the cause why the Earl of Essex was allowed to add the library of the Bishop of Algarva to the Bodleian collection.

"Sir Matthew Morgan appears to have plundered a church, and carried off the best, amounting, great and small, to fourteen. While Sir Amias Preston evidently rifled a druggist's storehouse, and perhaps an ironmonger's, yet notwithstanding the immense weight of his booty, the value was no more than 285*l*.

"The price of Holland linen at this time seems extraordinarily high, it being valued at no less than ten pounds the piece, a chest of linen, which fell to the share of Sir Caryers Clifford, containing 50 pieces, being estimated at 500*l*. We are, however, better enabled more duly to appreciate the magnitude of the service rendered to Ireland at a later period by the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, in introducing to that country the culture of flax." P. 174.

A curious instance of the unsettled orthography of these times occurs, with regard to the surname of Sir Walter Raleigh. "I have been assured (says Dr. Meyrick), so great a coxcomb was that brave soldier, that he himself wrote it seventeen different ways."

Stockings, it seems, were valued at 10*s*. a pair, and that deemed cheap (p. 185.) They were but of recent introduction.

XIV. *Account of a Visit to the Monument usually considered as Druidical, at Carnac in Brittany.* By Alexander Logan, esq.

Though we are not inclined to admit fancy-druidicals, yet this is a very valuable paper, inasmuch as it shows the temple to have been of the same serpentine form as Abury.

XV. *Observations on several Circles of Stones in Scotland, presumed to be Druidical.* By James Logan, esq. F.S.A. Edinburgh.

The application of them to judicial purposes, as declared by Homer, is clearly established by Mr. Logan in manner following:

"Their name in Orkney, Lawting, in Icelandic, Dornring and Dornthing, Circles of Justice and Courts of Judgment, prove this use, and they continued to be selected for occasional meeting in the absence of a Court or Meothill.

"Circles continued to be used as a place of meeting, although the custom was not countenanced. In 1800 a meeting was held at the same place."

Rath de Kingusie. Cart. Abredonensis." P. 900.

Such matters are not fancy-druidicals, and they tend to confirm the tradition mentioned in Mr. Downes's Mecklenburgh Letters, that marriages and other public acts were celebrated at Cromlechs.

"The temple at Scanhinny, in the parish of Midmar, seems to remain as it originally stood, at least in the number and position of its stones, and has been from a proper feeling surrounded with trees by the proprietor. There is a central small ridge of stones, but it is not clear whether it has been a circle, or a cairn subsequently opened. Nineteen feet is the average distance between the stones.—The distance between the two stones in the circle at Old Keig is also nineteen feet." P. 902.

Our readers will recollect the conformity of nineteen stones to a particular astronomical cycle, mentioned in our review of Mr. Higgins's "Celtic Druids."

It is noticeable that at Aucthorthie the stones are arranged in a loose oval, with an open entrance at the bottom. See pl. xxiv.

Mr. Logan's definition of *Aucthorthie* is ingenious, and very indicative of the ancient use. "The name may be from the Gaelic *anch*, field, and *ortha*, prayer."

Mr. Logan, in the conclusion of this valuable paper, says,

"The altar stone is always plain on the outside, so much so in some cases, that I doubt, whether it has not been produced by art; the ground is generally lowest on the exterior; and the stone is somewhat higher at its eastern than at the other end." P. 209.

Query, had this inclination any reference to the Sun? for these temples are by the strongest presumption to be deemed oratories.

*Vetusta Monumenta*, Vol. V. Plates xlvii—l.

THE *Vetusta Monumenta* form inestimable volumes; for, as being intended to give representations of the most curious but perishable antiquities of this kingdom, they already contain delineations of objects no longer existing, and ultimately, as these are successively destroyed, may be the only memorials of them. Every author knows how much works are impeded by the expence of engraving, and how impracticable it is to convey ideas of certain objects by letter-press. Therefore, in our opinion, such objects are

very properly made points of particular attention by a Society, whose corporate funds may easily defray the cost.

The "Old Palace of Westminster," the first here noticed, is a subject of great interest. Sorry we are to say, that nothing more can be made of it, than could from fossil bones, too few and incomplete to enable us to ascertain the figure of the perfect animal. Enough, however, remains to convince us that the palace was a town of buildings in a jumble, having neither front nor plan on any side as a whole, though certain parts were distinctly very fine. Mr. Capon's account is as follows, and presents twilight sufficient to the mind's eye, to enable us to form very pleasing conjectures as to the general character of what the whole might have been, though not enough to frame a picture or a model, that is, to make a restoration—a practicable and very gratifying thing, with regard to many remains.

"Mr. Capon was of opinion that the ancient Palace of Westminster adjoined the Monastery, and that the King's door of entrance to the church was the present door at Poet's Corner, as the west side of the ancient Hall of Edward the Confessor directly faced this door; and that all the ground on the west side of the Old Palace-yard (now occupied by modern dwelling houses) was formerly covered with the palatial buildings." P. 7.

"Of walls of great antiquity, several remained in 1799 and 1800, and the foundations of many others, which had been concealed in the accumulation of the upper soil, appeared in 1823. These collectively prove that the Palace had been of very great extent in every direction,—a great portion of it had formerly run co-extensive with the shore of the river to the whole length of Abingdon-street,—southward to the length of 896 feet, to the King's slaughter-house, which was close to the great ditch that separated the land of the Palace and Abbey precinct from the fields and meadows beyond the great ditch. Mr. Capon was of opinion that they formed only one vast mass of building, and that no separation took place between the Palace and the monastic buildings until the time of Edward III. or Richard II.; northward the Palace extended to the north side of the New Palace-yard to the Wool Staple, now Bridge-street; westward, to the site where Union-street lately stood. In a back wall of a house in that street (well known formerly as the Mitre Tavern) was an ancient wall which had been the south wall of the gateway built by King Richard III. anno 1484." P. 4.

“Mr. Capon was of opinion that the oratory of Edward the Confessor was at the east end of what is now the Painted Chamber, and might have so remained until the time of King Henry III. The Confessor is understood to have died in what is now called the Painted Chamber, that is, at the east end of this great room; for that the room was of equal dimensions, in the Confessor's time, Mr. Capon did not credit, but only that it went westward as far as the thick wall, already mentioned, of five feet eight inches, making a room of about thirteen or fourteen feet, large enough for an oratory or private chapel.” P. 5.

“Under the old House of Lords (which together with the Prince's chamber adjoining, is now demolished) was the noted Guy Vaux's cell, which proved, on the taking down of its very ancient walls, to have been the kitchen of the ancient Palace. At the south end of this long room was a place like a little window, stopped up nearly flush with the rest of the wall, but preserving a kind of square projection like a broad fillet around it. This proved to be a buttery hatch, then completely brought to view, and an ambry near it on the right hand. They were evidently the work of a period subsequent to the erection of the original walls, and had been inserted into the more ancient work built by the Confessor, William the First, or Rufus; but the buttery hatch and the ambry were of the time of Henry III.” P. 8.

Such, to the eternal disgrace of the nation, are the poor remains of the ancestral Palace of the Kings of England. Nothing is more plain than that, under modern ideas, the whole might have been restored, externally at least, and that only was necessary; for the interior might have been adapted to modern purposes. No temper is due, where jobs, mere interested motives on the part of architects, have been the cause of all these disgraceful dilapidations. They would have pulled down the Hall, and the Abbey itself (if they had dared), to build up a ball-room-looking thing in its stead. Most happily Mr. Gayfere, a plain mason, was employed to repair the Chapel of Henry the Seventh; an architect would have most certainly spoiled it; and though it is as evident as light and darkness that they could not erect a King's College Chapel, even with the danger of trusting their talents, yet will they come (we profess to decline attention to temper) like harbers, and milliners, and pastry cooks, to intrude their petty wig-making, ribbon-disposing, and *part-decorating* brick, into the trans-

cedant remains of sublimity and holiness. Great and glorious, sublime and picturesque, Shakspearian and Miltonian, are the majestic remains of our ancient buildings. A man of genius and a puppy are distinct characters; and who but a savage would lop a park-tree? And yet such puppies and such savages there both are and have been; fellows who, were they sculptors, would profess to surpass the Belvedere Apollo and the Farnesian Hercules; but the rational test is to give us a proof, first of all, that you can equal them by a distinct production. But not one single effort, where it steps out of fac-simile, is chaste, correct, or classical. Something of foppery or buffoonery is sure to intervene; and (were it sculpture) instead of a Belvedere Apollo, we have a dancing-master; and where the subject wants only restoration, the beauty of the human form represented by a beggar on crutches. We care not what constructions may be put upon these remarks—contempt, no doubt, because the subject being technical and professional, gentlemen are easily duped to adopt specious and plausible plans.—As professed Antiquaries, we have other motives, and those most serious, for thus speaking. The Gothic style is now most happily adopted, as best suited to the picturesque and landscape gardening, and as many country gentlemen have fine old mansions remaining, we would wish to persuade them, from a holy reverence to their ancestors, to let the exterior remain unpolluted by conceit and coxcomby, and insist upon the interior being adapted to convenience, without any sacrifice of taste. Let them look at the fine hall of Fawsley, engraved in Baker's Northamptonshire, and then decide whether haberdashery in stone and mortar could exceed it.

We have spoken as severely as decency will permit; but we speak in sincerity, and in utter abhorrence of professional Vandals, Goths, and barbarians, whose progress is tracked by the blood and murder of our ancient buildings. We pray, that Providence will inspire Bishops, Clergymen, and Corporations, with a holy feeling for our remaining churches, and all the venerable relics which are the ever blessed memorials of the piety and patriotism of those who gave us birth, of those whom it is the noblest affec-



tion of nature, next to maternal love, to sanctify and revere.

Some years back there was in vogue a song, of which the burden was, "Blessed be the Memory of Good Queen Bess," because she and her maids of honour breakfasted upon beef-steaks, and every body ate like ploughmen. We would say, "Blessed be the memory of our ancient Architects," for certain we are, that the topography of this country would be, without them, only a Salisbury Plain with a Stonehenge (that Oasis in a desert), and huge ditches and trenches, like scars on the face of a veteran, to entitle it to notice. Luckily we Antiquaries are professionally idolaters, and, as luckily, are stimulating the useful and elegant arts, by idolizing monuments of real genius. Look at King's College Chapel, Westminster Abbey, Redcliffe Church, and the Cathedrals, and then say whether the schoolboy verses of modern architects are equal to those of Virgil? With the one, taste was a holy angel sent from heaven; with the other it is a Lady of Loretto.

This diatribe is not ill-timed. The restoration or re-edification of Churches is now a necessity of the day, and we do not want, upon such subjects as religion, venerable matrons to be removed for mincing misses. No, do not bury alive our grandfathers and grandmothers. Every thing holy is associated with age.

Evangelical puritans have recently removed the communion table to the middle of the Chancel, and have torn up ancient seats to substitute in their stead wooden stands and wash-hand basins\*. Therefore the poverty of a parish is no longer a security against innovations, which create abhorrence. Let every thing belonging to a Church have an antiquated character. Let liberalism say, we can worship God any where,—true; and give public dinners in the aisle of a Cathedral! What, however, becomes of religious feeling? In sum, we wish that all Churches, if restored, should retain the real ancient character of Churches, so far as they are capable of restoration, and that additions, where required, be in perfect conformity to the original edifice. Destroy nothing

for the sake of Church play-houses and lecturing-rooms. If a parish has an old Church, let them retain and enlarge it, as our ancestors did, without spoiling it. They cured defects of acoustics by moving the pulpit reading desk, and substituting a wooden ceiling (see Robinson's Mickleham), not by ruin and extirpation. But we must come to a close, and most happy are we so to do, in the following extract. Mr. Capon, speaking of Westminster Hall, observed the following strong proof of science and genius.

"There are six substantial buttresses on the west side, detached from the main wall of the Hall, from which arched buttresses vault over against the upper part of the edifice, and keep it in its place, without which support, and the parallel wall attached to the original main wall, it could not have stood against the lateral thrust of the roof, although there are some most admirable contrivances in the mode of framing this roof, in order to carry the weight and pressure of the circular principals down to the corbels. These corbels are wisely placed very low down the walls, so as to have the weight of the superincumbent wall, to assist against the force and pressure of the roof. The skilful disposition of this framed timberwork, and particularly the insertion of an assistant principal under the main purlow, and over the end of the hammer-beam, to ease the weight and bring it down to the walls, is a most admirable contrivance of the architect, and shows him to have been a man of very superior mind. The timber roof, together with many beautiful specimens of carpentry yet remaining in various parts of the kingdom, as likewise the many fine examples of stone-vaulted ceiling of pointed architecture, from the early part of the reign of King Henry II. to the middle of the reign of King Henry VIII. prove, that our ancestors, during the middle ages, had a profound knowledge of geometry, and particularly so in the reign of King Edward III. when the theory and practice of architectural art arrived at their greatest perfection. In their sculptures of the human figure, and particularly in the draperies with which they were covered, they frequently showed great skill and a nice and true observance of nature; and although the countenances may seem to want sentiment and passion†, it ought to be remembered that it was chiefly devotion or piety which they aimed to express, and that the passions, of course, were not to be called forth. They accomplished what they en-

\* We could name the places and persons.  
REV.

† In sepulchral effigies they intended plainly to represent the persons dead, not living. REV.

It must be at all times dangerous to venture. If, therefore, the expedients for repairing the mischief fail in this instance, a spot might still be chosen, where the river takes its course over the clay that has not been disturbed by the convulsion which basined the chalk." P. 89.

So great has been the accumulation of late times, that a silver denarius of Antoninus Pius was found in digging a hole at Hardham, about thirty inches below the present surface; and having been the only one found, was plainly not deposited by excavation. P. 52.

This work has every denotation of most diligent research, and is written in a very precise and philosophical form.

*The Danger of Ministerial Delinquency. A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Oundle, May 12, 1828, at the Visitation of the Venerable William Strong, D.D. Archdeacon of Northampton. By the Rev. Henry Rolls, M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford, Rector of Aldwinckle All Saints. Published at the Request of the Archdeacon and Clergy. 8vo. pp. 20.*

THE Reverend author, who shows various bad consequences of "ministerial delinquency," touches upon one practice in particular, that of certain Clergymen alienating the congregations from their proper parish priest. We know that such officiousness is quite common with preachers of a certain class, and that it is contrary to the rules of the Established Church of England. Mr. Rolls speaks of it in the following terms:

"Nor is the conduct of the too confident and self-sufficient Minister of Christ much less to be deprecated. Into whatever good actions the ardour of his zeal may carry him, the advantage is more than counterbalanced by the confusion and disorder which his eccentricities and extravagances occasion. Let it be remembered that he is not the best workman who passes over the greatest surface, nor he who looketh on the work of others to the neglect of his own. Every man, and especially every Minister of the Gospel, has his proper sphere of action, nor can his services, however zealously exercised, be so beneficial to Christ's flock, when spread over a too widely extended field, as when chiefly confined within his own allotted sphere of operation. 'Let all things be done decently and in order.' Let no man put his sickle into his neighbour's corn, nor cross into the furrows of his fellow-labourers in the vineyard; this is not to look forward, but to look back, to distract and tear

asunder the members of Christ's Church, and to become unfit for preaching the kingdom of God." P. 17.

*The Life and Remains of Wilmot Warwick; edited by his friend Henry Vernon. Ridgway, 1828. 1 vol. post 8vo.*

WILMOT WARWICK! we exclaimed on opening this volume. What a strange association of names! Can it have any connection with the claims of the redoubted Princess of Cumberland, who has contrived to elevate herself in the minds of the credulous, from the humble Olivia *Wilmot*, the daughter of a house-painter at *Warwick*, to the more dignified though less honourable character of a *sai-disante* princess? On looking a little closer we soon became convinced of our mistake. We were evidently on a wrong track, but still amongst unfortunates; the Wilmot Warwick, whose remains Mr. Henry Vernon has honoured with his fostering care, is an honest and melancholy *malheureux*, instead of an intriguing and title-usurping woman. In fact, it is a novel, and a novel of a very superior order. It consists of a series of tales, picked up among, and written from incidents during an excursion into the country. They are dedicated to the great Crayon sketcher, with whose style they have a close affinity. Wilmot Warwick is one of those unfortunates who are cursed with an over-refined sensibility, who feel more than others do the severities of life, and whose habits of thinking render them incapable of taking those steps which a worldly man, or one universally even in his tenor, would be sure to do. He accordingly sees things in a very different light, and feels the effects of circumstances and events in a way totally at variance with the unrefined mob. This sensitiveness is generally allied to men of extraordinary genius; and it has too often operated to prevent real genius from distinguishing itself, or of being brought as forward as it was capable of. We love men of this description of composition. There is a nobleness of sentiment, a sternness of virtue, and an elegance of manner about them, combined with a manly independence, which to us is irresistible; and we would rather experience one of their few solitary moments of extreme happiness, than live for ever amidst the pleasures and pains of our

common occasions by his presence in the gallery; while coats of armour and chain mail, targets, arrows, shields, spears, and other instruments of war and sport, with their common accompaniments, the branching antlers of the deer, formed the appropriate garniture of the walls."

Mr. Buckler might have added, that towards the later days of chivalry the state and shew attached to possessing an embattled house, often impelled the owner to obtain a license to crenellate and fortify his mansion; hence the number of smaller moated houses which we find imitating in the style of defence the baronial castle.

"Raby Castle (says our author) is an exception to the common rule of placing the hall on the ground-floor. In this instance, and the exception refers to one of the most stately castellated mansions in England, the chief apartment is elevated on a basement story, which, in fact, answers the purposes of a hall, and with its pillars and staircase, the supporters and conductor to the room above, assumes a striking novelty of character."

"A few paces from the hall led to the withdrawing-room. Still higher up was a suite of noble apartments, sometimes including the great gallery, which, however, was not unfrequently on the uppermost floor. This apartment does not properly belong to houses of remote antiquity, but was introduced, or at least attained importance, with the Elizabethan style of domestic architecture. It usually embraced the utmost length of the house, was the common dining-room of the family; and, indeed, occasionally served the purposes of all the other state rooms, uniting with the elegance of the withdrawing-room the noble accommodation of the refectory, the space requisite for an ambulatory, occasionally the stores of a library\*, and conveniences for music, and every species of festive entertainment.

"The long passages in many ancient mansions are, in fact, galleries, like those around the courts of our ancient hostels, which in private houses the obvious inconveniences of their original exposure speedily caused to be inclosed, but which, where the occupancy was transient, and some sacrifice of comfort a matter of course, were little thought of as evils, and suffered to remain among the numberless distinctions between home and an inn. Nor is there any reason to doubt that this was the origin of the gallery chamber, which formed so conspicuous a feature among the apartments of the Elizabethan houses, and, from a mere passage of communication, became at last, as we have seen, the most considerable apartment

for its extent, its sumptuousness, and its destination."

"The ancients were as indifferent about a staircase, as the moderns studious to make it the chief feature of their houses." They did not, like the latter, frequently sacrifice the dimensions of the rooms for the grandeur of the approaches, holding them properly in a subordinate point of view.

"The priory-house at Wenlock (Mr. Buckler tells us), has a gallery faced by an open wrought stone screen, attached to its inferior front, as the means of communication between the rooms. But this contrivance would not enable the prior to reach his bed-room, which is within the gable of the roof, immediately over the withdrawing-room, at the south end of the house. He ascended by very strong but rudely formed steps, and guarded against sudden intrusion in his retreat, by having the first step from the floor so high that it could not be trodden upon without considerable difficulty. For his own accommodation, a moveable step must have been provided, which, when he arrived at the summit, he might draw after him, or entrust to the keeping of an attendant below."

On the subject of chimneys and fire-places, our author says:

"If we were to judge from those stately halls which have been warmed by other means, and which seem to have wanted only this addition to render them as convenient as luxury could have demanded, we might be induced to conclude that the invention had for a time been lost. Neglected it certainly was, but to this neglect we owe the introduction of the loover, a turret with open work, calculated to convey away the smoke from a charcoal fire on a hearth in the middle of the room; and which proved a feature of no ordinary beauty to the external fabric."

The rule of placing fire-places between the windows was departed from temp. Elizabeth, and the change has been followed for the sake of comfort and elegance ever since. There were two ways of arranging the chimneys, one as towers attached to the walls, the other by resting them on the parapet; it is difficult to say which is the more ancient mode. The first is the most ornamental, as it breaks the outline of the building.

Mr Buckler mentions the ornaments of architecture formerly so liberally bestowed on Abbey barns, and notices among others the barn at Ely, built temp. Hen. III. 250 feet long, and having double porches answering to

\* "The noble gallery at Blacking, the seat of Lady Suffield, is enriched with a library"

Genr. Mag. November, 1828.



“*Werter* is but the cry of that dim, muted pain, under which all thoughtful men of a certain age were languishing: it paints the misery, it passionately utters the complaint; and heart and voice all over Europe, loudly and at once respond to it. True, it prescribes no remedy; for that was a far different, far harder enterprize, to which other years and a higher culture were required; but even this utterance of the pain, even this little for the present, is ardently grasped at, and with eager sympathy appropriated in every bosom. If Byron’s life-weariness, his moody melancholy, and mad, stormful indignation, borne on the tones of a wild and quite artless melody, could pierce so deep into many a British heart, now that the whole matter is no longer new—is indeed old and trite—we may judge with what vehement acceptance this *Werter* must have been welcomed, coming, as it did, like a voice from unknown regions, the first thrilling peal of that impassioned dirge, which in country after country, men’s ears have listened to, till they were deaf to all else. For *Werter*, infusing itself into the core and whole spirit of Literature, gave birth to a race of sentimentalists who have raged and wailed in every part of the world; till better light dawned on them, or at worst exhausted Nature laid herself to sleep, and it was discovered that lamenting was an unproductive labour. These funereal choristers, in Germany, a loud, haggard, tumultuous, as well as tearful class, were named the *Kraftsmänner* or Power-men, but have all long since, like sick children, cried themselves to rest. Byron was our English sentimentalist and power-man, the strongest of his kind in Europe; the wildest, the gloomiest, and it may be hoped, the last; for what good is it to whine, put finger i’ the eye and sob, ‘in such a case,’ still more to snarl and snap, in malignant wise, like ‘dog distract or monkey sick’.”

We pass by other articles like a man in a crowd, looking for friends, that we may direct the public attention to two most luminous and valuable papers. The first confutes the very mistaken opinion, that Hanover has been only to Great Britain a good-for-nothing relative, which is always running the latter into scrapes.

“The facts will appear upon inquiry to be decidedly on the other side of the question. The Hanoverians have ever been to us most faithful, and most gallant allies. They have fought; they have bled; they have been invaded; they have been oppressed; and they have suffered all the horrors of military occupation, owing to their *alliance with England*, and in the quarrels and contests of the British Government.

Great Britain has never gone to war on account of Hanover. The Hanoverian sword, however, has been drawn readily and repeatedly, in our behalf, whenever our politics or interests have induced us to commence hostilities.” P. 169.

The second article relates to Turkey, of the internal and real history of which country we know nothing. The causes of the rise, growth, decline, and fall of the Jannissaries, are most satisfactorily elucidated. It is too long for an extract, and as the book is a recent periodical, as easy to be seen as a print in a shop-window, it is unnecessary.

In p. 246 we were surprised to see the *Monachologia* [of Baron Born] mentioned, without any apparent knowledge in the Critic of the eminent author. It was republished in England by Johnson, in 1783, and the occasion of the work is explained in the *Biographical Dictionaries*, under the article Born.

We now come to a “*Letter from a celebrated Professor and Philologist of Copenhagen, on the 21st volume of the Archæologia.*”

This letter contains strictures on certain papers in that volume, communicated by Mr. Hamper and Mr. Bruce. Mr. Hamper’s papers contain *pretended* (as our author presumes) explanations of the (Runick, as called) legends of a jasper and gold ring, which legends Mr. Hamper has made to be *Anglo Saxon*, though, according to the Professor, they are *Welch*. Mr. Hamper is charged with omission and transposition of letters, and taking figures for letters; in short it is said, that

“Mr. Hamper, after having begun the reading, transposed the words, and fixed the power of the letters most arbitrarily, has still found himself obliged to insert three letters, throw away one, and change the power of one, occurring twice, however, in his two first words of the inscription, in order to make it look like Anglo-Saxon. Of course, it is certainly not Anglo-Saxon. The most curious circumstance is still, perhaps, that the reading thus violently extorted by our author, but not really existing on the ring, is not Anglo-Saxon any more than this letter is Anglo-Saxon; for, besides the preposition *on*, there is not a word of true Anglo-Saxon in it, and that *on* is cut out of the middle of one of three words, and composed of letters, which, probably, neither signify *o* nor *n*, nor even belong to one syllable! If the author would have us believe it to be Anglo-Saxon, he ought, I

think, to have referred to some grammar, where such forms are proved; to some dictionary, where those words are recorded; or to some other monuments or passages of known Anglo-Saxon books, where such expressions occur, but he has not troubled himself the least about any proof of the justness or accuracy of the words he has formed.

"The only thing of probability in his explanation is a quotation from Drake's *Eboracum* (1746), 'whose reveries' he says 'shall be thrown into a note.' The passage quoted contains the learned Swedish Minister's, the Rev. Mr. Serenius, idea of this inscription. He was not able to make out more than one word, which he read *Glasta-ponto* (it should be *Glasta-Pontol*), and which he thought had some reference to the Abbey of Glastonbury. This seems to be pretty correct, though, according to most of the alphabets, it ought to be *Glastæ-pontol*. As the word *pontol*, however, is not Anglo-Saxon, I suppose the inscription to be of a more ancient date, for instance, about the time of the Saxon war and conquest, and the language to be Welsh or ancient British. It is certainly to the Welsh scholars we must look for the true explanation of these curious monuments. From dictionaries alone, without a thorough knowledge of the ancient British and living Welsh, it will scarcely ever be found out, the structure of that language being so very singular, in changing the initial letters of the words, and the orthography having undergone several vast alterations at different times, even some of the letters having changed figures.

The inscription on the golden ring, for instance, might be read, *Ærcristl cruviton* (or *crutirpon*) *Glæstæpontol*, and the first word might be a compound of Welsh *acr*, acres, praham, and *cruted* cruenta, contracted like the English *past* for *passed*; the second word might be another compound of the same syllable, *cruc*, which is derived from *crau*, blood; and the last word might be thought to contain the Welsh *pont*, a bridge. But the character here taken for *c* is sometimes used as the vowel *y*, which of course changes the reading very considerably." P. 260.

Here we pause to observe, that the Professor himself has taken very great liberties with the letters, and that the Britons called the site of the celebrated Abbey *Fris witrin*, not Glastonbury, which is evidently a term of Saxon introduction. Either, therefore, the inscription is of a date subsequent to the æra assumed by the Professor, or *Glæstæ-pontol* is not Glastonbury.

Being determined, with regard to an author of respectability like Mr. Hamper, to give, in Bible Society phrase, what we find "without note or comment," we shall make another extract concerning the jasper ring, which the Professor previously introduces by showing up Mr. Douce, "for having pronounced Mr. Hamper's explanations as beyond a shadow of doubt."

✱. MR. RI. NY. MEF.  
 RL. NRI. PEF.  
 PPM. ↑M. EFTM. +EF.

"Our author [Mr. Hamper] tells us that this inscription is less difficult than most other reliques of the same kind, and that it is a Dano-Saxon amulet against the plague, which he reads wonderfully well:

RYRI . VF . MOL .  
 YRI . VRI . WOL .  
 WLES . TE . FOTE . NOL .

But afterwards he must unluckily translate it into what he is pleased to call Anglo-Saxon, this he renders again into Latin; nay (even to show he is a poet, into English verse. As to his Dano-Saxon text, he does not explain a single word of it, nor is there one syllable of Danish in it, as far as I am able to discover, and as to his Anglo-Saxon translation, I shall merely analyse one word of it, viz *yr* in the text. This he translates *era*, which, again, he renders

into Latin by *remitte* (*nostram pestem*), but the Anglo-Saxon *dra* is in reality the imperfect of *dran*, honorare, and consequently ought to be rendered *honora* (*nostram pestem*), which is a most ridiculous phrase, but very happily not at all existing in the inscription.\* If you look at the legend itself, as exhibited pretty correctly, I think, here above, you will easily discover that it is neither Anglo-Saxon nor Dano-Saxon, but in all probability the very same inscription as on the golden ring, and on the ring quoted from Drake's *Eboracum*, with some small variations, being perhaps

\* In justice to Mr. Hamper, the Professor should have added, that *dran* also signifies *purcere*, *condonare*; but the manner and language of the Professor is not gentlemanly.—REV.

merely dialects of the same words; so that each of these three lines corresponds with one of the words on the other rings. The first word, *Eryri*, is purely Welsh, and even the appellation of a mountainous tract of North Wales. As I showed Professor F. Magnusen the article *eryri* in Richards's Welsh Dictionary, he was struck with another word close by, viz. *eryrai*, an eagle-stone, and thought the jasper of the ring might possibly be such an eagle-stone. But, if the representation of the inscription exhibited, page 117, be correct, there is a distinction between these syllables, thus, *ery-ri*, which would make one imagine that it were two distinct words, and the last a form of *rhi*, a prince or lord. As to the word *wol*, which is in reality an Anglo-expression for plague, it may also in Welsh be a form of *mol*, or perhaps of *maol*, praise, or *moel*, a hill; for instance, *y voel* the hill. I do not at all pretend to determine any of the words, which I most willingly leave to the Welsh antiquaries to explain; I merely think I have discovered the true language of these monuments, as also most likely of the bracelets and the lost gold horn of Copenhagen. If, however, I should be mistaken in this, I hope I have discovered at least that Mr. Hamper's explanations are just as good as none." Pp. 261, 262.

How the vain Professor can take so much to himself, when he is obliged to admit one word (*wol*) to be Anglo-Saxon, and, to get rid of the difficulty, suppose it to be a corruption of the British *mol*, after he has fixed a correct reading in a language which he acknowledges that he does not understand, it is not for us to decide. We only say, in parody of "many perils do environ," &c. that

Direful risks of all descriptions  
Attend decyphers of inscriptions;

and cry out with Buonaparte, when such combatants are in grievous danger, "sauve qui peut;" meaning, without insult, that they should find their safety in flight. We honestly confess that we cannot find the words, if they are Anglo-Saxon, in Lye's Dictionary; and having little knowledge of Welsh, we are unable to give any other opinion, than that all parties may be wrong. We have generally stated the case to the man, in our judgment, most able to settle the question, viz. the justly celebrated Dr. Meyrick. Whether he will like to meddle with it, we cannot say. In the interim, should it turn out (and we entertain such an opinion), from the intermixture of Welsh and Anglo-Saxon, and the necessity of all

parties to alter letters to make it conform to any language, to be what the vulgar call *gibberish*, we think, from the rhymes *mol*, *wol*, *nol*, that it may have been a mere charm against the perils of disease. Our reason for so conjecturing (and we only conjecture) is this. The first word of both the rings is *eryri*, and *eryrai* in Welsh signifies the *aetites*, or eagle-stone. Now in Pliny (Nat. Hist. l. 36, c. 21) the reader will see a discussion of the properties of the eagle-stone in reference to pregnant women; and so late as the year 1658, he will find in the Rawdon Papers a husband who thought his wife would have a hard labour, saying, "She hears that my Lord Chichester's former lady had got an eagle stone, esteemed of great virtue in hard labour, and begging the use of it." (p. 192.) Concerning the adoption of jargons for charms, we think it unnecessary to bring any authority. But then one is a gold ring, not a jasper, or, as presumed, an eagle stone. If therefore, the inscription be not found to appertain to any language whatever, we shall think it to be a jargonal charm, and if it be found interpretational, we know only of two archaeological modes in which it can scientifically be explained, viz. that of a motto, or *cri de guerre* (a presumed origin of mottoes), or a charm, the most usual form of such things.

The second stricture applies to Mr. Bruce's paper, about the word *mass*, an evident Doricism of the Latin *missa*. Mr. Bruce is blamed for not having consulted the northern languages, i. e. brothers instead of parents. The subject was too trite; but the stricture is frivolous.

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D'Israeli's *Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles the First, King of England*.

(Continued from page 244.)

RELIGION, when it takes a political direction, becomes ambition, and ought to be held in the same light as that fermenting, mischievous, and selfish passion. Blessed as piety is for the condolence of man in misfortune, and instructive as it is in wisdom and ethics, for his conduct, under all circumstances, the cunning find out that instead of its being a machine of superiors to keep inferiors in awe, the very converse of the position is true, viz.



that it is the very means by which the brute physical power of the people and influence of charlatans, unqualified to add an iota of improvement to the public good, are brought into dangerous action. A meek and amiable admirer of Jesus Christ, upright in his dealings, just in his actions, meek in his sentiments, sublime in his piety, and energetic in extending education, philanthropy, and the patronage of wise institutions and certain modes of ameliorating the habits and condition of the people, is *nobody*. He must, to be *somebody*, like the witches of Macbeth, stir up cauldrons filled with the vilest ingredients of combustible passions, he must become the Devil quoting Scripture,—a fury brandishing torches,—a quack administering poison for medicine; and when he is told that he is converting Heaven into Hell, he has only to answer, "It is the WORD OF GOD, the BIBLE, the HOLY BIBLE." In short, whenever Religion is found to be the actuating principle of the man, in the form of virtue, philanthropy, and holy elevation of character, then is he entitled to exalted respect; but when it is only a mask for intriguing, caballing, faction, and sect-making; tormenting the world with mystical dogmas for no moral purpose; taking Government out of the hands of Authority; professing to circulate the Bible without note or comment, and not delivering it without a fanatical tract stitched in it\*, getting up speeches and reports, like the puffs of quack medicines, boasting a few solitary and rare advantages, and concealing hosts of failures; sending out missionaries to barbarous nations to found in them Spanish inquisitions, when, instead of fostering Mr. Beecher's anti-pauperism, universal education, and useful and valuable knowledge (all visible and certain causes of improvement), the public charity is diverted to uncertain speculations, and often manifest bubbles; when such follies cannot be supported without knavery in the leaders, and weakness in the followers, then do we find a parallel to the principles, though the modes of action may vary, which

obtained in the horrid times of Charles the First. It was not a war against tyranny, for there was none exercised; it was not a war against Popery, for Protestantism was established; it was not a war against aristocratical oppression, want of trade or employment, or one single real national grievance not easily amended. It was a foolish conspiracy of puritans to promote impracticable austerities, such as, that *mothers suckling their infants should not kiss them upon Sundays*, and similar nonsense\*; and of presbyterian surplice haters, who, as Fuller says, confounded washing the face with painting it. For the effectuation of which silly things, a civil war was fomented, a military despotism established, and the actions of the Devil inculcated, as the only methods proper to conciliate the favour of God.

So true is it, according to history, that when Religion takes a secular and political direction, it becomes justly suspicious, and, unless instantly quelled, dangerous. It becomes a conspiracy for ascendancy, and cries down Reason as necessarily opposed to Religion. Of such conspiracy the subtle measures devised to effect the ruin of Charles the First, furnish the most clear evidence, for they were unprovoked steps, taken to force the unfortunate and virtuous Sovereign into inevitable destruction, yet the authors of these measures were the goodly,—the salt of the earth,—the lights of the world,—the holy angels themselves in a human form, who gave out that they had the perpetual vision of God; of him who, as they pretended, deemed rogues, murderers, and traitors, the fittest inhabitants of the blessed regions of peace and love, where there are no deeds which imply violence, and no sorrows which create pain,—where no wrong is practicable, and no injury possible,—where none can suffer, because all must enjoy,—where all must be good, because all are perfect,—where, in short, we solemnly believe there are no revolutionists.

We shall next give Mr. D'Israeli's character of the assassinated King.

"The characteristic of the mind of CHARLES THE FIRST was that inflexible firmness to which we attach the idea of strength of character. Constancy of purpose, perse-

\* We are no enemies to the dispersion of the Bible,—only to the schismatic motives which visibly dictate the present modes of distribution.

\* See Burton's Diary.

Olinthus Gregory we have found a biographer as competent to appreciate the moral and intellectual character of Dr. Good, as rightly to understand the religious principles by which that character was elevated and ennobled, and by which the highest attainments as a scholar and a philosopher were taught their true and legitimate application.

John Mason Good was born at Epping, on the 25th May, 1764. His father was the Rev. Peter Good, Minister of an Independent Congregation at that place, and his mother was the daughter of the Rev. Henry Peyto, of Great Coggeshall, Essex, and niece of the Rev. John Mason, author of the celebrated *Treatise on Self-knowledge*. Under the tuition of his father he made considerable progress in the Latin, Greek, and French languages. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a surgeon-apothecary at Gosport; and at the early age of twenty, was in partnership at Sudbury, and enjoyed considerable and deserved reputation. Here he was twice married (having lost his first accomplished wife in less than six months); and having experienced some pecuniary reverses by misplaced confidence, which he in some degree alleviated by literary occupation, he settled in London at the age of 29.

"By this time," says Dr. Gregory, (1795) "the rich diversity and extent of Mr. Good's talents and acquirements began to be known, and literary men showed as great an eagerness to cultivate his acquaintance, as he did to avail himself of theirs; fond of society, and particularly fitted to shine in it, he had no difficulty in imparting or receiving the appropriate gratification. Besides several leading men in the medical profession, he numbered among his frequent associates at this period Drs. Disney, Rees, Hunter, Geddes, Messrs. Maurice, Fuseli, Chas. Butler, Gilbert Wakefield, and others, whose names do not now occur to me; most of them individuals of splendid talents and recondite attainments, but belonging to a school of theology which, though he then approved, he afterwards found it conscientiously necessary to abandon."

In 1797 Mr. Good commenced his translation of Lucretius, a labour which occupied his time and thoughts for many years, and for his notes to which

he studied and acquired various languages.

In p. 88 is a list of his publications, the chief of which is the *Pantologia*. (See our vol. xcvi. i. p. 277.) Besides these, he edited the *Critical Review*, and contributed various articles to the *Analytical* and to the *British*.

In the year 1820, Dr. Good, at the recommendation of his numerous friends, entered upon the more elevated professional duty of a physician, with an Aberdeen diploma; but in assuming a new sphere of practice, he did not cease to study, and in the year 1820 he published a volume entitled "*A Physiological System of Nosology*," with a corrected and simplified Nomenclature.' In 1822 he gave to the world a more elaborate work in 4 vols. entitled "*The Study of Medicine*," the object of which was to unite the different branches of medical science, which had usually been treated separately, into a general system. In 1826 he published the lectures which he had delivered some years previously at the Surrey Institution, in three volumes, with the title of "*The Book of Nature*."

It may reasonably be suspected that the change of active habits induced by the alteration in his profession, was unfavourable to his health. We find him alluding to his frequent indispositions, in his correspondence from 1822 to 1826, and he died on the 2d of Jan. 1827, in the 63d year of his age.

Such, in the briefest outline we could give, is the life of Dr. Mason Good; and we will now proceed to lay before our readers a short view of the mode in which his character, literary, professional, and religious, has been exhibited and illustrated by his biographer.

The work is divided into three sections. Of the first, after the preliminary sketch we have given, we shall have no further occasion to speak, referring principally as it does to the memoirs of his life. The second section is employed in a copious review of the principal publications of which he was the author, taken in the order in which they were given to the world. His first work appears to have been a medical Prize Essay on the diseases of Prisons and Poor-houses, happily inapplicable to the present state of those receptacles for crime and abodes of

poverty, but to the improvement of which Dr. Good's hints doubtless contributed. His next work was his *History of Medicine*, so far as it relates to the profession of an apothecary. This work contains an account and a vindication of the Pharmaceutical Association, established to preserve the distinction between the apothecary and druggist. Of the qualifications of some of the latter gentry for the compounding of medicine, some whimsical stories are related; amongst others the following:

"A medical gentleman at Worcester prescribed for his patient as follows,—*Dacot. cascarillæ* viij oz. *tinct. ejusdem* i oz. This prescription was sent to a druggist in that city to be made up. The shopman who had the principal care of the business having sought in vain for a phial labelled '*tinct. ejusdem*,' sent to the shops of other druggists to procure it; but the search was fruitless, there was no *tinct. ejusdem* in the city of Worcester, and the prescription was actually returned to the physician with an earnest request that he would substitute some other ingredient for this scarce tincture!" P. 64.

But the great work on which Dr. Good's time and labour were most employed, was his translation of *Lucretius*. Of this translation it may be said with truth, *materiem superabat opus*. *Lucretius* indeed was the poet of philosophy, and his elaborate exfoliation of the Epicurean system is entitled to the praise of elegance of diction, and accuracy of arrangement; but a translation of the whole poem extended through two large quartos, and emblazoned with notes, though of great research and multifarious reading, could hardly hope for any great share of popularity. Of this work Dr. Gregory thus speaks, and with this opinion we are disposed to coincide:

"But whatever may be the estimate of this work, considered as a translation, it may justly claim a considerably augmented value on account of the voluminous and extremely diversified collection of annotations, which form a kind of running commentary to the entire poem. These notes are printed in double columns, with a type much smaller than the original and translation; and occupying, as they do on the average, more than half of each page, comprise altogether a rich body of entertainment and instruction. They consist of comments on the doctrines of the poem, and of the sect of philosophers whose tenets *Lucretius* espoused, observations on the peculiarities

of other schools of philosophy, Indian, Grecian, Roman, &c.; correct sketches of the discoveries and theories of the moderns, whether devoted to chemistry or physics; developements of striking facts in natural history; and allusions to many extraordinary anticipations of discoveries supposed to be modern. Our annotator also expatiates with taste and feeling upon the beauties of his author, and collects numerous obvious or imagined imitations of him in several poets of earlier and later times. His extensive attainments as a linguist, and that indefatigable industry to which I have more than once adverted, enabled him to enrich this department of his undertaking with an almost boundless profusion, and to present resemblances, parallelisms, allusions, and probable copies of his text, from Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French, German, English, and other poets, from various parts of the Holy Scriptures, and from every work of taste or knowledge that could, without unnatural straining, contribute to his purpose. In cases where he could not at once select good English renderings of the authors quoted in these illustrations, he has introduced translations of his own; and these, together with his criticisms, and his reasonings on the utmost diversity of topics, evince a union of learning, taste, feeling, and judgment, such as has very rarely been found. Sometimes, indeed, it must be admitted that his admiration of his author and his theories carry him beyond the limits of sober interpretation; yet on the whole these notes possess a rich and permanent value; and may be generally consulted, by one who guards against this tendency, with the utmost safety,\* as well as advantage and pleasure.—To facilitate the reader's application to them, a comprehensive and judicious index of the several subjects treated both in the poem and in the notes, is placed at the end of the second volume."

The following is Dr. Gregory's summary of the literary character of Dr. Good, and it will serve to exhibit the scope and tendency of his writings; and concurring as we do with the estimate of his talents involved in it, it will spare us the necessity of doing that imperfectly which his Biographer has done so well.

"In short—had he published nothing but his '*Translation of Lucretius*,' he would have acquired a high character for

\* "It is a matter of sincere and deep regret, that the translator did not, by expunging, instead of translating, some very objectionable passages near the end of the fourth book, insure for this his elaborate work an unqualified commendation."



free, varied, and elegant versification, for exalted acquisitions as a philosopher and as a linguist, and for singular felicity in the choice and exhibition of materials in a rich store of critical and tasteful illustration. Had he published nothing but his '*Translation of the Book of Job*,' he would have obtained an eminent station amongst Hebrew scholars, and the promoters of biblical criticism. And, had he published nothing but his '*Study of Medicine*,' his name would, in the opinion of one of his ablest professional correspondents, have 'gone down to posterity, associated with the science of medicine itself, as one of its most skilful practitioners, and one of its most learned promoters.'

"I know not how to name another individual who has arrived at equal eminence in three such totally distinct departments of mental application."

We now arrive at the third section of Dr. Gregory's work, containing a developement of Dr. Good's religious character, illustrated by extracts from his Letters, and his own unpublished writings. We consider this portion of the book to have been executed with equal judgment and delicacy. Coinciding as we sincerely do in those views which Dr. Good ultimately adopted on deliberate conviction, we cannot but have felt an unspeakable interest in the progress of that change which led him from the dark and chilling atmosphere of Socinianism into the warmth and light of a religion more consonant to the spirit of Christianity, more pregnant with peace and joy to the believer, more exalting in its faith, and more operative on the heart and life. Dr. Good, however "imprisoned his faculties" may have been in the errors of a heart-withering creed, was still a stern lover of truth; and hence "the forced and unnatural criticisms in which his theological friends indulged, and the sceptical spirit which some of them manifested, by shocking his uprightness, contributed to his emancipation." We have no space to follow step by step the process of this enlargement; we would rather refer our readers to the work itself, for the edifying spectacle of a Christian death-bed,—the dying hours of a man who was a beautiful illustration of a too often forgotten truth,—that the highest attainments of the scholar, the deepest acquirements in science, great professional endowments, and manners polished and refined, so far from being incompatible with the character of a

Christian, a meek, humble, and self-denying Christian, are in truth those glorious handmaids who minister to religion; they are the pure, classic, and legitimate ornaments of her temple; the offerings on her altar which rise in grateful incense to him who is their author and bestower, for high and ennobling purposes.

—◆—  
Raine's *Saint Cuthbert*.

(Concluded from page 324.)

WHEN a country has been previously civilized by knowledge, then rational piety may be introduced with every prospect of success; but under a state of barbarism, where previous education forms no part of the system, a superstitious aid is indispensable; for nothing is more clear with regard to vulgar minds, than that people who cannot be brought to the fear of God, may yet be easily brought to the fear of ghosts.

If a large Monastery was founded in a desert, it must have artizans to build it, which implies knowledge and cultivation of the useful arts; and as the estate would be worthless, and the monks be starved without cultivation, agriculture followed of course; nor could that be pursued without peaceable possession; and force being foreign to the principles of the sect, superstition was the security. How powerful that principle is, may be estimated by the certain fact, that there are thousands of the present inhabitants of Great Britain who will not knowingly sit down to a dinner of thirteen in company.

The means of influencing uneducated people, where bribery and self-interest were impracticable, was understood by the ancient as well as the modern saints, with this difference, that the diffusion of wealth and knowledge is now perpetually counteracting the once successful influence, and supporting the pure substitutes of moral worth and sound reason. Cuthbert, we sincerely believe, with Mr. Raine, was

"Eminently distinguished for his original simplicity of manners, for his subsequent unfeigned piety, and ultimately, in addition to both these rare qualifications, for his judicious deportment during the short period of his exaltation." P. 37.

But this is not all. We solemnly believe, that had a Glastonbury Abbey

been founded at Dartmoor, and endowed with that estate, it would not have been now a barren waste; because we doubt not that if a body of inhabitants be placed upon a mere common, with no other means of subsistence than such as can be derived from it, it will be cultivated as fast as possible, and if one hundred idle fellows gain their subsistence from it, as its first proprietors or their successors, its subsequent holders will, when it is parcelled out, be one thousand idle fellows instead. For instance, the estates of Glastonbury Abbey are now valued upon a moderate computation at 200,000*l.* per annum. This princely revenue was, at the Dissolution, devoted only to one hundred idle fellows or monks. How many idle gentlemen the estate now maintains, we know not; but, as we presume that every shareholder of it does not possess 2000*l.* per annum, we think that it must now maintain many more idle gentlemen, than the hundred idle monks; and whether a man is idle in a black coat or a brown one, is of no public moment. Plenty and sufficiency make people idle, whether saints or sinners; and we merely let off these remarks to show, that the founders of our ancient Abbeys laid the first stone of agricultural prosperity, and the pacific habits necessary to counteract a predatory and belligerent state of society.

If we are correct, our old Saints, with their legends and miracles, were real patriots. Old women in intellect they unquestionably were; but when we talk of old women, let us remember our grandmothers, and see if, with all their old saws, and all their "fit peior ætas" complaints, their hearts are not animated with a divine parental feeling, a holy fire of affection, that give to a wrinkled cheek the celestial smile of an angel.

In genuine historical truth our old Saints were eminent philanthropists. They made the people plough, and they made them pray; and though it was effected by puppet-show machinery and ghost stories, they still virtually promoted the good of man and the glory of God. Let us, therefore, not think lightly of Cuthbert, but estimate him by the good which his character and influence effected in his day.

But they were not so weak as we think. Often a deep and subtle policy,

not to be exceeded by any modern diplomacy, also distinguished these old Saints, and they got valuable prizes in lotteries apparently all blanks, and made solid realities out of bare hopes. The following instance is an exemplification. The Danes had established themselves in Northumberland; but Haldene, their King, being detested by his army for his arbitrary conduct, abdicated the throne. They were thus left without a leader.

"In this state of affairs the Monks of Lindisfarne became politicians, and by a bare-faced stratagem, gained to themselves and their successors a much firmer footing in Northumberland, than had previously been possessed by their church. Eadred, their abbot, soon after their arrival at Craike, asserted that Cuthbert had appeared to him in a dream, and had enjoined him to hasten to the Danish army, with a command from the Saint, that they should point out to him the place of abode of Guthred, the son of Hardscut, one of their chieftains, whom they had a while before sold as a slave. The abbot was further commanded to pay, upon his discovery, the price of his ransom to the widow whom he was serving, and to raise him to the throne of Northumberland, upon the hill of Oswy, (q*u*a. Tiamouth?) by placing upon his right arm a bracelet, the emblem of royalty. The boy was found at Whittingham, in a state of servitude, and the supposed commands of Cuthbert were implicitly obeyed.

"Hutchinson reasons well upon the policy of this transaction. 'By appointing (says he) the son of a Danish General of fame and of revered memory amongst his countrymen, the minds of that people were conciliated, and, under the influence of their Patron Saint, the old Northumbrians were reconciled to his Government.'

"That Guthred was grateful to St. Cuthbert for his exaltation, is abundantly manifest; for scarcely had the Bishop and his Clergy sojourned four months at Craike, when they, under his auspices, migrated northwards to Lunceastre (Chester-le-street) in the beginning of the year 883, and there took up their abode in a cathedral, built of wood, and magnificently endowed by the King.

"Soon after the wanderers had settled at Chester-le-street, Eadred dreamed another dream, attended with still more advantageous consequences to his Church. 'Told the King said St. Cuthbert to him, in a vision by night, to give to me and those who minister in my church, the whole of the land between the Wear and the Tyne, for a perpetual possession. Command him, moreover, to make my Church a place of refuge for fugitives, that every one, for whatever

reason he may flee to my body, may enjoy inviolable protection for thirty-seven days.' This mandate was no sooner conveyed to the King than it was obeyed. Alfred, upon whom Guthred was gradually becoming a dependent prince, confirmed the gift, and the two bestowed upon the Saint the other extensive privileges and immunities, which eventually converted the patrimony of St. Cuthbert into a County Palatine, and exalted its Bishops to the high estate of Temporal Princes." pp. 47, 49.

The singularity of Cuthbert was his *Misogyny*, the cause of which Mr. Raine ascribes to his disgust at the debauchery of the nuns of Coldingham. A chambermaid of Maud, Queen of David I. King of Scotland, who died in 1153, from female curiosity obtruded into the monastery under the disguise of a monk. The saint detected her, and the saint turned her out, with the following untranslatable abuse, which shows the coarseness of the manners of the times:

"Pro dolor! iniqua, tunc es illa lasciva pectoris, canicula spurcitie putredinis, nubes inique bajulationis, caligo fuliginis, umbra fotoris, discipula iniquitatis, laqueus foeditatis, cloaca corruptionis?" &c. P. 36.

That it partly strengthened his *Misogyny* is very probable; but we are far from thinking it the leading cause. It appears from Tertullian, that in consequence of the fall of man, the primitive Christians denominated the fair sex Gates of the Devil, resigners of the Tree of Life, and first deserters of the Divine Law.\* Add to this the superstitions still existing in the north of England, in which women are deemed harbingers of misfortune, if they first enter a house upon New Year's Day, &c. &c.—superstitions of Druidical and heathen times. To these circumstances we trace the origin of Cuthbert's *Misogyny*.

There are various curious things in this work. One of the most extraordinary is the figure of an Anglo-Saxon knight, forming part of the pattern of one of the robes found in St. Cuthbert's coffin. In direct contradiction of the opinion, that Edward the First introduced the trappings of horses, the steed is here completely trapped, apparently down to the very hoofs, the tail being in a bag or case to fit it, and the head and ears wholly clothed. The bit is of the form of a horse-shoe, of

one piece, with a straight bar in the mouth. The reins being attached to the semicircle, a rich saddle cloth appears of the form of an armorial shield on both sides. He carries a hawk on his fist, and the stirrups are of the modern form, and metallic, not a mere continuation of the leather, as in the Bayeux Tapestry.—Pl. iv.

In plate viii. is a portrait of St. John, very rude, and consisting of double outlines.

If any doubt could be entertained of the authenticity of the celebrated jewel found at Athelney, said to have belonged to King Alfred, and preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, the discovery of these figures would remove it instantly. The portraits are in the same style of drawing, and the excess of ornament in the border of the knight's figure, and the gold setting of the jewel, are precisely of similar character, though of different pattern.

In p. 217 Mr. Raine says, that a *metwand* of gold was placed by the side of the saint, and that he does not know what it was, but thinks that it might have been the staff of a crosier. A *metwand* is a yard, and the expression was very improperly used by Mr. Raine's authority, who could only speak from assimilation.

The eminence of the Anglo-Saxon women in the clothing arts, embroidery and needle-work, is celebrated in the old Chroniclers. We shall give Mr. Raine's account of certain articles found in Cuthbert's coffin, in illustration of this eminence.

"The winding sheet was made of linen of the finest texture, but from the state of decay in which it was found, Reginald's description of it in the 12th century must be substituted, it will appear to have been equal to our best damask table cloths, and somewhat similar. 'Above the dalmatic, there had been put around him a sheet, almost nine cubits in length, and three and a half in breadth. This sheet had a fringe of linen thread of a finger's length on one of its sides, and it was unquestionably a linen sheet. Upon the sides and ends of this sheet there was woven by the ingenuity of its maker a border of the breadth of an inch, bearing upon it a very minute and projecting workmanship, fabricated of the thread itself, and containing upon its extremity the figures of birds and beasts, so arranged, that invariably between every two pairs of birds and beasts, there is interwoven the representation of a branching tree, which distinguishes and divides the figures. This re-

\* See Fosbroke's *Ross*, p. 59.



presentation of the tree so tastefully depicted, appears to be putting forth its leaves, although small on both sides, under which, upon the adjacent compartments, the interwoven figures of animals again appear, and this ornamental border of trees and animals is equally visible upon the extreme parts of the sheet." P. 91.

The stole, girdle, and bracelets, are thus described (the stole contained the figures of the prophet Jonas, &c.):

"In the first place, the ground-work of the whole is woven exclusively with thread of gold. I do not mean by thread of gold, the silver-gilt wire frequently used in such matters, but real gold thread, if I may so term it, not round but flat. This is the character of the whole web, with the exception of the figures, the undulating cloud-shaped pedestal upon which they stand, the inscriptions and the foliage, for all of which, however surprising it may appear, vacant spaces have been left by the loom, and they themselves afterwards inserted with the needle. That there has been no cutting out of spaces for the purpose is plain, from selvaged edge, which every where appears in connection with the above ornamental parts. The figures are of tapestry work, and the prevalent colour of their drapery has been crimson, tinged deeply here and there with green, the more prominent parts of the folds are enlivened with threads of gold, of the same nature as those described above. The clouds, if they be intended for clouds, upon which the figures stand, have been tinged with crimson, blue, and green, in shades, and separated from each other by gold. The letters are occasionally red, but most frequently green; the inner ornamental parts of the nimbus, a reddish scarlet and gold, and the foliage above the figures is of crimson, green, and purple. The border on each side is most evidently of needle-work. The outer edge is a dark brown, approaching almost to black; next adjoining to this runs a line of scarlet, and gold alternately; the scrawled ornament in the middle is scarlet upon a ground of gold. This description is intended to apply to the whole obverse of the stole. The reverse or lining is of thin silk, saving about two inches and a half at each of its ends, hereafter described, exclusive of the fringe; and its colour is a dark red, ornamented with a narrow stripe of gold, running along each side, about the eighth of an inch from its margin." P. 93.

Then follows an account of a girdle and two bracelets of gold tissue, found upon the bones of St. Cuthbert, and the gift of King Athelstan.

"The breadth of the girdle is exactly seven-eighths of an inch. It has evidently

proceeded from the loom; and its two component parts are a flattish thread of pure gold, and a thread of scarlet silk, which are not combined in any particular pattern, save that at a very short distance from each selvage there run two or three longitudinal lines, which serve to break the uniformity of the whole. The lining is of silk. The bracelets are made of precisely the same materials and workmanship, only their border is checked; and saving that their scarlet threads are somewhat discoloured by time, they are as perfect as in the day in which they were made. They measure nine inches in circumference, and are of the same breadth as the girdle." P. 99.

From this description it should seem that it was an Anglo-Saxon fashion to have bracelets and girdle to match.

Mr. Raine thus describes a very curious use made by the monks of an antique gem as a privy seal:

"They somewhere procured an antique of an oval shape, an admirably cut head of Jupiter Tonans. This they let into a circular plate of brass, or some such metal, and converted it at once into the head of *Saint Oswald the King*, by means of the following inscription:

CAPIUT SANCTI OSWALDI REGIS." P. 912.

For the gratification of the lovers of craniology, we shall conclude our extracts with Mr. Raine's account of "the naked skull of St. Cuthbert."

"His nose," says Reginald, "who observed it in the year 1104, at its junction with his forehead, seemed to be turning somewhat rapidly outwards, and the top of the lower bone of his chin appeared to be furrowed by a well-defined line of division, which in fact was so deep, that a finger might be almost laid in the cavity. Does not the skull below exactly correspond with this description? There is the obscure nose most distinctly marked, and there is the chin bone much more deeply indented than could well be delineated in the engraving. I subjoin the following further remarks upon this singular skull, made by a medical gentleman: 'Forehead flat and prominent. Parietal bones also very flat. Occipital bone protuberant. Space from the angle of the eye to the base of the skull, measuring over the frontal and occipital bones, unusually long. Very narrow across the forehead. Orbital processes of the cheek bones very prominent. Orbits deep. Nasal bone short, and turned upwards in a very singular manner. Upper jaw very prominent; the chin still more remarkably so. Distance from the top of frontal bone to the insertion of the teeth, remarkably short. Eight teeth remaining

in the upper jaw, and six in the lower, round and large; one of the canini, or eye-teeth, of the upper jaw, peculiarly large, and

projecting outwards. The skull, upon the whole, rather small." P. 215.

By Mr. R.'s favour, "see here it is."



This book is in many places very curious, and, as part of the literature of record, exceedingly valuable. It would have been a misfortune if the recent exhumation of the bones of St. Cuthbert, and the interesting contents of his coffin, had not been record-

ed in a superior form to that of a newspaper paragraph. The present work and its plates give to the subject an historical dignity, justly its due, and where knowledge is acquired, benefit is conferred; where curiosity is gratified, recollection is sweet.

*Tales of the Great St. Bernard.* 3 vols. Colburn.

IT is to the varied talents of the author of *Salathiel* that we owe these volumes. Of this brilliant performance we predicted a few months ago, that having in itself the essential principle of buoyancy, it would be borne triumphantly down the stream of time among the few works of imagination which the world "will not willingly let die." The present *Tales* are of a less ambitious character, but in each the same master mind is visible, and all partake of the same master hand. The very faults of Mr. Croly arise from the copiousness of his eloquence, and the exuberant richness of his imagination. In his oriental pictures in particular, the glowing hues of his fancy, and the resplendent creations of his genius, almost bewilder with "excess of light," and we could sometimes wish that in compassion to weaker spirits who are unable to cope with his brightness, it could be said of him,

"*Deposuit radios propriasque accedere jubet.*"

Mr. Croly is already distinguished

among the most imaginative of our poets; he has given full proof of his elegance, his depth, and his acumen, as a biblical critic, and of his eloquence as an historian; of his works of fiction we have already spoken, and yet even amidst this prodigality of talent, we feel disposed to think that his purest ore is yet to come. We have seen enough in the value of that which he has produced to judge of that which remains, and we are persuaded that a deeper and richer mine of thought will one day be worked, of the pure gold of which, if we may pursue our metaphor, we may see vessels framed and fashioned for the service of true religion, dedicated to the holiest uses of the Christian sanctuary, and more worthy of admiration, than aught that glittered in that temple, whose ceremonies have passed away.

But our immediate business is with the *Tales of St. Bernard*. By one of those sudden and capricious changes the weather, which converts the mer beauty of the Alps at once into the horrors of winter, the H St. Bernard was lying under a massive avalanche, "the g,



of half a century," and travellers of all nations and of both sexes were congregated within its hospitable walls. It is by this slight frame-work that the various tales are connected; but slight as it is, it is very naturally and beautifully got up. In the dearth of occupation during their involuntary imprisonment, some occasional sentiment escapes, which leads to the narration of a story; and as the *Tales* have been certainly written previously to the slight sketches by which they are introduced, there is considerable ingenuity in the process of dovetailing. Of the first, the Englishman's tale, entitled "*The Woes of Wealth*," we would say that, ably as it is written, it is a decided caricature; it describes an accumulation of miseries heaped upon one bare head, the unnecessary consequence of an accession of fortune, and provokes the most uncontrollable laughter. The exaggeration is that of the broadest farce—there are materials sufficient for twenty farces; and our poor heads are yet aching from the breathless rapidity with which we have been whirled through scenes of such overpowering excitement. We recommend the tale to be read by instalments, if the reader would avoid the convulsions into which we have been thrown,—and yet in the midst of all that is overwrought, there is much just and caustic satire on modern men and modern manners,—much honest exposure of the meanness, hypocrisy, and profligacy, of that life which is called fashionable,—many a keen and biting jest at pretenders of all classes, and at the insincerity, the *humbug* (if we may use so familiar a word), which pervades the whole mass of society; and then the style in which the unfortunate possessor of wealth relates the changes from bad to worse, it is in the happiest vein of pleasantry giving to ordinary occurrences an effect that is irresistibly ludicrous.

But it is in the Wallachian's Tale of "*Hebe*," that the author has put forth his strength. It occupies one third of the whole, and is a splendid effort, combining the most poetical imagery with the ablest graphic delineations of manners, country, and costume. It describes what has been deemed the most affecting object in nature, the courage of a timid woman, who, from the noble impulse of gratitude, endures and overcomes trials and dangers

which might appal the bravest man; and this too by one of the noblest rank, and accustomed to the elegancies of life. Hebe, though a heroine of the highest class, is still within the pale of human sympathies, and no less extorts our love by a gentleness that is feminine, than she commands our admiration by an energy that is heroic. The weapons of her warfare are exactly adapted to the exigencies of the case; she is firm and steadfast and enduring, meek and humble, patient and resigned, looking for strength in the hour of peril to that source from whence the woman's feebleness becomes the armour of safety, and laying hold with Christian firmness on the support of the God in whom she trusts.

The scene of this splendid Tale is laid partly in the city of Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, and partly at Constantinople, supplying ample materials for those splendid panoramic views, of which the author of these volumes knows how to make the best use. We will not attempt to give an outline of the story, which could but weaken its effect on the minds of those into whose hands it shall fall. We will content ourselves with a few specimens of its beauties, by which our readers may judge for themselves; but we will observe, in passing, that this single Tale exhibits a depth of research, an elegance of taste, and habits of just and profound thinking, which redeem the page of fiction from its ordinary grade of literary rank, and place it amongst the historical records by which national habits and manners are preserved. Its beauty as a story of powerful interest is thus wonderfully increased, and the eloquent passages in which the regeneration of Greece is anticipated, contrasted with many scenes of touching pathos and gentle repose, throw a charm around the whole, which is irresistibly attractive.

The following passage exhibits Hebe under the influence of her first sorrow—the uncertain fate of a lover to whom but for a few hours she had been betrothed.

"The mourner rose. The tears still would gush; but higher feelings made them calm, and she thought of hopes before which the reverses of life are mist before the Sun. She withdrew to her chamber, and there in solitude sought on her knees that peace of heart which is nowhere else to be found.



“The troubles of a wavering cabinet, and a disturbed country, day by day still more occupied Cantacuzene’s time. But the search for Theodore was unremitted and fruitless. Months passed in alternate hope and disappointment. Hebe shunned society, but her powerful understanding showed her the idleness of intemperate grief.

“She wept and prayed, and was patient. Theodore was in all her thoughts; but she had given up the hope of ever seeing him again. He was to her as the image of the dead; a being of memory that excluded all others from her love. Her passion was profound and melancholy, but sacred; less for one still struggling through the trials of life, than for one of the freed and lofty dwellers in a world where human suffering can intrude no more.

“Woman may be a fickle thing; but it is where the captivation is of her fancy, not of her heart. Where she has formed the image in the play and wandering of her fine sensibilities, the same spell which called up the vision can lay it at its will; as the same breeze which shapes the cloud into fantastic beauty, can sweep it away into nothingness. All that is of gay caprice perishes, and is made to perish. It builds the bower, and rears the altar, and grows weary of both; the course of nature does the rest—strips the bower of its blossoms, and melts away the altar. But woman is capable of an infinitely more profound, solemn, and enduring quality—true passion. Instead of being the birth of the sportive and frivolous, it belongs wholly to the more powerful minds. It is no factitious fire, sparkling and playing before the eye, to pass away in the glitter of the hour; but an intense, deep-seated, and inextinguishable principle, which, as wisdom or weakness guides, may be the source of all that is noble and vigorous in the human character, or the instrument of utter ruin; a moral volcano, whose fire may be the hidden fount of luxuriance and beauty to all upon the surface, or may display its wild strength in consuming and turning it into barrenness for ever.”

The conflagration of a forest is a vivid picture.

“‘But by Allah,’ he exclaimed, ‘what is here?’ A cloud of smoke swelled up from the brushwood. ‘Have they set the forest on fire?’ His conjecture was true; the main body of the cavalry had already rode up to the skirts of the wood, and checked by the risk of entering where the continued clamour gave them the idea of a larger force than they had expected to meet, took the summary method of driving the game into the plain, by burning their cover.

“The ground, heaped with fuel, dry from the heat of the weather, soon blazed like a furnace. The oaks and pines, loaded with the creeping plants and unctuous excrea-

cences of unchecked growth, were soon solid pillars of fire; and the roar of fight was buried in the wilder roar of the universal flame.

“The havoc was not the less for the cessation of the sword. Hundreds of horsemen, in their impatience to share the plunder, had dashed into the thickets, and the crowd, now at once entangled by the intricacy of the ground, and blinded by the intense smoke, were being crushed by the trees as they fell, or blasted by the intolerable flame. The fire darted and whirled through the forest on all sides, until the plain began to share the conflagration; where the grass and weeds, as combustible as touchwood, carried it on with fearful rapidity.

“The bodies of cavalry which had hitherto remained on the watch for the fugitives, now found themselves forced to move, and the starting of their unmanageable horses at the scorching heat, and the masses of suffocating smoke that rolled on them, made it equally difficult to advance or retreat. Some broke through the circle of fire, and escaped. But the chief portion were totally enveloped. The smoke, in vast billows, burst over and bewildered them, until their retreat was cut off by flames shooting along the ground with swiftness and breadth of sheets of lightning. The only enemy now was the fire, and it was a tremendous one. All was confusion, shouts, and groans; horses dashing against and overthrowing each other, and soldiers struggling and trampled under their feet; or flying with mantles and turbans on fire through the defiles, until their strength failed, and they lay for the kites, wolves, or some torrent to close their career.

\* \* \* \* \*

“As they reached the verge of the forest, where danger was to be apprehended again, the Albanian stopped to reconnoitre; and Hebe cast an involuntary glance on the spot where she had so lately expected to be intombed.

“Her eye was fixed by its unspeakable grandeur. The fire had long since devoured the copse and other incumbrances of the ground; the trunks of the trees stood upright, but black, and cleared of every lower branch and weed. Among the matted foliage of the summits, thick enough of old to shut out the light of day, the fire still raged; but it raged as in a solid vault of flame; there were no fantastic quiverings and playings of the blaze; it was the sullen magnificence of an endless roof of red hot iron. Colossal pillars, spreading in a thousand vistas; the ground cleared of all but the burning wreck of the soldier and his steed; and vault on vault above, red with concentrated flame; to her eye, it might have made a matchless temple of the Pagan deity of fire, or the more fearful king of evil.”

They enter Constantinople.

"The chaloupe shot out from under a high, wooded promontory, which had for some time concealed the city. 'See,' said he, 'the illumination of the Bairam; Constantinople in its glory!'

"And it was in its glory. Every spot on which a light could be hung was in a blaze. The great central ridge which crosses the city from east to west, showed the mosques on its seven hills, seven gigantic diadems of every coloured fire. Chains of lamps were swinging from the countless minarets. The roofs below were bright with torches, and bursts of fireworks of the most singular brilliancy perpetually rose in the air.

"As the chaloupe ran in from the sea, it swept close under the brow of a cape covered with buildings, mingled with tall cypress-trees. Over the gate which opened from the enclosure to the sea, were hung ranges of immense bones, looking ghastly in the illumination.

" 'See those skeletons,' said the caloyer, with a groan of wrath and woe. 'Could the moslem have chosen a fitter emblem? Within those battlements,—under your glance at this moment, lies the most fearful spot on earth: the seat of the most habitual horrors; the scaffold that has drunk the most blood; the grave that has teemed thickest with regicide; the tribunal that has crushed with the fiercest recklessness the rights, feelings, capacities, and virtues of man; the throne of utter and essential tyranny.'

"Hebe glanced up at the huge mass of buildings that, covered as they were with lights, still looked sullen and wild; and, in the whisper of terror, pronounced 'the *seraglio*!'

The little episode of the boatman of the Danube, and the Neapolitan ambassador, are exquisite sketches, although we feel them to be interruptions to the interest of the story.

(To be continued.)

*The Englishman's Almanack for 1829.*

THE Company of Stationers have long enjoyed an almost perfect monopoly of Almanacks; but they have never, as has been unjustly imputed to them, attempted to crush any similar publications that were brought forward with sentiments of liberal rivalry. On the contrary, they have generally united their interests with the fortunate projectors, and thus the various tastes of all ranks and classes have been suited.

"Moore's *Almanack Improved*," "The Clerical *Almanack*," and "The Clergyman's *Almanack*," were each

adopted by the Company, after the plans on which they are compiled had been approved by the public. About a twelvemonth since, a most unjustifiable attack was made on the Company of Stationers, as introductory to the puff direct of an Almanack, then first published under the recommendation of a powerful party. The Company have wisely answered the call for improvement in a most honourable way, by the compilation of an entirely new Almanack; and we congratulate the editor on having so well accomplished his object, by presenting to the public an annual, containing "in a small compass, much useful, interesting, and diversified information."

The great improvement in the Calendar, is the introduction, under each week, of the Phenomena of Animated Nature, and the Phenomena of Vegetable Nature. For these we conceive the editor to be chiefly indebted to the literary labours of Dr. T. Forster. The work to be done in the "garden and farm," is much more fully detailed than hitherto usual. Among many other useful tables, now for the first time introduced into an Almanack, are "Rules for the Guidance of Friendly Societies," and for "Societies for Widows' Pensions;" and Hackney Coach and Watermen's Fares.

*Time's Telescope for 1829; or, a complete Guide to the Almanack. With numerous Engravings on Wood, from Drawings by eminent Artists. 12mo. pp. 420.*

THIS most useful, if not the most ornamental of all the annuals, like Christmas, comes but once a year; yet, like the monthly rose, it will be found in blossom all the year round. Hitherto the editor and publishers, relying on its intrinsic merits, have forborne to decorate it with external and adventitious ornament; and the absence of this *captandum vulgus*, has perhaps rendered the volume less known than it deserved to be. They have at length, however, discovered that in this book-making age, modest merit may be jostled aside, or buried in the crowd of more assuming competitors for public favour, if it boast not some other attraction than what is afforded by intellect, taste, or judgment. The charmer "may charm never so wisely," if he have not some pretty pictures to show,—for these

may be looked at, without the trouble of reading or thinking, and that is something in this *poco-curante* age of luxury and indolence;—besides, the world is a great baby, and must have its dolls and rattles in the shape of picture-books. We, as "grave and reverend seniors," do not altogether object to this, and not unfrequently illustrate our numbers with engravings

on wood as well as copper. *Time's Telescope* for 1829 is what the collectors would term an *illustrated book*; and in turning over its pages, we have been much pleased, and not seldom amused at the ingenuity with which the editor has introduced his graphic illustrations; e. g. under the date of 12th of August, we have the following representation of Carlton House.



And a page or two after is this representation of the ancient Font in Stepney Church.



In recording the battle of Waterloo, a representation is given of the cannon taken at Alexandria, and now in St. James's Park; and representations of the Regalia, under the date of the Coronation of his present Majesty. When naming the fire of London, some very curious engravings of old

houses are introduced;—under Lord Mayor's Day, we find the City Arms in the Life of the Bishop of Lincoln and Winchester, is a fine view of the west front of Lincoln Cathedral;—and in the biography of Mr. Planta, late principal librarian of the British Museum, is an excellent representation of that national edifice, rendered more valuable by the certainty of its giving place, in a few years, to the more elegant and classical structure planned by Mr. Smirke. From the sketch of Mr. Planta's useful life, we cannot refuse to extract a deserved tribute to his worthy successor at the Museum.

"In the appointment of Mr. Planta's successor (Henry Ellis, esq.) his present Majesty has displayed that tact and discrimination for which he is so justly distinguished in matters of taste and literature; for whom could his Majesty have selected so well qualified to fill the important and highly responsible office of Principal Librarian to the British Museum as the learned Editor of the valuable Series of Letters illustrative of English History, who had devoted five-and-twenty years of his life to the service of that establishment, of which he is now, by his Majesty's favour, the able and efficient president? Long may he continue to fill this honourable post, and to de-



light and instruct the world with fresh excerpts from the 20,000 volumes of those valuable manuscripts, of which he was, for so many years the guardian, an office (it is well known to every literate) he discharged with credit to himself, and with the greatest advantage to those who had occasion to consult these recondite monuments of the intellectual labours of our ancestors!"

To return to the illustrations.—We should exhaust the patience of our readers, were we to enumerate the many neat engravings of *birds and fishes*, evidently from original drawings, which adorn the natural history part of the work,—not to mention the numerous fancy pieces that fill up an occasional half page. Suffice it to say that some of these are by *Clennell*, and the others by well-known artists.

We have bestowed so much space on the ornamental, that we have scarcely room left to speak of the useful part of this highly entertaining and miscellaneous volume.

In the account of New Year's Day, there is a curious letter (never before printed) from Edwin Sandys, Bishop of Worcester, to Sir Wm. Cecil. And, under the 13th day of January,

"*Seasons for Marriage.*—In Aubrey's *Gentilism*, a MS. in the Lansdowne Collection, is the following printed advertisement, apparently cut out of an old Almanack: 'Marriage comes in on the 13th day of January, and at Septuagesima Sunday it is out again until Low Sunday, at which time it comes in again, and goes not out until Rogation Sunday, thence it is forbidden until Trinity Sunday, from whence it is unforbidden till Advent Sunday; but then it goes out, and comes not in again till the 13th day of January next following.'

The 12th of August, 1816, records the abolition of domestic slavery in Ceylon, in the following interesting notice:

"*Domestic Slavery abolished in Ceylon.*—Among various measures which Sir Alexander Johnston, President of his Majesty's Council, adopted with equal ability and integrity, for raising the political, moral, and intellectual character of the inhabitants of Ceylon, he obtained a charter from the Crown to extend the right of sitting upon juries to all the natives of the country; a privilege possessed by no other natives of Asia. In return for this boon, Sir Alexander urged them, for many years, to adopt some means for the gradual, but effectual abolition of domestic slavery. In consequence of his suggestion upon this point, and the anxiety of the inhabitants to show

themselves worthy of the privilege which had been granted them, the proprietors of domestic slaves came to a resolution, that all children born of their slaves after the 12th of August 1816, should be *free*; thereby putting an end to domestic slavery, which had prevailed in Ceylon for three centuries.

"The 12th of August was the day fixed upon by Sir Alexander for the commencement of the era of liberty; that being the birth-day of the then Prince Regent, our present most gracious Sovereign, in order that the slaves might associate the more indissolubly the idea of the freedom of their descendants with that of reverence for the Crown, under the protection of which that blessing was received.

"To commemorate that event, Mrs. H. More wrote a little lyric drama, entitled 'The Feast of Freedom; or, the Abolition of Domestic Slavery in Ceylon.' This has already been rendered into many of the Indian languages: its first translation was made into the Cingalese by the Buddoo priests, who were brought to this country by Sir Alexander Johnston. One of these priests was a physician and a painter, and both are elegant poets, and considerable linguists.

"Mr. Charles Wesley, organist in ordinary to his Majesty, set this to music, and performed it before his Majesty at Windsor, on his birth-day, Aug. 12, 1827. This led to the publication of the piece with the music, to which Mrs. H. More added a few unpublished trifles, which were printed in a very thin volume, and the profits given to the appointed Irish Scripture readers, and the Irish Tract Society.

"It seems from the preface to Miss Baillie's drama of 'The Bride,' just published, that the drama is an entertainment much admired by the people of Ceylon; and frequently made use of as the most effectual mode of imparting instruction. With this view some of the sacred dramas of Mrs. H. More have been translated into Cingalese, under the auspices of Sir Alexander Johnston, and likewise Miss Baillie's drama of 'The Martyrs;' and that lady has now written 'The Bride,' with an express view of meeting the taste and passions of that interesting people. The profits arising from its publication in England are to be devoted towards procuring translations of other works into the Cingalese language; so that the purchasers of the work, besides the high gratification which they will receive from the perusal of it, will contribute to the moral and religious improvement of the people of Ceylon."

In the Naturalist's Diary for April are some eloquent and pleasing reflections, by a gentleman who is about to make his literary debut, as the author

two which we consider as failures. The one is Cleopatra embarking in the *Cyd-nus*, by Goodhall; and the other, 'She never told her Love.' The former is a mass of indistinctness; not a single object can be clearly defined; and the effect of light and shade is utterly lost. The latter, by Rolls, presents an awkward looking broadfaced country girl, with no expression but that of stupidity or absolute idiocy, instead of the melancholy softness of disappointed love. Moreover, she appears to be leaning on nothing but her wrist; and instead of being represented in an easy recumbent attitude, she seems to be falling on her side from her own clumsiness. We regret to speak thus harshly; but our critical duties require candour and impartiality, which it is our object at all times faithfully to exercise.

*The British Almanack of the Society for the diffusion of useful Knowledge, for the year 1829.*

THIS is the second Almanack published by the Society. It excludes all the prophecies hitherto inserted in Almanacks, professing to foretell the weather, and future political events; and embraces a large mass of valuable information. The tables cannot fail of being highly useful. In the monthly columns, that explanatory of the Moon's duration is a happy idea. The

hints on health are judicious; and the directions relative to the garden and farm very full.

The *Saints*, like the officious Paul Pry, obtrude themselves every where, and we find Deuteronomy and Ecclesiastes quoted in a work of political economy, entitled *A Call upon the People for immediate Attention to the state of their Public Affairs, Debts, and Taxes*. The plan proposed is to substitute an income tax in lieu of all others; but it is plain, from Capt. Pettman's Political Economy, Part ii. p. 82, that direct taxation is the very worst form in which it can exist, because, unlike indirect taxation, "it does not cause an increase in the amount of the circulating property, nor create any considerable increase of demand for the labour of the people." Our Saint speaks with more success when he derides the abolition of lotteries (p. 23), while cards, dice, gaming houses, and race-courses, still exist. We join with him in thinking, that of two evils it was the least, to let lotteries make a voluntary return of 400,000*l.* per annum to the State, rather than to make the sum up by compulsory taxes.

*The Book of Health, or a Compendium of Domestic Medicine*, published by Vizetelly and Co. of Fleet-street, is a judicious selection of the simplest, most efficacious, and most generally adopted means of restoring the system to a healthy tone. The treatment of children, the *materia medica*, and the symptoms of disease, are all accurate and desirable to know.

## FINE ARTS.

### HAYDON'S CHAIRING OF THE MEMBERS.

Mr. Haydon is a clever, and has been a very unfortunate artist. His embarrassments, and it is difficult for an unencouraged artist to be free from them, may we hope be productive of considerable and numerous advantages. Circumstances placed him in that crude mixture of unexpected and unavoidable misfortune and roguish misery which is to be met with in the walls of the King's Bench; and during the time he was compelled to breathe that tainted atmosphere, and come in contact with the vicious society there found, occurred a "remarkable frolic," which has furnished him with materials for two very curious and novel historical pictures. One of them was exhibited last year, and has since been purchased by his Majesty for the sum of five hundred guineas. That displayed the ceremony of the election for two members to represent the borough of Tenterden. The companion picture now exhibiting at the Bond Street Bazaar, represents the subsequent ceremony of chair-

ing the successful candidates, and upon the whole may be considered the superior production. "The scene of the chairing was acted on a water-butt one evening, but was to have been again performed in more magnificent costume the next day. Just, however, as all the actors in this eccentric masquerade, High Sheriff, Lord Mayor, Head Constable, Assessor, Poll Clerks, and Members, were ready dressed, and preparing to start, the Marshal interfered, and stopped the procession!" A guard of six grenadiers and a serjeant was called in to his assistance, and confusion soon reigned. This is the event depicted in the present painting, and some of its materials are invented, though the characters are all identifiable. We cannot be expected to give a detail of the hundred figures here introduced, as Mr. Haydon has expressed his intentions and ideas so fully in his descriptive catalogue, and because it would occupy too much of our columns. But we would wish particularly to solicit the public notice to the group on the right, which is painted with

amazing truth and force. It is the picture of an unfortunate family, reduced from affluence and respectability to poverty and wretchedness. The husband and father, a gay and fashionable man, whose attachment to hunting and drinking has caused the heart-rending wreck, has just drawn a cork, and is apostrophizing the bottle, which his daughter is endeavouring to remove by filial earnestness and persuasion. Behind this careless, reckless remain of something noble, appears a too fond wife, with cheeks pale with care and distress, and eyes exhibiting the sorrowful hue of weeping, whose love for her husband induces her to request her child to desist, and allow him his only consolation in his wretchedness. Before him is his little shoeless boy, looking with innocent wonder at the "unaccountable alteration in the features and expression that takes place under the effects of intoxication." To heighten the distress, three pawnbroker's duplicates, one for the child's shoes, 1s. 6d. one for the wedding-ring, 5s. and one for the wife's necklace, 7/-—lie at the feet of the father; but Mr. Haydon has decreased the bitterness of the feeling by placing one wedding ring on the wife's hand. The Head Constable screening himself from observation in the folds of his bed-curtain robe is a good knavish portraiture, and the countenances of the Lord Mayor, the two Members, particularly the late Mr. Merrett, and the saucepan-helmeted specimen of what Mr. Haydon calls "Voluptuous Gaiety," are very good, and full of characteristic humour and expression. There is one more object which most forcibly arrests the attention of the mind; it is the remains of what was once a gentleman. Mr. Haydon thus describes him—"First rendered reckless by imprisonment—then hopeless—then sottish—and, last of all, from utter despair of freedom, insane! Round his withered temples is a blue ribbon, with 'Dulce est pro patria mori,' for he is baring his breast to rush on the bayonets of the Guards, a willing sacrifice as he believes, poor fellow! for a great public principle. In his pocket he has three pamphlets—'On Water Drinking, or the Blessings of Imprisonment for Debt,' and Adam Smith's 'Moral Essays.' Ruffles hang from his wrists, the relics of former days, rags cover his feeble legs, one foot is naked, and his appearance is that of a being sinking in mind and body!"

Considering Mr. Haydon's previous devotion to a severer style of painting, it is surprising that he has produced so excellent and perfect a picture. But humour is not his forte, as every one must allow who compares his efforts in the grand style with these representations of low life. If the reader only turn his eyes to his other productions

in the same room, he will bear us out in the assertion. We are not complaining of these efforts in a different style, as efforts; but however pleasing and popular they may become on account of their local interest, and the general preference that exists for low caricature, they never will be so creditable to him as his works of more elevated sentiment and more refined feeling. We are only fearful that the pecuniary circumstances of the artist will induce him to flatter the vitiated taste of the unintellectual, instead of, by more exalted efforts, tend to its correction.

His "Christ's entry into Jerusalem," and the "Judgment of Solomon," are both good pictures; but unfortunately the principal figures are the most inferiorly executed. In the former are introduced several portraits—Hazlitt, Newton, Voltaire, &c.; and in the latter, the figure of the real mother throwing herself anxiously and piteously forward to save the child's life, is admirably contrasted with the unwomanly grin of her whose child was a mass of hideous inanitation. "Alexander taming the horse Bucephalus," is a splendid picture; the noble figure of the horse, the easy, graceful attitude of the young and daring prince, the consternation of the courtiers, and the congratulations of Philip and his Queen, are very excellently portrayed. "Venus visiting Anchises on Mount Ida" is a sweet picture. The goddess is a lovely figure, blushing with a sense of her own beauty, the magnitude of the favour, and the knowledge of her guilty intentions. Anchises views her with a vacant admiration—he forgets himself in his astonishment, and remains rivetted to his seat. Here too is the original of "The Parting," engraved in the "Friendship's Offering for 1829," another scene from the same play, one or two portraits, and many studies.

#### *Light's Views of Pompeii.*—Carpenter and Son.

The interesting letters of the younger Pliny, detailing the particulars of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which effectually destroyed the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, are familiar to every classical student. That event occurred under the reign of the Emperor Titus, in the year 79 of the Christian era, and is the first memorable eruption we have any particular account of. Some ascribe the date of the destruction of Pompeii to the eruption which occurred on the 8th of February, A. D. 68, and which greatly injured the city of Herculaneum. These two cities were, previous to this dreadful inundation of liquid fire, of very great celebrity and antiquity, boasting an origin from the great Hercules, and the period assigned by the best chronology for their foundation, is the 3476th of the Julian period. Their situation one from the other

\* See the first part of the present volume, pp. 379, 648.



was at a distance of nine or ten miles, and the town of Pompeii is five miles from the mountain. With Herculaneum, or its history, though very interesting and curious, we have now no immediate concern, Mr. Light's views being confined to the sister city of Pompeii. The first discovery of the existence of this subterranean city was made in the year 1750, by some peasants, but it did not become an object of consideration till the year 1756; and even from that time to 1764 but few hands were employed, and those with very little zeal and exertion. Sir William Hamilton published in 1777 a memoir on the discoveries that had then been made of this elegant city; and since his time the notices of it have been both numerous and voluminous. The views now before us are confined to an illustration of its architectural remains, which are curious and valuable. The plates, drawn on stone by J. D. Harding and other artists, are twenty-four in number, and in point of execution are very creditable. The architectural remains displayed by Mr. Light consist of temples, theatres, villas, streets, tombs, &c., and each subject is accompanied by a page of descriptive letter-press, which is scarcely sufficient for the uninitiated. The first in the order of this series is the villa of Diomede, whose family tombs are discernible in the street of tombs engraved in the second plate. The apartments of the villas and the houses, are many of them adorned with paintings rather elegant than otherwise in their taste and design, and useful as furnishing in many cases a clue to the appropriation of apartments to their proper use. In the baths we find Tritons and Naiads; in the chambers of rest Morpheus and his drowsy flowers; in the tricliniæ (we use this term as applied to the rooms themselves, instead of the luxuriant seats which adorned them,) sacrifices to Æsculapius, &c. The formation of the temples enables us to discover their use, and in some cases, from statues discovered, or paintings remaining, the deity to whom they were inscribed has been ascertained. Those here delineated are appropriated to Fortune, Jupiter, Venus, Hercules, Isis, and Æsculapius. The temple of Fortune is very small, unless, as is extremely probable, the whole of it has not yet been cleared out; but it is remarkable for its exhibition of the remains of iron rails before the portico. The temple of Jupiter must have been magnificent, from the remains which Mr. Light has represented. In the temple of Venus the remains of columns are very interesting, and appear to have been altered from the Doric to the Corinthian by *plaster*. The cella is very clearly distinguishable, but is not so perfect as that in the temple of Isis, which preserves some of its surrounding pillars. The articles of use and furniture discovered here have been very numerous. Of the magnifi-

cent temple of Hercules we have several views:—in front of one of the pillars of the portico appears a fountain. This is the most curious remain in the city, Mr. Light says, from the supposition that its destruction took place anterior to the general burial of the city. The basilica is easily discernible from its general outline and its interesting series of columns. Two of the gates of the city are preserved, the Herculaneum Gate and the Nola Gate; and the remains of the domestic edifices, the bakehouse with the handmills and the oven, the streets, fountains, &c. are extremely curious. Mr. Light has been judicious in his choice of subjects, and successful with his pencil. We hope that he will complete his undertaking by favouring us with a series of delineations of all the curious fragments and household and domestic articles, and articles of luxury, &c. which have been discovered, and which are now preserved in the various Museums.

—  
*Rev. Rowland Hill.*—Smith and Co.  
Bond Street.

This is an excellently well-engraved portrait of the venerable hierarch of story-telling and eccentric evangelicals, executed by that excellent artist Lupton, from a painting by S. Mountjoy Smith. It is a fine, stern, dignified countenance, by no means indicative of that ludicrous appearance which accompanies his oratorical displays; but on the contrary conveys strongly those benevolent and strictly moral feelings which have secured for him the respect of all who differ from his principles. This portrait of so worthy and eccentric a character cannot fail of being very popular among his numerous admirers.

—  
*Gothic Ornaments, No. I. and II.*—Griffiths,  
Wellington Street, Strand.

These ornaments have been selected from our cathedral and other churches by the Messrs. Atkinsons, Architects, by whom they are drawn as large as the original bosses, finials, &c. They are highly useful, and from their accuracy in size and detail will be of great assistance to the working mason. The present numbers exhibit two finials and a head from Minster in Kent, a boss from Lincoln, a crocket and foliated capital from Lichfield, and an ornament from a cornice at Boston Church.

—  
*Illustrations of Virginia Water, No. II.*  
Bulcock.

With great satisfaction we notice the publication of the second part of this very interesting series of views. The utter impossibility of the public having any idea of the singular embellishments of this romantic spot—all access being denied by the strictest orders—otherwise than by pictures, must render these charming illustrations very popular. Independently of their regal and local

attractions, as works of art, they are very beautiful. Mr. Delamotte's pencil has been used judiciously and masterly, and Mr. Gauci has very successfully transferred the beauty and spirit of his sketches to the stone. The four illustrations forming the present number are — 1. The Fishing Temple and the frigate *Victorine*, taken from the Bath road; a very pleasing view. 2. Ruins from Ivybridge, very picturesque. 3. The Keeper's Royal Lodge, from the summit of the Waterfall; and 4. The Stone Grotto on the side of the Waterfall; a very romantic scene.

*Select Illustrations of the County of Surrey.*  
By G. F. Prosser. Nichols and Son.

These picturesque views of some of the most interesting seats in the county of Surrey are cleverly executed in lithography, and are accompanied with concise letter-press descriptions, which are also embellished by very neat vignettes representing a lodge, or a gate, &c. There are five plates in each number, and eight parts will complete the whole.

*Preparing for Publication.*

Mr. Huggins, who has published numerous marine subjects, has been engaged in painting a large view of the *Opening of St. Katherine's Docks*; and an engraving of it is in progress, which will be highly coloured. Mr. Edward Duncan is aquatinting it, and he is also engaged in engraving from a painting by the same artist, a representation of H. M. S. *Indefatigable*, 44 guns, in company with the *Amazon* of 86, attacking the

French ship *Les Droits de l'Homme*, in Jan. 13, 1797, off Audierne Bay near Ushant, coast of France. Another subject, which will be published soon, the production of the same artist, is the *Opening of Sheerness Docks*.

Messrs. Moon and Co. have announced a splendid national print, now engraving by Mr. John Burnet, from Wilkie's picture of *The Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo*.

## NEW MUSIC.

*The Muleteer*, by Alfred Pettat, is very well done, but there is a passage or two in the fourth variation, containing some consecutive octaves, which have a grating effect on the ear.

*The Spring and the Morning*.—This pleasing ballad, the words of which, written by Sir Lumley Skeffington, bart. originally appeared in our Miscellany, has been set to music by Mr. Evans of the Strand in a very pleasing manner. It is inscribed to Miss Foote, of whom there is a lithographic likeness prefixed.

*The Last Green Leaf*.—Willis, Piccadilly. —Mr. T. H. Bayly, the author of the words, and the selector of a part of the melody of this ballad, is known as the successful author and composer of many very pretty and popular songs, among which are '*The Lover's Mistake*,' '*I'd be a Butterfly*,' &c. The former has reached the fifth, and the latter the ninth edition. The symphonies and accompaniment to '*The Last Green Leaf*,' are by B. G. H. Gibsons.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 7. The Seatonian Prize, for the present year, is adjudged to the Rev. E. Smedley, of Sidney College, for his poem on *Saul at Endor*. The subject for the Norrison Prize Essay for the ensuing year is, *The Doctrine of Types, and its Influence on the Interpretation of the New Testament*.

*Ready for Publication.*

Friendly and seasonable advice to the Roman Catholics of England, with an Appendix and Notes. By the Rev. WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, M.A. Chaplain in ordinary to the King.

Mahometanism Unveiled; being an attempt to explain on new but strictly Scriptural principles, the growth and permanence of this Arch-heresy. By the Rev. CHARLES FOSTER.

An account of the late Emperor Alexander's Journey to and from Cajana, a remote province in the north-east of Finland, in the Russian, Swedish, French, and Ger-

man languages. By Capt. GUIPENBERG. It contains statistical and historical notices of the city Cajana, and the ancient fortress Cajaneborg.

Observations upon the several Sunday Services prescribed by the Liturgy throughout the year. By the Right Rev. ALEX. JOLLY, D. D. one of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Communion in Scotland.

A new edition of Thucydides, printed at the Clarendon Press, illustrated with Maps drawn from actual surveys, and accompanied with Notes. By the Rev. T. ARNOLD, Head Master of Rugby School.

The Medea of Euripides, from the text and with a translation of Porson's Notes. By the Rev. J. R. MAJOR, editor of the Hecuba of Euripides.

A Latin Delectus, with copious English Notes at the end, intended as a sequel to Dr. Valpy's Latin Delectus. By the Rev. F. VALPY.

Hoogeveen on the Greek Particles; trans-

lated into English. By the Rev. J. SEAGER.  
Letters from Cambridge, illustrative of the studies, habits, and peculiarities of the University.

The Gift of an Uncle; being descriptive Notices of the Animal and Vegetable World.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for 1829, containing Memoirs of Archbishop Sutton, Dugald Stewart, esq. Sir James E. Smith, the Hon. Mrs. Damer, Bishop Tomline, the Margravine of Anspach, Sir Rich. Strahan, Dean Hook, Capt. Clapperton, &c.

The Circle of the Seasons for the year 1829.

Thoms' Early Prose Romances, Part Thirteen, containing the Second Part of Tom a Lincolne.

#### *Preparing for Publication.*

An Account of the Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions attached to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Public and Endowed Grammar Schools, Chartered Companies, and Corporate Bodies; giving the Names of the Founders, and a Statement of the Qualifications requisite for the respective Candidates.

A Topographical and Genealogical History of the Hundred of Carhampton, in the Western Division of the County of Somerset. By JAMES SAVAGE, Librarian to the Somerset and Taunton Institution.

Ecclesiastical Annals from the Commencement of Scripture History to the 16th Century. Translated and abridged from the Latin of Professor Spanheim, of Leyden. By the Rev. G. WRIGHT.

Sabbath Meditations, in Prose and Verse. By the late Rev. JAMES PITT VERNON, A.M. To which will be added, A Biographical Memoir of the Author, by Charles James Mansfield, A.M. Also, a third edition of Vernon's Sermons.

Sermons. By the Rev. T. ARNOLD, Head Master of Rugby School.

The second Volume of Mr. SHARON TURNER's Modern History of England, containing the Reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

A new collection of *Mémoires Historiques sur la Cour de France pendant le Dix-huitième Siècle*, at Brussels, to be chronologically arranged, and illustrated with Notes.

M. BURGER, of Heidelberg, proposes to publish a Plan of Universal Language, by which the people of every nation may, in the course of two days, acquire the method of understanding the contributions of foreigners, without an acquaintance with the mother tongue.

A History of the University of Leyden. By Professor SIEGERBECK.

The grand Atlas of Denmark, consisting of forty-eight sheets, under the direction of the Chevalier D'ABRAHAMSON.

The Society for Instructing the Natives of Bombay, have lately announced a Mah-

ratta Grammar and Dictionary for Indians, and the same in the Gujrata dialect; and English and Mahratta Lexicon and Grammar; also a Gujrata Grammar and Dictionary for Englishmen.

A new Cyclopaedia, under the editorship of Dr. LARDNER, has been announced, in which some of the first men of the age are said to have united their labours. One of the peculiarities of this work is, that it professes to produce treatises on the most abstruse departments of science and art, divested altogether of their technical language and symbols.

The Principles of Natural Philosophy developed and applied in explaining the Phenomena of Chemistry, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, and Electro-Magnetism. By THOMAS EXLEY, A.M. Associate of the Bristol Phil. and Lit. Society.

The Yule Log; being a Christmas Eve's Entertainment after the ancient custom. By THOS. WILSON.

The Tower Menagerie, comprising the Natural History of the Animals contained in that Establishment. By Mr. JENNINGS, Narrative of a Tour from the Bank to Barnes, by way of Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, Brentford, and the Countries west of London.

On the Origin and Treatment of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases, and on the Intermittent Fevers common in the County of Essex. By Dr. FORSTER, of Chelmsford.

An Essay on the Deaf and Dumb, shewing the advantages of Medical Treatment in early Infancy, with observations on Congenital Deafness. By J. HARRISON CURTIS, Esq. Surgeon Aurist to the King.

#### BOOK OF JASHER.

A translation from the original Hebrew manuscript of the book of Jasher, referred to as a work of credit and reputation in Joshua x. 13, has lately been discovered. This book was kept as a memorial of the great events which had happened from the beginning of time, especially to the family and descendants of Abraham, by the Kings of Judah. After the Babylonish captivity it fell into the possession of the Persian Kings, and was preserved with great care in the city of Gazna; from whence a translation was procured by the great Alcuin, who flourished in the 8th century, at the cost of several bars of gold, presented to those who had the custody of it. He brought this translation to his own country, having employed, with his companions, seven years in pilgrimage, three of which were spent in Gazna, in order to his obtaining this important and interesting work. After his return to England, he was made Abbot of Canterbury, and having lived in the highest honor, died in the year 804, leaving this, with other manuscripts, to his friend, a clergyman in Yorkshire. It appears to have been preserved with religious



ware for many centuries, until about 100 years since it fell into the hands of a gentleman who certifies that on its cover was the following testimony of our great reformer Wickliffe: "I have read the book of Jasher twice over, and I much approve of it, as a piece of great antiquity and curiosity, but I cannot consent that it should be made a part of the canon of Scripture." This invaluable work has long lain concealed, until by an accident it fell into the hands of the present possessor, who proposes to publish it.

Since the above has been communicated to the public, a person by the name of Samuels, who resides at Liverpool, states that he is at present engaged in preparing the book of Jasher, a copy of which has long been in his possession, and which, together with the original text, he intends shortly to publish.

#### LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Nov. 5. The first meeting of the 45th session of this society took place at the society's house, Soho-square, A. B. Lambert, Esq. V.P. in the chair. Among the presents to the society was a drawing of a new species of pheasant, brought to this country by Lady Campbell from India, the bird having been given to her ladyship by the King of Ava, and caught in the mountains of Cochinchina. Mr. Bichenov, the secretary, delivered the annual address on the meeting of the society. The paper showed the advantages that would result to the science of natural history by the employment of terms suitable to the conception of general readers.—A marble bust of Sir J. E. Smith, the late lamented President, was placed in the room, and excited much attention.

#### THE COMET.

The Comet, about which there has been so much cavilling, and so many contradictory statements, has at length re-appeared, and was seen on Monday night, the 3d of Nov. by a gentleman at a private Observatory, in N. A. 22 hours 58 minutes, and decl. North 24 degrees 30 minutes. Accounts have also been received of its appearance in distant parts. It is one of those very rare Comets whose orbit, an ellipse of no very great eccentricity, lies within the orbit of Jupiter, and it has a short period of little more than three years and five months.

### ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

#### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

Nov. 20. This evening the Society of Antiquaries held its first meeting for the session, Thomas Amyot, Esq. V.P. in the chair.

The collection of ancient paintings bequeathed to the Society by the Rev Thomas Kerrieh, were exhibited to the meeting; and a descriptive Catalogue, prepared

It first appeared about forty-two years ago, and not in 1795, as stated in one of the London Papers. Its period however has been determined only of late years, by Professor Encke, a Prussian Astronomer. It was predicted and seen in 1795, 1799, and must have returned Nov. 7, 1802, 1805, 1809, 1812, 1815, 1818, 1822, and 1825, in which latter year it was twice seen.

#### THEOLOGICAL SPECULATION.

Among the numerous quackeries of the age, the attempt now making to form what is ludicrously and inconsistently called a free and independent Episcopal Chapel, is the most bare-faced and presuming. The originator is an obscure individual whose prospects in the Church have been baffled, and he is now endeavouring to establish an episcopal chapel, which is to be independent of episcopal authority! "It is proposed (says the prospectus) to open a Chapel in London for the restoration of the mode of worship, which is required by the rubrics and canons of the Church of England," and "to revive her ancient form of worship." After thus expressing his determination to adhere to the strict letter of the holy ritual, the writer, with the utmost self-complacency, and the most illogical stupidity, informs us that it is intended "to alter such expressions in the Book of Common Prayer, as seem to favour some of the erroneous notions of the Catholics, and to revise and correct it triennially, if two-thirds of the seat-holders see it necessary!"

The Abbé Demazures, one of the Latin Fathers in the Holy Land who has lately arrived at Paris, has brought with him, from Jerusalem, drawings, geographical documents, and armour, which belonged to the companions of Godfroi de Bouillon and Tancred. These objects were intended as a present to the Duke de Riviere; but that nobleman being dead, the Abbé proposes to offer them to his illustrious pupil, the Duke of Bordeaux.

There has been recently discovered, in an old monastery in Western Friesland, the *chef-d'œuvre* of Franc Floris, the Flemish Raphael, *The Multiplication of the Five Loaves*. This magnificent picture is to be cleaned and sent to Antwerp, which was the birth-place of the painter.

by Mr. Ellis, was read. They are twenty-six in number, and are chiefly portraits. The largest is a portrait of Queen Mary; there are two of Richard the Third, neither exhibiting any signs of a deformed person, and several of foreign Princes. One of the largest frames contains four paintings, commemorative of the foundation of the church of Ely.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The surrender of Varna, which we mentioned in our last Number, is attributed, it is said, to the treachery of Yousseuf Pacha, the second in command, the Captain Pacha being no party to it. All the troops under Yousseuf Pacha laid down their arms, and during the night of the 10th Oct. they came in troops, with their commanders, out of the town, to surrender themselves as prisoners of war to the besiegers. After the garrison had in this manner dissolved itself, the Captain Pacha, who, with those that remained faithful to him, had fled into the citadel, requested to be allowed permission to retire unmolested, with 800 men, to the corps under Omer Vrione, which was granted.

Omer Vrione, it appears, having ascertained the fate of the above fortresses, fled with great precipitation towards the right bank of the Kamtschik, abandoning in the flight his ammunition waggons and baggage. He was pursued by Prince Eugene; and on the 15th ult. a detachment of the Russians, under General Dillingshausen, who had approached the left bank of the river, was attacked by a body of Turkish cavalry and infantry, who had repassed the Kamtschik, for the purpose of raising intrenchments. According to the bulletin, the Turks were discomfited with considerable loss. No movements of consequence between the respective armies had taken place.

## GREECE.

The Count Capo d'Istrias, the President of Greece, has issued a circular from Egina, to the different departments on the 27th of August, in which he announces that Mr. Stratford Canning, the Count Guilleminot, and the Marquess Riheupierre, have arranged the formation at Corfu of a Congress for their respective Courts, to contribute to the fulfilment of the treaty of the 6th of July, and requiring the departments to furnish forthwith statements of their internal condition; for instance, the number of Greek citizens and property, of settled Turks and Turkish property, and amount of devastations by Ibrahim Pacha, since the 6th of July.

## AFRICA.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, of the 1st of August, state that King Chacka, a powerful chief, had made an attack upon several of our Chiefs, on the frontiers of the Colony. Chacka had sent some of his people as spies, who had arrived in the Colony, but the Government would not allow them to come to Cape Town.—In the new *Courts of Justice*, Trial by Jury, in criminal cases, had given great satisfaction.—A free press had been granted to this Colony.

Timbuctoo has, at last, been visited by an European. A Frenchman of the name of Caillier, who had no other reason than public charity, set out from Senegal in April, 1827, and ascended the Rio Mumez with a caravan, and at last attained the mountains of Fonta-Dialon, where he was detained in a village five months by an attack of fever. He continued his route to Bambara, and descended the Niger in a vessel which conducted him in a month to the port of Timbuctoo. He continued in that town fifteen days, and took advantage of an occasion which was offered to him of passing the great desert and attaining the sea shore through Morocco. He succeeded in his attempt, but he underwent the most horrible privations; he reached Tafiliz, then Fez, Mequinez, and Tangiers, where the Consul-General of France, M. Delaporte, embarked him in a vessel which was bound for Toulon.

## CHINA.

The *Chinese Chronicle* of the 15th of Jan. contains a curious account of a battle fought with a large body of insurgents, or "robbers," as they are called, in Western Tartary. Yang-fung, the Chinese leader, led his cavalry to meet the enemy; whilst he sent a division secretly round the north sand-hill, to come upon their rear, and attack them on all sides. At this moment was seen, holding in his hand a red flag, and clad in a garment of variegated colours, riding on horseback, a robber leader. He wound the flag, and pointed to his followers to advance and die fighting. Our troops (says the report) flew boldly forward and slew the thieves, who began to give way; when suddenly from behind, by the south-east of the sand-hill, there dashed out a rebel leader, holding a flag, and heading 500 or 600 horse, who flew forthwith into the battle, till musketry and arrows blended, swords and spears met each other. Our troops from Kirin (in eastern Tartary) now dashed into the rebel ranks; one of our men was cut down, but two of our officers seized the rebel leader, clad in the variegated or flowery garment, and brought him off. The imperial troops took advantage of the circumstance, and pressed upon the rebels so vigorously as to drive them into confusion; after which they fled in disorder. The government troops pursued, cutting down the fugitives, to the distance of 20 leagues. There were upwards of 4,300 of the enemy slain, and 1000 taken prisoners. The Emperor praises highly the commander of this division of the grand army for his generalship, by which he surrounded and caught the leader in gay clothing.

## SELECT POETRY.

## STANZAS

*On the Statue of Milo and the Group of  
Sampson and the Philistines, modelled by  
Mr. Lough, Sculptor.*

*By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.*

**L**OUGH, had thy work been form'd in  
ancient time,  
At Portici, or at Pompeii found,  
The world would then have own'd that work  
sublime, [now'd.  
And with due praise thy merit been re-  
Nor less thy group of Sampson mid his foes,  
Who deals destruction with a simple bone,  
That work alike superior genius shews,  
And candid critics will its beauties own.  
Yet there are some who, with a jealous  
spleen,  
Attempt thy native genius to decry;  
Who say that thou hast no least models seen,  
And thus admit the merit they deny.

## WEARIE'S WELL.

*From "The Amulet"—Reviewed in p. 850.*

*By WILLIAM MOTHESEWELL,*

*Author of "Minstrelsy Ancient and Modern."*

**I**N a soft summer gloaming,  
In yon dowie dell,  
It was here we twa first met  
By Wearie's cauld well.  
We sat on the brume bank  
And looked in the burn,  
But a delang we looked on  
Ilk ither in turn.

The corn-craik was chirring  
His sad eerie cry,  
And the wee stars were dreaming  
Their path through the sky.  
The burn babbled freely  
Its love to each flower,  
But we heard and we saw nought  
In that blessed hour.

We heard and we saw nought  
Above or around:  
We felt that our love lived,  
And loathed idle sound.  
I gazed on your sweet face  
Till tears filled mine e'e,  
And they drapt on your wee loof—  
A world's wealth to me!

Now the winter snaw 's fa'ing  
On bare holm and lea;  
And the cauld wind 's strappin'  
Ilk leaf aff the tree.  
But the snaw fa's not faster,  
The leaf d'na part  
Sae suno frae the bough, as  
Faith fades in your heart.

*Gen. Mag. November, 1828.*

Ye've waled out anither  
Your bridegroom to be;  
But can his heart love sae  
As yome luvit thee?  
Ye'll get biddings and mailins,  
And monie braw claes;  
But they a' winna buy back  
The peace o' past days.  
Fareweel, and for ever!  
My first love and last;  
May thy joys be to come,  
Mine live in the past.  
In sorrow and sadness,  
This hour fa's on me;  
But light, as thy love, may  
It fleet over thee.

## BAGATELLE—By Mrs. CAREY,

*Author of "Lasting Impressions," &c.*

*On a young man of the name of Henry Hea-  
ven robbing his master, and going off with  
his looks to New South Wales.*

**O**LD fashion'd folk—who well define  
The difference between mine and thine—  
And thank good souls! the murd'rer's doom  
Were better veil'd in fearful gloom,  
'Than make (as is the rage of late)  
A sort of enviable fate—  
By theories, which—strange to tell!—  
Award Heaven's joys to deeds of Hell!  
How will such folk, with wonder, stare,  
To learn how thieves are like to fare,  
When convicts quit our English jails,  
To find a Heaven in New South Wales!  
*West Square.*

## LINES TO J. F. PENNIE,

*Author of the "Royal Minstrel," &c.*

**B**ARD of the sacred Lyre! though now,  
Unfading bays should deck thy brow;  
How few, in this voluptuous age,  
Have souls to feel thy gifted page!  
Yet—in the rolls of after time,  
Shall none insert thy strains sublime.—  
Then shall the sons of genius mourn  
Thy lighted hopes, thy "laurels torn;"  
And give to Milton and to thee,  
A tear of kindred sympathy. D. CABELL.

*On a Clergyman, who went round his Parish  
to collect contributions after a Charity  
Sermon.*

**I**N the Bible, first Ecclesiastes you find,  
While the Books of the Prophets come  
lagging behind;  
Then no wonder our orthodox friends make  
a fuss,  
Since the Preacher comes after the Prophets  
[profits] with us. Q. S.



tingham, Suffolk, Salop, Worcester, Cheshire, Northumberland, Anglesea, Caernarvon, Merioneth, &c. &c.

### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 11, 12. During two days the metropolis was enveloped in one of the most dense fogs that has appeared for several years. Many very serious accidents happened to persons, cattle, and carriages. The Bishop of London was going to his seat at Fulham, but owing to the darkness of the night the coachman lost all trace of the road; links were procured and carried by men before the horses, at which, being young spirited animals, they took fright, and set off at a furious rate, to the imminent danger of his Lordship and coachman; fortunately they were stopped without accident, and hacks being procured, his Lordship was taken home in safety.—The Birmingham coach was upset at Notting-hill; and the Kidderminster mail at Kilburn.—The horses of a hackney coach ran against the iron rails of St. George's Hospital with such violence that the stone fence was broken, and an iron spike ran into the chest of one of the horses, and killed it on the spot.—A young woman was run over by a hackney coach in the street and killed on the spot. A coach was overturned near the Mansion-house, by which three persons were severely hurt. The fog was so dense down the river that all business in loading and unloading shipping was nearly suspended. A great number of vessels coming up the river were detained. The demand for links was so great, that in some of the villages round London, they sold for a guinea each.

Nov. 18. An accident, accompanied by the loss of three lives, and the serious injury of two individuals, took place in Covent-garden Theatre, owing to the explosion of one of the gasometers, which a number of workmen were employed in removing. Several fire-engines were shortly in attendance; and it having been ascertained that the gas-room, which is situated immediately under the stage, was on fire, the firemen, assisted by a plentiful supply of water, directed their pipes to that quarter of the building, and in a few moments succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Two of the sufferers are Mr. Douglas, the steward and store-keeper, and Mr. Fennell, the gas-master.

A new coinage of crown pieces is in great forwardness at the Mint, and will shortly be issued. The number directed to be struck in the first instance is one million of pieces, of the value of 250,000*l.* sterling. They are intended, it is said, principally for the country circulation, where it is conceived they may be of some utility, as an aid to the circulation, when the small notes come to be withdrawn. The new coinage will not

differ in weight from the crowns already in use.

### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

#### DRURY LANE.

Oct. 24. *The Youthful Queen*, Christine of Sweden, an adaptation from the French, was produced. The plot is amusing, the dialogue good, and the acting very spirited. It was universally applauded.

Nov. 11. *Rhyme and Reason*, a farce.

Nov. 22. A new comedy in five acts, by James Sheridan Knowles, author of "*Virginus*," "*William Tell*," &c. was produced, under the title of *The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green*. The Beggar's daughter obtains the love and admiration of all who see her, apprentices, citizens, gentlemen, and nobles. One of the latter carries her off with no honourable views; she escapes, and in the midst of a number of aspirants for her hand she discovers a peasant who has a great resemblance to her father's portrait. Her blind father, on losing Bess, makes his complaint to the Queen, Elizabeth, in one of her progresses, who declares that the nobleman who desired her as a paramour shall have her as wife. This is to take place, when the beggar girl refuses her hand, and vows her heart to the peasant, who, it appears, is Lord Wilford and her own cousin, being son of her father's brother and enemy. The bye-plot is amusing. It is the disappointed hope of a fortune-hunting citizen. There are some good scenes in this comedy; but much that might be very judiciously curtailed. The play is withdrawn, we believe, for that purpose.

#### COVENT GARDEN.

Nov. 5. *The Soldier's Stratagem*, a comedy in three acts, translated from the French, as we have heard, by Mr. Lacey. The plot is uninteresting, and the piece met with very great disapprobation.

#### ADELPHI.

Oct. 30. *A Day's Fun; or All's Fair in Fair time*, a broad farcical burletta.

The Messrs. Maffey, of Paris, have introduced their celebrated puppet company, under the title of *Theatre du Petit Lazary*, to the notice of the British public at the Argyle Rooms, which they have fitted up and designated as above. The performances are wonderfully clever and varied, and the puppet dramas and operas in which they exhibit are exceedingly well sustained. The action of the characters is very good and less constrained than might have been expected; but the changes, multiplications, and metamorphoses are the triumph of pantomimical and automatical talent. Many an excellent trick may be borrowed from these metamorphoses of Messrs. Maffey's to enrich our Christmas pantomimes.

## PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &amp;c.

Nov. 20 3d Drag. Guards: Capt. Maunsell to be Major. 8th Light Drag.: Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. B. Molyneux to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. T. Morgell to be Major.—12th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Bayly to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. A. Cruise to be Major. 68th ditto, Major Lord E. Hay to be Major.—81st ditto, Capt. E. Scoones to be Major.—92d ditto, Lieut.-Col. J. M'Donald to be Lieut.-Col.

*Unattached.*—To be Lieut. Colonels of Infantry: Major L. B. Badcock, 8th Light Drag.: Capt. H. Armytage, Coldstream Foot Guards; Capt. H. E. Bontes, Royal Horse Guards, Major Hon. G. R. Abercromby, 3d Drag. Guards.

*Staff*—Major R. R. Loring to be Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Nova Scotia, with the rank of Lieut.-Col.

*Royal Artillery.*—Capt. and Brevet Major W. G. Eliot to be Lieut.-Col.

*Royal Engineers.*—Capt. R. Boteler to be Lieut.-Col.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Webber, to be Dean of Rippon.

Rev. A. Power, Archdeacon of Lismore.

Rev. W. Birkett, Preb. in Wolverhampton Collegiate Church.

Rev. W. Bowe, Preb. in Wells Cath.

Rev. W. Spooner, Preb. Lichfield Cath.

Rev. S. H. Banks, Dullingham V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. C. B. Bruce, St. James's R. South-elmsam, Suffolk.

Rev. F. H. Brickenden, Hoggston R. Bucks.

Rev. G. Butland, Ringmore R. Devon.

Rev. W. Colville Baylham, St. Peter's R. Suffolk, with Brome R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Connor, Sudbourn R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. J. G. Dowland, Broadwindsor V. Dorset.

Rev. W. H. Edmeades, Nursted and Isfield RR Kent.

Rev. G. Fiver, Yaxley R. Hants.

Rev. J. C. Gooch, Toppesfield R. Essex.

Rev. P. Gurdon, Southbergh R.

Rev. W. Hildyard, Market Deeping R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. G. Lavington, Wrockwardine V. Salop.

Rev. F. Leighton, Cardiston R. co. Salop.

Rev. E. Marsham, Stratton Strawless R. Norfolk.

Rev. E. J. Moor, Hengrave R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. E. Palling, Cockney V. Notts.

Rev. W. H. Parry, Holt R. Norfolk.

Rev. S. Revell, Wingerworth R. co. Derby.

Rev. G. P. Richards, Kew and Petersham V. Surrey.

Rev. T. Salwey, St. Florence R. Pembroke-shire.

Rev. J. Topham, St. Andrew Droitwich R. co. Worcester.

Rev. R. Wilde, Claverdon V. co. Warwick.

Rev. W. Young, Aller R. co. Somerset.

## CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. Monson, Chap. to the King.

Rev. J. Nelson, Chap. to the Dow. Lady Suffield.

## CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

James Parke, esq. to be Judge of the King's Bench, *vice* Holroyd, resigned.

Henry Goulburn, esq. barrister-at-law, a Welsh Judge.

Adam Rolland, esq. to be one of the Six Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland.

Rev. Edw. Bouverie Pusey, to be Hebrew Professor in the University of Oxford, with the Canonry of Christ Church thereunto annexed.

Rev. T. Harrison, Head Master of Maidstone Grammar School.

Rev. T. Naylor, Master of Marlborough Grammar School.

## BIRTHS.

Oct. 13 At Florence, the lady of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. a son.—14. At Clifton, the wife of Capt. Gardner, a son.—19. At Howth Castle, near Dublin, the Right Hon. the March. of Clanricarde, a dau.—25. At the Vicarage, Ealing, the wife of the Rev. Herbert Oakley, a son.

*Lately.* In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of the Hon. Tho. Erskine, a son.

Nov. 3 At Bloxworth Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Pickard, jun. a son.—At Leyton, Essex, the wife of Mr. Sheriff Copeland, a son.—8. At Newby

Park, near Thirsk, the Hon. Mrs. Ramadan, a dau.—9. The Hon. Mrs. Heathcote, a son and heir.—At Earl's-terrace, Kensington, the wife of Sir Gregory A. Lewin, a dau.—10. Lady Harr et Baring, a son and heir.—11. At Brighton, Lady Charlotte Calthorpe, a dau.—At Hastingleigh Rectory, near Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. A. H. Dushie, a son.—18. In Great Russell-street, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Jones, a dau.—19. The wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice J. Parke, a dau.—In Bloomsbury-square, the wife of Ashby Smith, M.D. a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

Sept. 25. At Paris, George Chapman, jun. esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Dieppe, to Miss Marianne Fitz Edward, late of Woodford, Wilts.

Oct. 6. At Munich, Yeats Brown, esq. to the Hon. Stenarta, fifth dau. of Lord Erskine, Minister Plen. to the King of Bavaria.—16. At Hereford, the Rev. H. Allen to Anne Caroline, sister of Lord Southampton.—H. Hordern, esq. of Dunstall Hall, near Wolverhampton, to Frances Eliz. dau. of Francis Holyoake, esq. of Tettenhall.—20. At New Church, Isle of Wight, Geo. Johnston, esq. to Mary Stuart, second dau. of the late Capt. Wm. Augustus Courtenay, R.N.—21. At Leadenham, near Grant-ham, Lieut.-Col. Chaplin, Coldstream Guards, M.P. to Millicent, only surviving dau. of the late Wm. Reeve, esq.—22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Henry Cock, E.I.C. to Mary, third dau. of the late John Deane, esq. of the Rectory, Great Marlow, Bucks.—23. At Heighington, the Rev. Cha. Pasley Vivian, of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, to Grace Anna, second dau. of Lt.-Gen. Aylmer, of Walworth Castle, co. Durham.—23. At All Souls, Henry T. Jones, esq. of Chatham, to Caroline Munster, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Wulff, R.A. and widow of the late Sir Rich. Hardinge, Bart.—24. At Thames Ditton, John Broadhurst, esq. of Foster Hall, Derbyshire, to the Hon. Henrietta Mabel, dau. to Lord Henry Fitzgerald and Baroness de Ros.—25. At Oxford, Signor Cardi, teacher of the Italian languages in the University, to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of Mr. Weller.—At Florence, the Earl of Dartmouth, to the Hon. Frances Barrington, second dau. of Visc. Barrington.—29. At Northampton, Edgcumbe Daniel, esq. of Flore. Assist. Commissary-gen. to Sarah Ann, dau. of late M. Taylor, esq. of Liverpool.—30. At Pontefract, the Rev. Edw. Walter, of Horncastle, to Ann, dau. of Geo. Pyemont, esq. of Tanshelf, near Pontefract.—At Bath, the Rev. Robert James Serjeantson, Vicar of Snaith, to Maria, eldest dau. of Admiral Ballard, of Park-street, Bath.—At Litcham, Norfolk, Derick Hoste, esq. of Barwick House, to Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Dixon Hoste.—31. At Christ Church, Marylebone, Lieut.-Col. Mattlebury, C. B. to Mrs. Brown, late of Cavendish-place, Bath.

*Lately.* The Rev. G. Mumford, of Lynn, to Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edw. Edwards, M.A.—At Hereford, Rev. H. Allen, to the Hon. Anne Caroline Fitzroy, sister of Lord Southampton.—At Brixton, the Rev. Edwin Progers, to Caroline,

dau. of John Blades, esq. of Brockwell Hall, Surrey.—At Bath, Capt. Sampson Jervois, R.N. to Mary Eliz. dau. of John M'Clary, esq.—At Minchinhampton, the Rev. J. Rathbone, of Rumford, Essex, to Arabella Colston, eldest dau. of the late Edw. Francis Colston, esq. of Filkins Hall, Oxon.

Nov. 5. At Great Stanmore, Capt. Franklin, R.N. to Jane, second dau. of John Griffin, esq. of Bedford-place.—6. At the New Church, Marylebone, W. Henry Simpson, esq. to Ann, dau. of the late John Strachey, esq. E. I. C.—At Northwood, Isle of Wight, John Leigh Beckford, esq. Commander R.N. to Harriet, fourth dau. of Geo. Ward, esq. of Northwood Park.—At Great Haseley, Samuel Pole Shawe, esq. Cliff Hall, Warwickshire, to Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. C. Ballard, Vicar of Chalgrove, Oxon.—At Elmswell, Suffolk, Chas. Harsant, esq. of Wickham-Market, to Eliza, second dau. of the Rev. J. T. Lawton.—7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Chas. John, second son of W. Manning, esq. M.P. of Combe Bank, Kent, to Cath. Sophia, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Rich. Downes Jackson, K.C.B. and niece to the Countess Mulgrave.—8. At All Souls, Marylebone, Chas. Aug. Lord Howard de Walden, to Lady Lucy Cavendish Bentinck, third dau. of the Duke of Portland.—Lord Visc. Ingestrie to Lady Sarah Beresford.—10. The Hon. W. Pole Tilney Long Wellesley, to Mrs. Helena Bligh, third dau. of Col. Thos. Paterson, of Upper Seymour-street.—11. At Somerton, John James Smith, esq. eldest son of Sir John Wyldbore Smith, of Down House, Dorset, Bart. to Frances, eldest dau. of John Fred. Pinney, esq. of Somerton House, Somerset.—At Iver, the Rev. Fred. Edw. Pegus, to Julia, eldest dau. of Carrier Tompson, esq. of Round Coppice, Bucks.—At Islington, the Rev. A. S. Thelwall to Georgiana Anne, eldest dau. of Mr. Tahourdin, of Islington.—At Rochester, Thomas Rawlings, esq. 40th Reg. to Charlotte Currie, youngest dau. of W. Hillier, esq.—At Dublin, by the Rev. Frederick Bridge, John Ker, esq. Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Goole, to Elizabeth Matilda, dau. of Wm. Palgrave, esq. of Dublin.—12. At Binfield, Berks, the Rev. Thos. Morres, Perpetual Curate of Wokingham, and Chaplain to Lucas's Hospital, to Marian, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Furley Forster, esq. of Walthamstow.—At Chelsea, Fred. third son of the late Rev. Francis Roper, to Catharine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Roberts.



## OBITUARY.

## THE QUEEN OF WURTEMBERG.

Oct. 6. At Stuttgard, aged 62, her Majesty Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Princess Royal of England, and Queen of Wirtemberg.

Her Majesty was the eldest daughter of the late King George the Third and Queen Charlotte, and was born at Buckingham House, Sept. 29, 1766. She was christened on the 27th of the following month by Archbishop Secker, her godmothers being her aunts the Queen of Denmark, who was represented by the Countess of Effingham, and the Princess Louisa, who attended in person, and her godfather the King of Denmark (then just married to the Princess Caroline), who was represented by the Duke of Portland, Lord Chamberlain.

On the 18th of May, 1797, she was married at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, to Frederick - Charles - William, Prince, and afterwards King of Wirtemberg, to whom she was second wife. When the alliance was announced to the House of Commons, it was triumphantly stated to be with "a Protestant Prince, and a descendant of the Princess Sophia." That the King of Wirtemberg was doubly descended from the mother of George the First, is shown by a pedigree in our vol. LXVII. p. 392.—By the Princess now deceased the King of Wirtemberg had no issue; and he left her his widow in 1816 (see a memoir of him in vol. LXXXVI. is. 471).

Her Majesty had been afflicted with dropsy for many years past, which was the cause of her extraordinary size. Her afflicting malady was one principal inducement for her Majesty visiting her native country last year, being of opinion that the English faculty could give her relief. Sir Astley Cooper and others were called in to attend the Queen, and, by Sir Astley Cooper's advice, her Majesty underwent the operation of tapping, while residing in St. James's Palace, which was performed by Sir Astley with great privacy. There were flattering hopes that the operation would lead ultimately to a perfect cure. Her Majesty frequently experienced great difficulty in breathing, was obliged to be carried up stairs in a chair, and when she entered a carriage, to be assisted by two domestics. So far, however, was her Majesty from exhibiting any serious idea of her approaching dissolution, that she entertained at dinner the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury at her palace of Louis-berg, only three days previously to her death; and having withdrawn with them

in the course of the evening to her private apartments, kept up for nearly two hours a most interesting and affable conversation, on a variety of topics.

Her Majesty's obsequies were solemnized at Stuttgard on the 12th Oct. the body being deposited in the Royal vault beneath the chapel of the Louisoerg palace. They were attended to their last home by the King of Wirtemberg as chief mourner, and several other members of the Royal Family.

Her Majesty's death is sincerely lamented at Stuttgard, on account of her extensive private charities, and her numerous endearing and amiable qualities.

## LORD RIVERS.

July 20. In Grosvenor place, in his 77th year, the Right Hon. George Pitt, second Lord Rivers of Strathfield Saye in Hampshire, and of Sudley Castle in Gloucestershire, and a Lord of the King's Bedchamber.

The family of Pitt, of which one male branch has thus become extinct, was founded by John Pitt, esq. who was Clerk of the Exchequer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. From his eldest and his third sons the titled branches of Rivers and Chatham derive their descents. Each of them was principally established by a great grandson of John,—the former by George Pitt, esq. of Strathfield Saye, who formed an advantageous alliance with the heiress of Savage Earl Rivers; and the latter by Thomas Pitt, esq. Governor of Fort St. George, who purchased the famous Pitt diamond\*. This latter branch divided itself into three houses, which were all elevated to Peerages. The eldest son, Thomas, married the heiress of the Ridgways Earl of Londonderry, and was consequently honoured with that title; but it expired with his younger son the third Earl. The Governor's second son Robert was grandfather of Thomas Pitt, esq. of Boconnoc, who was created Lord Camelford in 1784, but who left one only son, who was slain in a duel, unmarried, in 1804. First cousin to the first Lord Camelford is the present venerable Earl of Chatham. His father, the illustrious William Earl of Chatham, was the younger son of Robert above-mentioned. He is now the only male descendant of Governor Pitt, as we believe William Morton Pitt, Esq. the late Knight in Parlia-

\* The interesting history of which, from his own relation, was printed in our vol. xcv. ij. 107.

ment for Dorsetshire (and first cousin to the first Lord Rivers), to be the only male descendant of the elder branch, to which we must presently return. Both are advanced in years and childless.

To revert to the eldest branch. It was elevated to the Peerage only in the person of the deceased Nobleman's father, the great-grandson of Lady Jane Savage. The deceased was born at Anglers in France, Sept. 19, 1751, the only son of George Pitt, Esq. afterwards Lord Rivers, by Penelope, heiress of the family of Atkins, Baronets, of Clapham in Surrey. After receiving the benefit of a public education, he repaired abroad, and resided some time on the Continent, visiting France, Italy, and Switzerland. Having spent some time at Naples during the embassy of Sir William Hamilton, he became a member of the Neapolitan Club.

At the general election of 1774 his father made room for him to represent the county of Dorset in Parliament; for which he sat also in the two following Parliaments which met in 1780 and 1784, and the last of which was dissolved in 1790. He then resigned the post to his cousin William Morton Pitt, Esq.

On the death of his father, May 7, 1803, he succeeded to the title of Lord Rivers; and in 1804 he was elevated to an office which also his father had enjoyed, that of a Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber. His visits to the late King at Windsor were for some years frequent.

In his early days Lord Rivers was considered a shining member of the fashionable world. He was also much addicted to field sports, for which predilection

the circumstance of his being the Lord of the vast forest of Cranborne Chase seems to afford a reasonable apology. He was allowed to possess the best breed of greyhounds in the kingdom; and they insured him the victory in almost every match he made. During his coursing career he was the winner of fourteen cups; and he was the only member since the establishment of the Swaffham Coursing Meeting in 1779, who has won five cups at Swaffham, and this during eleven years, his Lordship first entering as a member in 1813. His advanced age and infirm state of health having obliged him to relinquish his favourite pursuits, his greyhounds were sold by Messrs. Tattersall, May 12, 1825. They amounted to 25 dogs, nine brood bitches, and about forty puppies; and produced the large sum of 1029 guineas. This his Lordship generously presented to his servants. One dog, Rex, who had never been beaten, and also a bitch, as a companion to this nonpareil, were retained by Lord Rivers as a memento of this celebrated kennel, all of whose names, like his own, commenced with the letter R.—This whim, it appears probable, is of as early a date as the time of the silvan monarch King James the First; for the only two names of his Majesty's hounds which appear to have been preserved, are Jowler and Jewell.\*

Lord Rivers was never married. The barony of Rivers of Stratfield Saye dies with him; but his nephew Horace-William Beckford, Esq. has succeeded to the title of Lord Rivers of Sudeley Castle, it having been granted to the first Lord in 1802, with remainder first to

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\* Of the former has been recorded this "reasonable preaty jest which happened at Royston. There was one of the King's speciall hounds called Jowler, missing one day. The King was much displeased that he was wanted; notwithstanding went a hunting. The next day, when they were in the field, Jowler came in amongst the hounds; the King was told of him, and was very glad, and looking on him, spied a paper about his neck, and in the paper was written, 'Good Mr. Jowler, we pray you speake to the King (for he hears you every day, and so doth he not us), that it will please his Majestie to go back to London; for els the country wilbe undoon; all our provition is spent already, and we are not able to intertayne him longer!' It was taken for a jeast, and so pas'd over, for his Majestie entendes to ly thear yet a fortnet." This is from a contemporary letter of a private courtier; and in another of the Earl of Worcester's to Robert Cecil, whom James complimented with the soubriquet of his "Beagle," the favourite hound is again alluded to, the King having declared that he was so well pleased with his keen-scented minister, that he should leave off "cappying Jowler, and cap the Beagle." These "reasonable preaty jeasts," the insertion of which in this generally serious quarter of our Miscellany, Lord Rivers would never have blamed, are quoted from Nichols's Progresses of King James the First, vol. i. pp. 464, 498; and the story of the hapless but honourable fate of Jewel, who appears to have been Jowler's successor, shall now be added from the same storehouse of Jacobean anecdote. "At Theobalds the Queen, shooting a deer, mistook her mark, and killed Jewel, the King's most special and favourite hound; at which he stormed exceedingly awhile; but, after he knew who did it, he was soon pacified, and with

The Rt. Hon. Gen. Sir Wm. Aug. Pitt, K. B. his Lordship's only brother, who died without issue in 1809; and then to the male issue of his Lordship's daughter Louisa, by Peter Beckford, of Stapleton in Dorsetshire, Esq.

A miniature of Lord Rivers by Haughton, was exhibited at Somerset-house in 1808; and a whole-length portrait of him has recently been engraved and published.

#### SIR WILLIAM FORBES, BART.

Oct. 24. At Edinburgh, of ossification of the heart, Sir William Forbes, seventh Baronet of his family, F. S. A. Edinb. and head of the important banking-house of Forbes, Hunter, and Co.

He was the eldest son of the late Sir William Forbes, the sixth Baronet, also a banker in Edinburgh, and a highly distinguished literary character,—the author of the *Life of Beattie*, and the individual of whom Sir Walter Scott has said in his notes to "*Marmion*," that "he was unequalled, perhaps, in the degree of individual affection entertained for him by his friends, as well as in the general esteem and respect of Scotland at large." There is a memoir of this amiable and accomplished character in our volume LXXVI. p. 1249. The mother of the Baronet now deceased was a daughter of Sir James Hay, of Hayston, co. Peebles, M. D. and sister to the present Sir John Hay, Bart. of that place.

Sir William succeeded his father Nov. 10, 1806; and, having married in 1797 Miss Stuart, daughter of Sir John Stuart, Bart. of Fettercairn, has left a numerous family. The recent death of his eldest son is thought to have preyed on his spirits, and hastened his own decease. He inherited the virtues and affability of his father, and was equally attentive to the business of his extensive banking establishment.

#### GOVERNOR CLINTON.

Feb. ... At New York, aged 88, George de Witt Clinton, Governor of that State.

He was born at New York in 1740, the youngest son of Samuel Clinton, who was British Governor there, and,

having been educated for the bar, continued in that profession until the commencement of the Revolution in 1775, when he entered into the military service of America, in which he soon attained the rank of Colonel and Major-General. He acquired much reputation in the two first campaigns. When the independence of America had been declared, he took an active part in forming a constitution for the State of New York; and, in 1787, after the completion of its code of laws, he was elected Governor. The estimation in which he was held by his countrymen could not be better attested than by the fact that, with only two exceptions, he has been always re-elected to the same high and honourable office. In 1795, having expressed his wish to retire on account of ill-health, Mr. Gay was elected as his successor; but, in 1801, that gentleman's health having also declined, and Mr. Clinton's being restored, he was again elected. Since that period he has been elected Vice-President of the Union.

Governor Clinton's efforts were uniformly directed towards the benefit of the State over which he presided, by promoting education and every description of internal improvement. The great canal which is to join the Western waters with Hudson's river was undertaken and prosecuted chiefly through his influence. His collection in natural history, &c. amounting to upwards of 1100 specimens, has been presented to the Albany Institution.

#### ALEXANDER NICOLL, D. C. L.

Sept. 25. At his lodgings in Christ Church, the Rev. Alexander Nicoll, D. C. L. F. R. S. Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church.

Dr. Nicoll was born in 1793, in or near Aberdeen, in which town he received the early part of his education. By extraordinary diligence in his studies, and a thirst for knowledge unusual at his age, he soon attracted the notice of the most eminent literary characters in his neighbourhood, and among the rest the late Bishop Skinner, by whose influence he is said to have ob-

much kindness wished her not to be troubled with it, for he should love her never the worse, and the next day sent her a diamond worth 2000*l.* as a legacy from his dead dog." The poor King, however, never forgot his faithful Jewel, for it was eight years after when, on occasion of Archbishop Abbot's shooting Lord Zouch's keeper, he comforted the unfortunate Primate with a gracious answer, "that such an accident might befall any man; that himself had the ill luck once to kill the keeper's horse under him; and that his Queen in like sort killed him the best broche that ever he had; and therefore he willed him not to discomfort himself." *Prog. of James I.* vol. ii. p. 671; vol. iii. p. 799.

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tailed an appointment to one of Snell's Exhibitions for Natives of Scotland. In consequence of this appointment he was of course removed to Balliol College, Oxford, where he became equally remarkable for studious habits, as well as for a regular compliance with all the forms of academical discipline. He took the degree of B. A. in 1811; and if on that occasion we find his name only in the 2d class, it was because the variety of his pursuits would not allow him to dedicate a larger portion of time to the technicalities of a scholastic examination. In fact he was then deeply immersed in the study of languages both ancient and modern, the Oriental languages in particular, to which he became devotedly attached, and in which his progress was proportionably rapid. Soon after commencing M. A. he was nominated one of the Sub-librarians of the Bodleian, where the noble collection of Oriental MSS. gave him an opportunity of pursuing his favourite study to the greatest advantage. Of these MSS. it appeared that a considerable portion had been either not described at all, or at least imperfectly so; many having been brought into the library from time to time, in addition to the original collection of which a catalogue was printed in 1787, by Dr John Uri, a learned Hungarian. Mr. Nicoll therefore, having made an offer to the Delegates of the University Press to continue Uri's catalogue, under the name of a second part, but in reality on a plan much more extensive and complete, published the first part of this 2d volume in 1821, a work so well received by all judges of Oriental literature as to secure him a high reputation not only in his own country, but also on the Continent; many of the most eminent foreigners ranking themselves among his correspondents, of whom it is sufficient to name Dr. Gesenius of Halle, and the Baron de Lacy. In 1822 he succeeded the present amiable Primate of Cashel in the Hebrew Professorship and the Canonry of Christ Church annexed; a preferment most unexpected by him, and for which he was indebted entirely to his merits. This change in his fortunes did not produce any relaxation in the pursuit of his studies; he still went on with his catalogue, of which he had finished the Arabic department, and was preparing an index to the whole, when death put an end to his useful labours. Had he lived to a more advanced age there is reason to believe that his name would have become as celebrated among Orientalists as those of Pocock and Hyde, and he would probably have caused that species of literature to be as

much cultivated in Oxford as it is at present in foreign Universities. For it should not be omitted that in fulfilling the duties of his Professorship Dr. Nicoll was scrupulously exact. He regularly gave a course of lectures each year, continuing them through the several terms, and dividing his pupils into two classes, according to their proficiency. But the exertion required in delivering these lectures was probably too much for a constitution naturally delicate, and rendered more feeble by sedentary habits and intense study. The first appearance of disease was an affection of the trachea; but it seems clear that the mischief was more deeply seated, as he was suddenly carried off by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs.

Dr. Nicoll was twice married; first to a Danish lady, who died suddenly in 1815; and several years after to Sophia, daughter of the Rev. J. Parsons, the learned editor of the Oxford Septuagint. This lady and two children survive to lament their irreparable loss.

#### DR. O'CONOR.

July 29. At Belanagare, the seat of his brother the O'Connor Don, Dr. Charles O'Connor, author of the *Letters of Columbanus*, editor and translator of the Irish Chronicles, and librarian to the Duke of Buckingham.

Being educated for the priesthood, the learned Irishman spent his early years in Italy, and passed much of his time at Rome, of which he always spoke with enthusiasm. He passed through Paris on his return to Ireland just after the downfall of Robespierre.

His first introduction to the late Marquess of Buckingham, was for the purpose of arranging and translating the MSS. purchased by the Marquess from his grandfather, Charles O'Connor, the historian of Ireland. He afterwards became Domestic Chaplain to the Marchioness of Buckingham, and after her death in 1813, remained at Stowe as librarian.

The first appearance of Dr. O'Connor in print was in "*Columbanus's Letters*," with an Historical Address on the Calamities occasioned by Foreign Influence in the nomination of Bishops to Irish Sees," 2 vols. 1810, 1813. His next publication was a "*Narrative of the most interesting Events in Modern Irish History*," 8vo. 1812. In 1818 and 1819 was privately printed at Buckingham, in two quarto volumes, the result of his official labours at Stowe, entitled, "*Bibliotheca MS. Stowensis*," a work abounding in valuable information and acute criticism, and forming a respectable monument of Dr. O'Connor's

reading. His most important labour is comprised in four thick quarto volumes, also privately printed at Buckingham at the expense of the Duke, and entitled, "*Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres.*" Copies of this book have, with the greatest liberality, been sent to all the principal public libraries in the kingdom, as well as to many extensive private collections, and to the encouragers and patrons of the knowledge of ancient literature. The first volume appeared in 1814; the second, ten years after, in 1824, is partly printed in some of the most beautiful Irish type ever cast; which was followed in 1825 and 1826, by the third and fourth volumes. The whole of this extensive work is (except the Irish originals) in Latin. It contains an account of the MSS. written in Irish characters prior to the Danish settlements in Ireland, with fac-similes; of the antiquity of letters in Ireland, and of the Irish pagan year and Rathras; of ancient Irish poems quoted by Tigernach in the 11th century; of eclipses recorded in the Irish chronicles, by which the years and succession of the Irish kings of Scotia and Albania are ascertained; Gildas Colman's Irish metrical list of Irish kings, down to the year 1072; an Irish metrical list of the Irish kings of Scotland, written about the year 1053, from the Maguire collection at Stowe, &c. The second volume is occupied with the Anna's of Tigernach of Innisfallen, and those of the Monastery of Bachelus; the third with the Annals of the four Masters—so called from their having been compiled by four Monks of Donegal who were great masters of Irish literature. They extend from about two hundred years before the Christian era, to A.D. 1171;—and the fourth with the Ulster Annals, and a copious general Index.

Dr. O'Connor's apartments at Stowe were some of the most delightful in that magnificent mansion, and he was always treated there with the utmost kindness and consideration. Dr. Dibdin, in his *Bibliographical Decameron*, treating of Stowe, notices "a small, square, gothic-built apartment, for the reception of the MS. Library of the late Mr. Astle," and adds—"Within that same beautifully and curiously decorated apartment usually sits the amiable and erudite Dr. O'Connor, the worthy and competent Librarian. He has just turned his sixtieth year,—as alert, keen, and indefatigable as ever in the pursuit of the antiquities of his native country. He uniformly evinces a kindness and readiness of communication, together with a soundness of judgment upon points of the greatest interest and delicacy, respecting

which too many of his precursors and contemporaries have betrayed a surliness, or indifference, or acrimony, equally subversive of reason and of truth."

Dr. O'Connor was a man of mild and almost timid disposition, liked by every one who knew him, and possessing the most extensive historical and bookish information; which, however, he only imparted by much of what is commonly called "drawing out," and to those who industriously sought after it by dint of assiduous conversation and interrogation. His manners were a curious compound of Italian and Irish. He was fond of good living and his bottle of port, but never entered into excess. Claret and fish he abhorred, and a fast day was to him a day of real penance. Although personally a strict Roman Catholic, he was extremely tolerant on all religious questions, and in consequence of his letters under the signature of Columbanus, (from which he obtained the *soubriquet* of Columbanus O'Connor,) he drew upon himself the virulent persecution of the more bigotted members of his communion. In 1812, if the advice of Columbanus had been followed, such terms might have been made with the Pope as would have secured the nomination of Bishops by Dean and Chapter in Ireland, subject to the approval of the King. In other words, the Veto would have been conceded, and it was the object of the writings of Dr. O'Connor to prove that such a security is not incompatible with the tenets of Catholics.

In person Dr. O'Connor was short and slight, of sallow complexion and prominent features; but of a venerable appearance, and possessing much the air characteristic of his real profession—that of the superior class of Catholic priests. He was for many years almost daily to be seen between Stowe and Buckingham, with his book and gold-headed cane, reading as he walked. Latterly, although by no means of a very advanced age, he became extremely infirm, lost his memory, and nearly his sight, was paralytic, and imagined constantly that people came by night into his room.

It was necessary at last to have a person continually with him; and when Stowe was shut up, on the Duke repairing to the Continent, he removed to his brother's seat at Belanagare, where he died, in about the 67th or 68th year of his age.

—  
GEORGE ALLAN, Esq.

July 21 At St. Omer, in France, aged 60, George Allan, Esq. of Blackwell Grange, in the county of Durham, M. A. F. S. A. a Justice of the Peace, and



Royal Military Asylum for the orphans of soldiers dying in the service, of which his late Royal Highness the Duke of York was patron. These he regarded as a part of his family; and whilst habits of industry were strongly enforced, the most scrupulous care and attention was paid to their health and comforts, and to their religious and moral habits. Of this the Governors of the Institution before alluded to, were so well satisfied, that at any time he had a preference; and on one occasion, his late Royal Highness expressed a wish that in all the places to which the children were sent, there were such Masters as Mr. Oldknow.

In private life, he had not an equal in the courteous urbanity of his manners. An unvarying, cheerful, and benevolent countenance, with which the heart kept pace, accompanied and supported him through every vicissitude of life. The voice of slander never passed his lips, for he was guided by that charity which "envieth not," and "thinketh no evil." He was a steady (not a bigotted) friend to the Established Church; regular with his whole establishment, in his attendance in the house which he had built, and exemplary in the performance of every religious duty. To the poor he was charitable in the most extensive sense of the word, and a very "father to the fatherless, and him that had none to help him."

He was interred at Marple September 24, and how he was loved and honoured, is perhaps best told by the spontaneous feeling of all classes of society on that occasion. From an early hour the people began to assemble, and lined the way from his house to the church, closing as the procession moved along. On its arrival at the gateway, a line was formed by the children from the Military Asylum, each dressed in a scarlet spencer, and a black band round the arm. As the procession approached the church, the organ commenced the dead march in *Saul*, and continued playing till the place was filled and order restored, when the funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Litler. The Reverend Gentleman himself was much affected, and hundreds gave free vent to feelings of real sorrow, for the loss of so great and good a man. Probably the number assembled was not less than 3000; and as it was the general wish to see where the body was deposited, that wish was gratified, and a period of several hours elapsed before the vault was clear. A mourning peal closed the melancholy proceedings. His death has occasioned a great void, and the present generation will have passed away ere it be filled

up. So spontaneous a mark of public feeling, speaks more than volumes, and though "his body is buried in peace, yet his name liveth evermore."

#### CAPT. SALMOND, R. N.

Sept. 16. At sea, in the Mediterranean, Commander Peter Salmond, second captain of His Majesty's ship *Ann*, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir P. Malcolm, K. C. B.

This most excellent and promising young officer began the world almost without friends, but he made them for himself as he advanced. Early and long a first lieutenant, his conduct in that capacity was rewarded by promotion in 1821, since which time remaining unemployed, he was so eager to return to active service, that when, in June last, the warm recommendation of Sir Pulteney Malcolm procured for him the appointment which he held at his death, he left home the very day the intimation reached him. He proceeded to the Mediterranean with his distinguished chief, and there, in full vigour of life and health, singularly athletic in person, daring in temper, "every inch a seaman," and serving with one who had long known and fully appreciated these qualities, every thing which the service can bestow on talent and exertion seemed within his reach, and in fact had he died a violent death in the pursuit of its glittering rewards, the catastrophe would have seemed but natural. It was otherwise decreed however. He was cut down by a bilious fever, after only three days' illness, scarcely less to the astonishment than the grief of all who knew him; and has left a widowed mother and two sisters to lament a loss for which they were altogether unprepared, and the more irreparable to them that much of their dependence in life was placed on his success.

#### SAMUEL HANBURY, Esq.

August 7. In King-street, Westminster, in his 79th year, Samuel Hanbury, Esq. a native of Kidderminster, and grandson of the late Mr. Joseph Williams, a carpet manufacturer of that place, and formerly well known in the religious world, who died Dec. 1, 1775, aged 63.

Mr. Hanbury was, when a young man, an assistant surgeon in the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards. He was for nearly 40 years the medical officer of Totbill-fields Bridewell, and had for upwards of 50 years conducted with great reputation in the house in which he died, the profession of apothecary and accoucheur. He was for above 30 years a member of the Select Vestry of Saint Margaret, Westminster, and one



of the Commissioners of Taxes, and for many years a director of the Amicable Society, Serjeant's Inn.

About eight years since he underwent the operation of couching in both eyes, which partially succeeded, but after four years he was seized with rheumatic inflammation, which nearly deprived him of sight; as a last resource he had the operation performed for an artificial pupil, which did not succeed, and he ultimately became quite blind.

In March 1827 he had a paralytic attack that obliged him to keep his room, and at last his bed, in this state he lingered for a period of 17 months.

He possessed great spirits, with an exceedingly ingenious mind; and in the midst of his many afflictions and privations he was never without amusement or employment, and during the last illness he was constantly inventing something to engage him. His fortitude and equanimity of mind never forsook him; he conversed with his friends with cheerfulness, and spoke of his own dissolution with the utmost calmness and resignation.

On the 13th of March died at Brighton, aged 90, Mrs. Mary Corrie; this venerable maiden lady was the sister of Mr. Hanbury's second wife, and had resided for the most part with Mr. H. for the last 40 years. She was a very pious woman and member of Dr. Winter's Church, assembled at New Court; she died sincerely regretted by her friends and several poor pensioners.

#### MISS TOMLINS.

Aug. 8. At the Firs, Cheltenham, aged 65, Miss Elizabeth Sophia Tomlins, a lady of talent and an authoress.

She was daughter of Thomas Tomlins, esq. a solicitor in the city of London, upwards of fifty years clerk of the Company of Painter-Stainers, and well known in political circles at the close of the last century. Her vivacity and tenderness of disposition—distinguishing features of her character—were fostered by the correct taste of an excellent mother. The poetical talent, which entitles her to notice here, manifested itself at an early age, in several "Tributes of Affection," published under that title, by her brother, Sir Thomas Edlyne Tomlins.

Without any particular advantages of situation, she soon became acquainted with many persons of talent of that period, who, through their intercourse with her father professionally, were introduced to her society, and attracted by her intellectual superiority. In the warm and generous feeling of youth, she, with many others, hailed the dawn, as it was then regarded, of a better and

more refined age; and, subsequently, she mourned the demolition of her hopes, by the mock champions of liberty, in numerous miscellaneous effusions, yet extant in the periodical publications of the time. Turning her attention to the composition of tales and novels, she gave successively several volumes to the press. The most popular of these performances was, "The Victim of Fancy," founded on the model of Goethe's "Werther." It evinced much of the pathos of the original, without the objectionable tendency of its moral. Her original productions consist, further, of "The Baroness D'Alanton;" two other novels; "Connell and Mary," a ballad, in Dr. Langhorne's selection, and many fugitive pieces, contributed to nearly every respectable periodical work, from the year 1780 to the present time. Miss Tomlins was also the translator of the first History of Napoleon Buonaparte that ever appeared in this country; part of the works of Anquetil, &c.

In the noble spirit of devotion to a father, whose severe notions of duty led him to receive the sacrifice only as a right, Miss Tomlins resigned the advantages attendant on beauty and talent. To educate his numerous family, and to perform the labours of his desk, she overcame the fascinations of literature; and, amidst the scoffs of the vulgar, and the high regards of the noble-minded, she actually superintended his professional concerns for seven years previously to his death, in 1815. Though anxiously and almost incessantly employed, her poetical talent was occasionally exercised in the production of slight pieces, contributed to the periodical press. On her father's decease, she retired to an isolated cottage, which, for forty years, had been in the occupation of the family; and there, in the society of her revered mother and three beloved sisters, she continued to pursue "the peaceful tenor of her way." At the time of her premature death, she is understood to have had a poem of considerable length in preparation. On the 7th of August, Miss Tomlins had the misfortune to be thrown from a pony. By this accident she received bruises, which, though not perceptibly mortal, proved unexpectedly so on the following morning, when, in an apparent fainting fit, she expired without a struggle, in the 66th year of her age.

#### ST. GEORGE TUCKER, ESQ.

March ... At Norfolk in Virginia, St. George Tucker, esq. who has been known in North America for the last

the Rev. *James Tyrrell*, M. A. Vicar of Beedon, Berks, to which church he was presented in 1788 by Sir J. Reade, Bart.

Aged 76, the Rev. *John Valentine*, of Oadby, Leic. Perpetual Curate of Tintinhull, Som. He was of Emanuel Coll. Cambridge, B. A. 1775; and was presented to Tintinhull in 1816 by the Right Hon. H. Arbutnot.

At La Fleche, aged 83, the Rev. *Thomas Sedgwick Whalley*, D. D. late of Mendip Lodge, Som. He was the last surviving son of the Rev. John Whalley, D. D. Master of Peter House, and Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. The gentleman now deceased was of St. John's Coll. in that University, B. A. 1767, M. A. 1774; and was presented to the Rectory of Hagworthingham, in Lincolnshire, in 1772, by Dr. Keene, then Bishop of Ely. He published in 1778, 8vo. "Edwy and Edilda, a tale," a 2d edition, with plates, 1794; "The Fatal Kiss, a poem, written in the last stage of an atrophy, by a beautiful young Lady," 1781, 4to.; "Verses addressed to Mrs. Siddons," 1782, 4to.; "Mont Blanc, a poem," 1788, 4to.; "The Castle of Montval, a tragedy," 1781, 8vo. 2d edit. 1799; "Poems and Translations," 8vo.: "Kennet and Finelia, a legendary tale," 1809, 8vo.

At Pantycollyn, near Llandovery, the Rev. *J. Williams*, son of the late Rev. W. Williams, the celebrated Welsh poet.

July 5. At Margate, the Rev. *William Lloyd*, late of Southgate.

July 9. At Bartlow, Camb. aged 76, the Rev. *Joseph Hall*, Rector of that parish and Vicar of Dullingham. He was of Christ's coll. Camb. B. A. 1775, being the tenth Wrangler of that year, and obtaining the first Chancellor's medal; M. A. 1778. He was presented to Dullingham in 1778 by C. Jefferson, esq. and to Bartlow in 1782 by W. Hall, esq.

July 21. In Sackville-st. the Rev. *Thomas Lloyd*, Vicar of Lewisden, Northamptonshire. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of King's College, Camb. where he proceeded B. A. 1786, M. A. 1789, and by which Society he was presented to his living in 1807.

July 29. At his house in Bladud's Buildings, Bath, aged 64, the Rev. *Charles Neve*, Vicar of Old Sodbury, Glouc. and of Whitelady Aston, Worc. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Timothy Neve, D. D. Rector of Middleton Stoney, in Oxfordshire, and Margaret Professor of Divinity; and grandson of Timothy Neve, D. D. Archdeacon of Huntingdon (see some biographical notices of the family in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. vi. pp. 99, 184). The deceased was formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1787, B. D. 1792. On the 25th of June in the last named year, being then Vicar of Cleve

Prior, in Worcestershire, he married Miss Lunn, of Gower-street. He was presented to Sodbury in 1808 by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and to Whitelady Aston in the same year by T. Ebrington, esq.

Aug. 14. At Brancepath, co. Durham, aged 69, the Rev. *William Nesfield*, Rector of that place and Witton Gilbert, and Perpetual Curate of Chester-le-Street, and senior Magistrate of the county of Durham. He was of Caius Coll. Camb. B. A. 1781, being the 15th Wrangler of that year, M. A. 1784; was presented to Chester-le-Street in 1789 by Lord Darlington, to Brancepath in 1800, and to Witton Gilbert in 18... by the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Aug. 16. At the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Prichard, surgeon, at Bristol, aged 54, the Rev. *Bartholomew Deake Smith*, of Timsbury, Glouc. He was of Balliol College, Oxford, M. A. 1799.

Aug. 19. The Rev. *Joseph Mends*, Rector of Aller, Somerset, to which Church he was presented by the King in 1809.

Aug. 26. At Sutton Courtenay Vicarage, Berks, the Rev. *John Russell*, incumbent of that parish, to which he was presented by the Dean and Canons of Windsor in 182..

Aug. 27. At Frome Vauchurch Rectory, co. Dorset, of apoplexy, most deeply and deservedly lamented, aged 68, the Rev. *Thomas Daniel Trollope*. He was of Wadham College, Oxford, M. A. 1786; and was presented to Frome Vauchurch by the King in 1814.

## DEATHS.

### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 16. In Wimpole-street, *Thomas Divett*, esq. M. P. for Lymington.

Oct. 21. At Camberwell, aged 35, *John Wrench*, esq.

Oct. 22. At Brixton, aged 61, *J. H. Shickle*, esq. late of Laugharne.

Oct. 27. At Hackney, *Capt. T. H. Bruen*, 89th reg. brother to Lieut.-Col. Henry Bruen, M. P. of Oak Park, co. Carlow.

While walking in Norfolk-street, *Mr. Geo. Wilson*, the artist. He was the inventor of embossing glass; and in his youth was a great favourite of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

At the Royal Gardens, Hampton-court, *Wm. Padley*, esq.

Oct. 29. At Homerton, *Jane*, widow of *Joseph Calrow*, esq. late of St. Mary-hill, wine-merchant.

Oct. ... Lieut.-Col. *Charles Newton*, on half-pay of the late 184th foot. He was appointed a Lieut. in the 52d in 1775; Captain 1778; Captain half-pay 90th foot; Captain in 184th, 1795; Major the same year; and Lieut.-Col. 1800.

Lately. At Hammersmith, *Lieut.-Gen. Henry Rudyard*, late of the Royal Invalid Engineers. He was appointed Practitioner Engineer and Ensign 1770; Sub-Engineer

and Lieut. 1774; Capt.-Lieut. 1781; Captain 1784; Major in the army 1795; Lt.-Colonel in the Royal Invalid Engineers 1797; Colonel in the army 1805; Major-General 1811; and Lieut.-General 1819.

Nov. 1. In Weymouth-street, aged 11 months, Stanley, son of Capt. W. E. Parry, R. N.

Nov. 4. At her son's, East India-buildings, aged 68, Mrs. Eleanor Leslie.

At Wandsworth, Eliz. wife of Thomas Ives, esq. of Chertsey.

Nov. 5. In Manchester-st. aged 99, Mrs. Eliz. Dalrymple, surviving sister of the late Admiral Dalrymple.

Nov. 6. At Hammersmith, aged 58, Lockyer Sharp, esq.

Nov. 6. At Lavender-hill, Corbyn Lloyd, esq. of Lombard-street, banker.

Nov. 7. Isabella-Charlton, aged 70, wife of T. Hall, esq. of Belmont-place, Vauxhall.

Nov. 8. In Great Marylebone-st. aged 56, Henj. Pereira, esq. of Shortwood and Eaglesnest, Jamaica, the eldest nephew of Sir Manasseh Lopez, Bart. M.P.

Nov. 9. In Princes-st. Upper Stamford-st. aged 65, Major Chas. Stewart, R. M.

In Lower Grosvenor-st. aged 28, Mari-  
anne, wife of W. H. B. Rowley, esq.

Nov. 10. Aged 34, Caroline-Frances, wife of Rich. Paterson, esq. of Blackheath.

Nov. 12. In Alfred-place, aged 45, the Hon. Edward Rodney, Capt. R. N. uncle to Lord Rodney. He was the fourth and youngest son of Adm. the first Lord, by his 2d wife Henrietta, dau. of John Clias, esq. He was married, and has left at least one daughter, Henrietta, born in 1822.

Nov. 13. In Upper Queen's-buildings, Brompton, John Collitch, esq.

Nov. 15. In Russell-square, aged 67, S. Marryat, esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel, and a Benchet of the Middle-Temple.

Nov. 21. Aged 43, Mary-Ann, wife of Mr. Thomas Frid, hop-factor, Southwark, and sister to Sir Wm. Salomonstall Wiseman, Bart. Captain R. N.

BRICK.—At Eton, aged 81, Edw. Rague-  
neau, esq. formerly a merchant at Exeter,  
and Member of the Chamber, having served  
the office of Chief Magistrate in 1790.

Nov. 24. At Windsor, aged 86, Marga-  
ret-Frances, only child of the late Richard  
Tennadine, esq. of Manchester, by his wife,  
Margaret, the third and youngest dau. of  
the late Peter Ormerod, of Ormerod, Lan-  
cashire, esq.

CORNWALL.—*Lately.* At Holwood, the  
seat of John Rogers, esq. John Daw, aged  
113. For upwards of 100 years he resided  
in the same house, the faithful and attached  
servant to the family, having been, when  
very young, bound an apprentice to an an-  
cestor of Mr. Rogers, by the parish of  
Quethnock, and having lived to see the  
estate in the possession of four generations.

DERBYSHIRE.—Nov. 11. At the Rectory,  
Morley, Julia D'Aranda, wife of the Rev.  
Edw. Luard.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Devonport,  
aged 80, Vaughan May, M. D. for thirty-six  
years surgeon to the Ordnance at that place.

At Woodbrook Glen, the seat of Major-  
Gen. Baynes, Mrs. Cator, mother of Mrs.  
Baynes.

Oct. 24. Sarah, wife of Chas. Bowring,  
esq. of Larkbear, Exeter, and eldest dau. of  
late Rev. Thos. Lane, St. Ives.

Nov. 2. At Stonehouse, aged 83, Major  
Archdall, many years Inspector-general of  
Barracks in the Western District.

Nov. 15. At Sidmouth, (where he had  
been engaged in his profession 38 years)  
aged 62, Wm. Stocker, esq. surgeon.

DORSETSHIRE.—Sept. ... At Frome St.  
Quintin, the widow of Simon Clevas, esq.  
of North Perrott.

Oct. 22. At Bradpole, aged 67, Anna,  
wife of Edm. Henning, esq. of Weymouth,  
and relict of Thos. Fowell Buxton, esq. of  
Earl's Colne, Essex.

Nov. 2. At Weymouth, aged 47, Capt.  
James De Rippé, R. N.

ESSEX.—Sept. ... At Stratford, Robt.  
Stark Mackmurdo, esq.

Oct. 24. At Watford, the widow of  
Denham Barons, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—Sept. ... At Gloucester,  
the widow of J. T. Morin, esq. of Hanover-  
sq. and of Weedon Lodge, Bucks.

At Eastington, Ann, wife of W. Fryer, esq.

At the Grange, near Stroud, the widow  
of Peter Loversage, esq. of Middle Lyppiat.

Oct. 18. At Bristol, the wife of George  
Jones, esq. of Portland square.

Oct. 19. At Winterborne, in his 24th  
year, Mr. R. Fisher, of Queen's Coll. Oxford.

Nov. 1. At Bristol, William Hassell, esq.

HANTS.—Nov. 3. At Portsea, in his 61st  
year, Joseph Henry Cooke, esq. M. D.

Nov. 16. Miss Lowther, third dau. of  
Georgius Lowther, esq. of Woollvealey Pa-  
lace, near Winchester.

HIREFORD.—Oct. 19. At Bollingham,  
aged 72, Eliz. relict of John Kennedy, of  
Caltra, co. Down, esq. She was daughter  
of the late Rev. Henry Cole, the brother of  
Lord Mountflorenee, afterwards Earl of En-  
niskillen.

HERTS.—July 30. At Broxbournebury,  
Jacob Bosanquet, esq. senior trustee of Mor-  
den college.

KENT.—Nov. 1. At Tunbridge Wells,  
Thos. Moore Fokett, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—Nov. 9. At his seat, Raw-  
cliffe hall, Thos. Wilson France, esq.

Nov. 19. At the Hazles, the seat of his  
brother-in-law, Joseph Birch, esq. M. P.  
Benjamin Arthur Heywood, esq. of Clare-  
mont, near Manchester.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Nov. 10. At Thrus-  
ington Grange, aged 17, Eliz. 2nd dau. of  
Jas. Beardoe, esq. of Manchester.



Nov. 11. At Leicester, aged 75, Mr. Alderman F. Burgess.

MIDDLESEX.—Aug. ... At Bedford Lodge, the Most Noble Susan Duchess of Manchester, sister to the Duke of Gordon, the Duchesses of Richmond and Bedford, the Marchioness Cornwallis, and Lady Madeline Palmer. Her Grace was the third dau. of Alexander, 4th and late Duke of Gordon, K.T. by Jane, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, bart.; and was married to William 5th and present Duke of Manchester, Nov. 8, 1793. By his Grace she had issue Susan, now Marchioness of Tweeddale, five other daughters, and two sons. Her remains were interred at Kimbolton, attended by her son Viscount Mandeville, and son-in-law Colonel Steele.

Oct. 18. At Kingston-house, in her 52d year, the Right Honourable Catherine Bridget, Viscountess Ennismore. She was the eldest dau. of Robert first Lord Clonbrock, by Letitia, dau. and heir of John Green, esq. and niece to the Earl of Norbury; and was marr. June 10, 1797, to the late Richard Viscount Ennismore, M.P. for the county of Cork. By that nobleman, whom she survived more than a year, her ladyship has left four sons and two daughters, (see the memoir of the Viscount in our last volume, part II. p. 366.) Her Ladyship's remains were interred in the family vault in Cork cathedral, attended by two of her sons, the present Viscount and Capt. the Hon. Richard Hare, of the 58th regt.; by her son-in-law Richard Oliver Aldworth, esq.; by Mr. Wm. Hare, Mr. B. Wrixon, the Mayor, Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. Sampson French, Mr. W. E. Pentrose, Mr. Clear, &c.

Oct. 22. At Wembley Park, aged 82, John Gray, esq.

Nov. 2. At Teddington House, the wife of the Hon. Wm. Jervis, eldest son of Viscount St. Vincent's. She was Sophia, dau. of Geo. Norborne Vincent, esq. was mar. July 28, 1815, and has left several children.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Nov. 1. At Great Whittingham, aged 98, Mr. Wm. Newton, who had been blind the last 16 years.

OXON.—Sept. ... At Oxford, George, only son of the Rev. Dr. Rowley, master of University college.

Oct. 16. George, son of James Henry Tilson, esq. of the Rectory, Goring.

Lately.—In her 18th year, Eliz. Anne, second dau. of the Rev. W. Turner, of Fritwell.

Nov. 7. At Hethe House, aged 57, W. Fermor, esq. of Tusmore, the pedigree of whose family was printed at length in our vol. xcvi. l. 114, 680.

Nov. 18. At Oxford, aged 19, Mr. John Bowle, a Commoner of Queen's College. He had taken out his gun for the purpose of shooting on the banks of the river Isis, and by an accident the whole contents were discharged through his body. He was the

only son of the Rev. Mr. Bowle, of the Close, Salisbury.

SOMERSET.—July ... At Bath, Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Joseph Le Fanu, esq. of Dublin, niece to the late Right Hon. B. B. Sheridan, and sister of the very Rev. the Dean of Emly.

Sept. ... At Taunton, Maria, widow of Robt. Leigh, esq. of Barton.

At Mills Park, Louisa Mary, youngest dau. of T. S. Horner, esq.

Oct. 21. At Bath, Cecilia, wife of Rich. Nante, esq. late of Exeter and Plymouth.

Oct. 22. Letitia, second dau. of the late James Sparrow, esq. of Bourton.

Lately.—At Bath, aged 84, John Bennett, esq. of Oakingham, Berks.

At Bath, the wife of J. S. Soden, esq. surgeon.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Nov. 12. At Ivy House, near Newcastle, in her 80th year, Sarah, relict of Thos. Whieldon, esq. of Fenton.

SUFFOLK.—Sept. ... At Tostock rectory, Eliz. wife of Rev. Jas. Oakes.

Oct. 18. At Halesworth, in his 62d year, Mr. R. G. White, upwards of forty years solicitor of that place.

SUSSEX.—At Hastings, Robert Sutherland, esq. late of St. Vincent's.

Oct. 27. At Brighton, John Knight Musgrave, esq. brother to Sir James Musgrave, bart. He was the youngest son of Sir James, the eighth and late Baronet, by Miss Clarissa Blackall.

Nov. 4. At Arundel, aged one month, Isabella Keith, infant dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Edw. J. Turnour.

Nov. 12. At Brighton, Joseph Charles Clarke, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

Nov. 19. At Brighton, Stephen Rolleston, esq. many years Assistant Under Secretary of State in the Foreign-office. His many amiable qualities, and his kind and conciliatory disposition, gained him the esteem and attachment of every one during a long course of public life.

SURREY.—Oct. 29. At Richmond-hill, Arabella, relict of Adm. Barthol. Rowley.

Nov. 3. At Chelsham Lodge, aged 87, the widow of Alderman Sir Wm. Leighton. Kot. Sir William died in April, 1826.

WILTS.—Nov. 1. Edw. Nicholas, esq. F.S.A. of Ashton Keynes.

Nov. 11. In his 25th year, Edw. John Ambrose Goddard, Capt. in the Wiltshire Militia, and eldest son of the Rev. Edw. Goddard, of Clyffe Pypard.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Nov. 6. At Worcester, Lieut. Henry Thos. Edridge, Royal Engineers, second son of the late Rev. Dr. Edridge.

YORKSHIRE.—Oct. 10. Chris. Scott, esq. of Middleham, formerly of Littlethorpe, near Ripon.

Oct. 22. At Frickley-Hall, near Doncaster, the seat of his son-in-law, R. K. Dawson, esq. aged 57, Samuel Wern, esq.

Oct. 26. Aged 65, Sarah, wife of the Rev. James Franks, incumbent of Sowerby Bridge, and mother of the Rev. J. C. Franks, Vicar of Huddersfield.

Nov. 3. At Sutton, aged 59, Margaret, relict of Rev. Jonas Lindow, of Church Compton, Lanc.

At Methley Park, aged 65, the Hon. Henry Saville, only surviving brother of the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough. He was the second son of John the first Earl, by Sarah sister of John Lord Delaval.

Nov. 4. Aged 74, John Dudding, gent. many years agent to the Earl of Harrowby and Edmund Turner, esq.

Nov. 7. At his farm, in Norton, aged 86, Thos. Ewhank, esq. an eminent solicitor, in New Malton.

Nov. 14. At Beverley, aged 24, Chas. Poynter Percy Stewart, esq. of the Ceylon Civil Service, and eldest son of Chas. Stewart, esq. formerly 28th foot.

Nov. 15. At Scarbro', aged 65, Robert Tindall, esq. ship-owner, and one of the senior members of the Corporation of that borough.

Nov. 17. At Scarborough, aged 71, Wm. Belcombe, M.D. for many years a physician of considerable eminence in York.

WALKS.—Sept. . Maria, wife of Samuel Beaven, esq. of Glascomb, Radnorshire.

Oct. 4. At Bettisfield Park, aged 81, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. Steward of the Lordship of Englefield, co. Flint, F.R.S. and a Benchler of Lincoln's Inn. He was born April 5, 1747, and was sixth Baronet of this house, being eldest son of Sir Walden Hanmer, of Sympton, Bucks, in whom the title was revived. He succeeded to the title in 1783, and is succeeded by his grandson now Sir John Hanmer born Dec 1809.

Nov. 2. Aged 79, in consequence of being thrown from his carriage, John Jones, esq. of St. Helena, near Swansea, Capt. R.N.

Nov. 3. At Neath, in her 50th year, Felicia, wife of R. P. Leyson, esq. surgeon.

SCOTLAND.—Oct. 27. At Edinburgh, aged 29, Alfred Shewell, Capt. 3d Drag. Guards, fourth son of Edw. Shewell, esq. of Bryanstone-square.

IRELAND.—At Gort, Capt. G. Lloyd, 3d reg. light drag. youngest son of late Sampson Lloyd, esq. banker, Birmingham, and grandson of Charles Lloyd, esq. of whom a long memoir was given in our Number for last March, p. 279.

At Dublin, Christmas Weeks, esq. late Commissary in his Majesty's service.

At Mallard View, Kingston, aged 40, Capt. Henry Fisher Barry, eldest son of late Rev. Dr. Barry, of Rathmines Castle, co. Dublin.

At Dublin Castle, Sarah, wife of Thomas Keck, esq.

At Stranor, Lt. Col. Hobbs, R. Eng.

ABROAD. April 15. At Chatham, North America, highly respected, aged 88, Robert

Reid, esq. formerly High Sheriff and Register of the county of Northumberland. He held the Sheriffalty 21 years, and kept the Registry till 1823. In early life Mr. R. acted 10 years as amanuensis to Dr. Adam Smith, the celebrated author of the *Wealth of Nations*. He was well known to several people who are still alive in Scotland, and various anecdotes are still current of him and his illustrious employer. The apartment is yet to be seen at Kirkcaldy, where the one dictated and the other transcribed that celebrated work. The positions can still be pointed out where the amanuensis sat at his little table, and where the philosopher sat in his chair by the fire, leaning his head to the wall.

At Kirkam, near Sydney, N. S. Wales, John Oxley, esq. Surveyor-gen. of Crown Lands, and a Lieut. in the Navy. He was a native of Yorkshire, and brother to the Rev. H. L. Oxley, a Roman Catholic clergyman, of Leeds.

June 26. At Ceylon, Major R. Haddock, of his Majesty's 97th reg. and Agent of Government for the Kandyan Provinces of the three Korles, killed by an elephant, which he was engaged in shooting in a jungle. He was not less esteemed for his gentlemanlike deportment in society than as being a gallant officer and a good soldier. He had seen a great deal of service abroad, and, in the course of the Peninsular war, received three medals, as honourable testimonials of his distinguished services in the field. His loss will be deeply felt by his brother officers, but above all by a widow with three infant children.

July 6. On his passage to India, aged 15, George, third surviving son of the late Hon. Geo. Wynn, M. P. of Warley Lodge, Essex.

Sept. 20. At Toulon, Rear-Adm. Collet.

Oct. 7, O. S. At St. Petersburg, aged 76, Robert Glen, esq. who had resided in that city for 57 years.

Oct. 8. At Poros, of fever, aged 24, Brudenell James Bruce, Ensign in the 3d reg. of Guards, and nephew to the Earl of Elgin. He was the second son of the late Hon. Charles Andrew Bruce, Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, by his 2d wife Charlotte-Sophia Dashwood. By uniting the love of knowledge with a taste for his profession, a sweet disposition with a pleasing form, and an intelligent with an ingenuous mind, this amiable young man was an object at once of personal affection and the fond hope of future distinction.

Oct. 13. At Milan, Vincent Monti, the Italian poet.

Oct. 25. At Funchal, Isle of Madeira, the Hon. Wm. Pitt Canning, Capt. R.N. of his Majesty's ship *Alligator*, and eldest son of the late Minister, by Joan now Viscountess Canning. He was appointed a Lieutenant in Feb. 1823, a Commander April 1825, and a Post-Captain Dec. 1826.

—thus being raised from a Midshipman to Post-Captain in less than four years. Capt. Canning had been engaged to dine with Mr. Gordon. He passed the morning in the exercise of rackets, with which he became excessively heated. He walked out for the purpose of bathing in a large reservoir near to the house of his host. It is supposed that on plunging into the water he was seized either with the cramp or an apoplectic fit, as he rose no more alive.— Captain Canning was a young officer of the greatest promise. His ship, the Alligator, had arrived at Madeira at the very crisis of the late disturbances at that island, and the discretion, firmness, and ability, with which Captain Canning acted in the difficult circumstances in which he was placed, showed a judgment beyond his years, and an acquaintance with international law hardly to be expected from his profession.

Oct. 27. At Geneva, aged 86, Joseph Henry Butterworth, esq. of Clapham Common, son of the late Joseph Butterworth, esq. formerly M. P. for Coventry, and for Dover.

Oct. 28. At Pau, Sarah Campbell, wife of Alex. Scott Broomfield, esq.

Lately. At Paris, Dr. Chaussier, Member of the Academy of Sciences, honorary Professor of Medicine at Paris, and to whom medical science is indebted for many important physiological and anatomical discoveries.

At Dieppe, Miss Georgiana Drewe, dau. of the late Lady Susan Douglas, by her 2d husband John Drewe, esq. and niece to the Earl of Dunmore.

At Falaise, in France, Lieut.-Col. Chas. de Menard, on the half-pay of the Royal Foreign Artillery. He was appointed a Captain in that body in 1796, brevet Major 1808, Lieut.-Col. 1814, and placed on half-pay in 1817.

Nov. 5. In her 70th year, the Dowager Empress of Russia, widow of the Emperor Paul. She was Sophia Dorothea of Wirtemberg Stuttgart; sister to the late King of Wirtemberg, and to Elizabeth Empress of Austria, who died in 1780. By Paul she was mother of the late and present Emperors of Russia, the Archduke Constantine, and five daughters. Paul died in 1800; and for some years after she is supposed to have exercised considerable influence in affairs of state. The anniversary of her birth-day had been celebrated but a few days before her death, the Emperor having hastened his journey from Odessa for the purpose of being present at it.

Nov. 6. At Lausanne, in Switzerland, Cath. wife of John W. Fane, esq. (eldest son of the Member for Oxfordshire), and dau. of Sir Benj. Hobhouse, Bart. He was married Nov. 30, 1826.

Nov. 7. At Paris, Agnes, wife of Henry Harvey, esq. of St. Audrey's, Somerset.

#### BILL OF MORTALITY, from Oct. 22, to Nov. 18, 1828.

| Christened.                           |        | Buried. |       |         |               |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---------|-------|---------|---------------|
| Males                                 | - 1200 | Males   | - 960 | Between | 2 and 5 197   |
| Females                               | - 1132 | Females | - 880 |         | 5 and 10 82   |
| Whereof have died under two years old |        | 538     |       |         | 10 and 20 78  |
|                                       |        |         |       | Between | 20 and 30 124 |
|                                       |        |         |       |         | 30 and 40 139 |
|                                       |        |         |       |         | 40 and 50 175 |

|               |
|---------------|
| 50 and 60 159 |
| 60 and 70 150 |
| 70 and 80 132 |
| 80 and 90 47  |
| 90 and 100 18 |

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Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 24.

| Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Rye.  | Beans. | Peas. |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| s. d.  | s. d.   | s. d. | s. d. | s. d.  | s. d. |
| 86 0   | 41 0    | 38 0  | 40 0  | 44 0   | 42 0  |

#### PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 14.

|                      |                      |                         |                     |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Kent Bags.....       | 3l. 16s. to 5l. 10s. | Farnham (seconds) ..... | 6l. 0s. to 7l. 10s. |
| Sussex Ditto.....    | 3l. 10s. to 4l. 0s.  | Kent Pockets .....      | 4l. 4s. to 6l. 12s. |
| Essex.....           | 4l. 4s. to 5l. 5s.   | Sussex.....             | 3l. 18s. to 4l. 8s. |
| Farnham (fine) ..... | 8l. 0s. to 9l. 9s.   | Essex .....             | 4l. 10s. to 6l. 0s. |

#### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Nov. 21.

|                                       |                            |                            |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Smithfield, Hay 2l. 10s. to 4l. 4s.   | Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 14s. | Clover 3l. 10s. to 5l. 0s. |
| St. James's, Hay 3l. 15s. to 4l. 15s. | Straw 1l. 16s. to 1l. 18s. | Clover 3l. 15s. to 6l. 0s. |
| Whitechapel, Hay 3l. 0s. to 4l. 15s.  | Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s. | Clover 4l. 0s. to 5l. 10s. |

#### SMITHFIELD, Nov. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

|              |                     |                                   |                    |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Beef.....    | 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.  | Lamb.....                         | 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. |
| Mutton ..... | 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.  | Head of Cattle at Market Nov. 24: |                    |
| Veal.....    | 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.  | Beasts .....                      | 2,894 Calves 144   |
| Pork.....    | 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d. | Sheep .....                       | 18,780 Pigs 140    |

#### COAL MARKET, Nov. 24, 29s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 42s. Yellow Russia, 40s. 6d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 74s. Mottled, 80s. Curd, 84s.—CANDLES, 7s. per doz. Moulds, 82s. 6d.



## PRICES OF SHARES, November 24, 1828,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock &amp; Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

| CANALS.                      | Price. | Div.p.ann. | RAILWAYS.                      | Price.   | Div.p.ann. |
|------------------------------|--------|------------|--------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Ashton and Oldham . . .      | 135 0  | £. 4 0     | Forest of Dean . . .           | —        | £ 2 12     |
| Barnsley . . . . .           | 315 0  | 12 0       | Manchester & Liverp. . .       | £40 pm.  | —          |
| Birmingham. (1-8th sh) . .   | 294 0  | 12 10      | Stockton & Darlington . .      | 165 0    | 5 0        |
| Brecknock & Abergav. . .     | 110 0  | 6 0        | WATER-WORKS.                   |          |            |
| Chelmer & Blackwater . . .   | 102 0  | 5 0        | East London . . . . .          | 118 0    | 5 0        |
| Coventry . . . . .           | 1080 0 | 44 & ba.   | Grand Junction . . . . .       | 56 0     | 3 0        |
| Cromford . . . . .           | 400 0  | 18 0       | Kent . . . . .                 | 31½      | —          |
| Croydon . . . . .            | 2½     | —          | Manchester & Salford . . .     | 85 0     | —          |
| Derby . . . . .              | 170 0  | 6 0        | South London . . . . .         | 89 0     | —          |
| Dadley . . . . .             | 59     | 8 0        | West Middlesex . . . . .       | 68 0     | 8 0        |
| Ellesmere and Chester . . .  | 109 0  | 3 15       | INSURANCES.                    |          |            |
| Firth and Clyde . . . . .    | 610 0  | 25 0       | Alliance . . . . .             | 9½       | 4 p.ct.    |
| Glamorganshire . . . . .     | 250 0  | 18 12 8d.  | Atlas . . . . .                | 9½       | 0 10       |
| Grand Junction . . . . .     | 302 0  | 13 0       | British Commercial . . . .     | 4½       | 5½ p.ct.   |
| Grand Surrey . . . . .       | 50 0   | 2 10       | County Fire . . . . .          | 42       | 2 10       |
| Grand Union . . . . .        | 25 0   | 1 0        | Eagle . . . . .                | 4½       | 0 5        |
| Grand Western . . . . .      | 6 0    | —          | Globe . . . . .                | 158 0    | 7 0        |
| Grantham . . . . .           | 215 0  | 10 0       | Guardian . . . . .             | 22 0     | —          |
| Huddersfield . . . . .       | 19 0   | —          | Hope Life . . . . .            | 5½       | 0 6        |
| Kennet and Avon . . . . .    | 27½    | 1 5        | Imperial Fire . . . . .        | 105 0    | 5 5        |
| Lancaster . . . . .          | 24½    | 1 0        | Ditto Life . . . . .           | 8½       | 0 8        |
| Leeds and Liverpool . . . .  | 455 0  | 18 0       | Protector Fire . . . . .       | 1 2      | 0 1 4      |
| Leicester . . . . .          | 330 0  | 17 0       | Provident Life . . . . .       | 19 0     | 1 0        |
| Leic. and North'n . . . . .  | 88 0   | 4 0        | Rock Life . . . . .            | 3 1      | 0 2        |
| Loughborough . . . . .       | 3700 0 | 192 0      | Rt. Exchange (Stock) . . .     | 260 0    | 8 p.ct.    |
| Mersey and Irwell . . . . .  | 800 0  | 35 0       | MINES.                         |          |            |
| Monmouthshire . . . . .      | 232 0  | 12 0       | Anglo Mexican . . . . .        | 73 dis.  | —          |
| N. Walsham & Dilham . . .    | 35 0   | 0 10       | Bolanos . . . . .              | 110 pm.  | —          |
| Neath . . . . .              | —      | 20 0       | Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm) . .   | 45 pm.   | —          |
| Oxford . . . . .             | 700 0  | 32 & ba.   | British Iron . . . . .         | 39½ dis. | —          |
| Peak Forest . . . . .        | 111 0  | 4 0        | Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm) . . .   | 11½ dis. | —          |
| Regent's . . . . .           | 25½    | —          | General . . . . .              | 8 pm.    | —          |
| Rochdale . . . . .           | 102 0  | 4 0        | Real Del Monte . . . . .       | 235 dis. | —          |
| Severn and Wye . . . . .     | 27 0   | 1 6        | Tlalpuhuala . . . . .          | 22½      | —          |
| Shrewsbury . . . . .         | 270 0  | 10 0       | United Mexican . . . . .       | 22 dis.  | —          |
| Staff. and Wor. . . . .      | 810 0  | 40 0       | Weich Iron and Coal . . . .    | 22½ dis. | —          |
| Stourbridge . . . . .        | 220 0  | 12 0       | GAS LIGHTS.                    |          |            |
| Stratford-on-Avon . . . . .  | 42½    | 1 10       | Westminster Chart'd . . . .    | 53 0     | 3 0        |
| Stroudwater . . . . .        | 450 0  | 28 0       | Ditto, New . . . . .           | ½ pm.    | 0 12       |
| Swansea . . . . .            | 270 0  | 15 0       | City . . . . .                 | —        | 10 0       |
| Thames and Medway . . . .    | 4 0    | —          | Ditto, New . . . . .           | —        | 6 0        |
| Thames & Severn, Red . . . . | 38 0   | 1 10       | Imperial . . . . .             | 10 dis.  | —          |
| Ditto, Blank . . . . .       | 24 0   | 1 1        | Phoenix . . . . .              | 2 pm.    | 6 p.ct.    |
| Trent & Mersey (½ sh.) . . . | 810 0  | 37 10      | British . . . . .              | 11 dis.  | —          |
| Warw. and Birming. . . . .   | 255 0  | 12 0       | Bath . . . . .                 | 16½ 0    | 0 16       |
| Warwick and Napton . . . .   | 210 0  | 12 5       | Birmingham . . . . .           | 77½ 0    | 4 0        |
| Wilts and Berks . . . . .    | 5½     | 0 4        | Birmingham & Stafford . . .    | 18 pm.   | 2 0        |
| Worc. and Birming. . . . .   | 58½    | 2 0        | Brighton . . . . .             | 12 dis.  | —          |
| DOCKS.                       |        |            | Bristol . . . . .              | 27½      | 1 8        |
| St. Katharine's . . . . .    | 91 0   | 4 p.ct.    | Isle of Thanet . . . . .       | —        | 3 p.ct.    |
| London (Stock) . . . . .     | 89     | 4 10 do.   | Lewes . . . . .                | —        | 5 p.ct.    |
| West India (Stock) . . . . . | 217 0  | 10 0 do.   | Liverpool . . . . .            | 292 0    | 8 0        |
| East India (Stock) . . . . . | 78½ 0  | 4 0 do.    | Maidstone . . . . .            | —        | 2 10       |
| Commercial (Stock) . . . . . | 78 0   | 4 0 do.    | Ratcliff . . . . .             | —        | 4 p.ct.    |
| Bristol . . . . .            | 90 0   | 3½ du.     | Rochdale . . . . .             | 28 0     | 1 5        |
| BRIDGES.                     |        |            | Sheffield . . . . .            | 37 0     | 1 12 6     |
| Hammersmith . . . . .        | 25 0   | 1 10       | MISCELLANEOUS                  |          |            |
| Southwark . . . . .          | 2½     | —          | Australian (Agricult.) . . .   | 8½ pm.   | —          |
| Do. New 7½ per cent. . . . . | 30½ 0  | 1 10       | Auction Mart . . . . .         | 18 0     | —          |
| Vauxhall . . . . .           | 22 0   | 1 0        | Annuity, British . . . . .     | 20 0     | 3 p.ct.    |
| Waterloo . . . . .           | 3 0    | —          | Bank, Irish Provincial . . .   | 8½ dis.  | 4 p.ct.    |
| — Ann. of 8½ . . . . .       | 24½    | 1 1 4      | Carnat. Stock, 1st class . . . | 98½      | 4 0        |
| — Ann. of 7½ . . . . .       | 21½    | 0 18 8     | Ditto, 2d class . . . . .      | 84½      | 3 0        |

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Oct. 26, to Nov. 25, 1828, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

| Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather. |
|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Oct.          | °                  | °     | °                 |                 |          |
| 26            | 50                 | 53    | 49                | 30, 28          | rain     |
| 27            | 51                 | 55    | 42                | , 17            | cloudy   |
| 28            | 52                 | 52    | 43                | , 37            | fair     |
| 29            | 48                 | 49    | 46                | , 35            | fair     |
| 30            | 45                 | 49    | 36                | , 28            | fair     |
| 31            | 45                 | 50    | 48                | , 26            | cloudy   |
| N.1           | 49                 | 53    | 48                | , 23            | cloudy   |
| 2             | 49                 | 55    | 52                | , 23            | fair     |
| 3             | 49                 | 54    | 46                | , 30            | fair     |
| 4             | 47                 | 54    | 43                | , 20            | cloudy   |
| 5             | 45                 | 49    | 39                | , 16            | cloudy   |
| 6             | 43                 | 50    | 50                | , 09            | cloudy   |
| 7             | 44                 | 49    | 49                | 29, 98          | fair     |
| 8             | 35                 | 37    | 36                | , 90            | cloudy   |
| 9             | 41                 | 46    | 36                | , 68            | fair     |
| 10            | 38                 | 40    | 35                | , 50            | cloudy   |

Fahrenheit's Therm.

| Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather. |
|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Nov.          | °                  | °     | °                 |                 |          |
| 11            | 30                 | 35    | 26                | 29, 56          | fog      |
| 12            | 24                 | 38    | 32                | , 60            | fog      |
| 13            | 47                 | 54    | 45                | , 65            | fine     |
| 14            | 46                 | 48    | 50                | , 46            | misty    |
| 15            | 50                 | 53    | 54                | , 36            | rain     |
| 16            | 51                 | 54    | 52                | , 21            | rain     |
| 17            | 50                 | 50    | 45                | , 74            | cloudy   |
| 18            | 46                 | 50    | 44                | , 90            | fair     |
| 19            | 46                 | 47    | 44                | 30, 10          | fair     |
| 20            | 50                 | 54    | 51                | , 09            | fair     |
| 21            | 55                 | 56    | 52                | 29, 90          | fair     |
| 22            | 52                 | 54    | 50                | , 80            | fair     |
| 23            | 50                 | 51    | 51                | , 90            | fair     |
| 24            | 51                 | 52    | 49                | , 70            | cloudy   |
| 25            | 50                 | 55    | 51                | , 90            | cloudy   |

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From October 28, to November 26, 1828, both inclusive.

| Oct. & Nov. | Bank Stock. | 3 per Ct. Reduced. | 3 per Ct. Consols. | 3½ per Ct. 1818. | 3½ per Ct. Reduced. | New 4 per Cent. | 4 per Cent. 1826. | Long Annuities | India Stock. | Ind. Bonds. | New S.S. Annuities. | Ex. Bills, 1000l. |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 28          | Hol.        |                    |                    |                  |                     |                 |                   |                |              |             |                     |                   |
| 29          | 208½        | 85½ 7              | 86½ 4              | 95               | 95                  | 102½ 4          | 103½ 4            | 19½            | 285½         | 85 86 pm.   |                     | 74 75 pm.         |
| 30          | 209         | 85½ 6              | 86½ 7              | 95               | 94½                 | 102½ 4          | 103½ 4            | 19½            |              | 87 88 pm.   |                     | 74 75 pm.         |
| 31          | 209½        | 85½ 5              | 86½ 8              | 94½              | 94½                 | 102½ 4          | 103½ 4            | 19½            | 237          | 87 88 pm.   |                     | 75 76 pm.         |
| 1           | Hol.        |                    |                    |                  |                     |                 |                   |                |              |             |                     |                   |
| 3           | 209         | 85½ 2              | 86½ 1              |                  | 94½                 | 102½ 4          |                   | 19½            | 237          | 87 86 pm.   |                     | 75 76 pm.         |
| 4           | Hol.        |                    |                    |                  |                     |                 |                   |                |              |             |                     |                   |
| 5           | Hol.        |                    |                    |                  |                     |                 |                   |                |              |             |                     |                   |
| 6           |             | 85½ 3              | 86½ 2              | 94½              | 94½                 | 102½ 4          | 103½ 4            | 19½            |              | 86 85 pm.   |                     | 75 76 pm.         |
| 7           | 209         | 85½ 2              | 86½ 3              | 94½              | 94½                 | 102½ 4          | 103½ 4            | 19½            |              | 86 pm.      |                     | 75 75 pm.         |
| 8           |             | 85½ 4              | 86½ 1              |                  | 94½                 | 102½ 4          |                   | 19½            | 238          | 86 pm.      |                     | 76 75 pm.         |
| 10          | Hol.        |                    |                    |                  |                     |                 |                   |                |              |             |                     |                   |
| 11          | 208½        | 86 1               | 86½ 2              | 94½              | 94½                 | 102½ 4          | 103½ 4            | 19½            |              | 85 86 pm.   |                     | 75 76 pm.         |
| 12          | 208½        | 85½ 6              | 86½ 3              | 95               | 95                  | 102½ 4          | 103½ 4            | 19½            | 238½         | 86 85 pm.   |                     | 75 76 pm.         |
| 13          | 208½        | 86½ 5              | 86½ 4              | 95½              | 95½                 | 102½ 4          | 103½ 4            | 19½            |              |             |                     | 75 76 pm.         |
| 14          | 209½        | 86½ 4              | 87½ 6              | 95½              | 95½                 | 102½ 4          | 104               | 19½            |              |             |                     | 75 76 pm.         |
| 15          |             | 86 1               | 86½ 7              |                  | 95                  | 102½ 4          | 104               | 19½            |              | 87 88 pm.   |                     | 75 77 pm.         |
| 17          |             | 86½ 2              | 87 1               |                  | 95½                 | 102½ 4          | 103½ 4            | 19½            | 242½         | 86 88 pm.   |                     | 76 77 pm.         |
| 18          |             | 86½ 3              | 87½ 2              | 95½              | 95½                 | 102½ 4          | 104½              | 19½            | 242          | 87 88 pm.   |                     | 76 77 pm.         |
| 19          | 209½        | 86½ 4              | 87½ 3              | 95½              | 95½                 | 102½ 4          | 104½              | 19½            |              | 87 84 pm.   |                     | 76 74 pm.         |
| 20          | 208½        | 86½ 5              | 87 4               | 95               | 94½                 | 102½ 4          | 103½ 4            | 19½            | 242½         | 84 pm.      |                     | 74 72 pm.         |
| 21          | 209         | 86 6               | 86½ 5              | 95               | 94½                 | 102½ 4          | 103½ 4            | 19½            | 242          | 77 75 pm.   |                     | 70 65 pm.         |
| 22          | 208½        | 85½ 7              | 86½ 6              |                  | 94½                 | 102½ 4          |                   | 19½            | 241          | 74 75 pm.   |                     | 66 64 pm.         |
| 24          | 207         | 85½ 8              | 86½ 7              |                  | 93½                 | 102½ 1          | 103½ 4            | 19½            | 240          | 70 pm.      |                     | 58 48 pm.         |
| 25          | 208         | 85½ 9              | 86 8               | 94½              | 94½                 | 102½ 4          | 103½ 4            | 19½            |              | 48 52 pm.   | 86½                 | 45 55 pm.         |
| 26          |             | 85½ 10             | 86½ 9              | 94½              | 94½                 | 102½ 4          | 103½ 4            | 19½            |              | 63 66 pm.   |                     | 60 66 pm.         |

Old South Sea Annuities, Nov. 17, 86½.—21, 85½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,

late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette  
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St James's Chronicle  
Lit Gaz-Lit. Canon.  
Eng Chronicle  
Commer Chronicle  
Packet-Even. Mail  
Evening Chronicle  
Mercant Chronicle  
Couriers de Londres  
8 Weekly Papers  
22 Sunday Papers  
Bath & Berks Berw  
Birmingham 2  
Blackburn-Bolton 2  
Boston-Brighton 2  
Bristol & Bucks  
Bury 2-Cambridge  
Cambridge Chronicle  
Cardiff Chronicle 2  
Cheltenham 2-Chest. 2  
Cirencester-Cornwall  
Covebury 2-Cumberl  
Devon 2-Devon 2  
Devonport-Devizes  
Doncaster-Dorchester  
Dorset-Durham 2  
Essex-Exeter 2



Gloucester 2-Hants  
Hereford 2-Hull 2  
Hunts 2-Ipswich  
Kent 4-Lancaster  
Leeds 4-Leicester 2  
Leitchfield-Liverpool  
Macclesfield-Maidst.  
Manchester 7  
Newcastle-on-Tyne 2  
Norfolk-Norwich  
N Wales-Northampton  
Nottingham 2-Oxford  
Plymouth-Preston 2  
Reading-Rochester  
Salisbury-Sheffield 2  
Stratford 2  
Sturbridge-Sturford  
Stafford-Potteries 2  
Stamford-Stockport  
Southampton  
Suffolk-Surrey...  
Taunton-Tyne  
Wakefield-Warwick  
West Briton (Truro)  
Western (Exeter)  
Westmoreland 2  
Weymouth  
Witchamere-Windsor  
Wolverhampton  
Worcester 2-York 4  
Man 2-Jersey 3  
Guernsey 1  
Scotland 15  
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DECEMBER, 1828.

[PUBLISHED JANUARY 1, 1829]

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Embellished with Views of ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, OXFORD;  
AND TEWKESBURY ABBEY, CO. GLOUCESTER.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;  
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, Post-Paid.



## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Oct. 26, to Nov. 25, 1828, both inclusive.

| Fahrenheit's Therm. |                    |       |                   |                 | Fahrenheit's Therm. |               |                    |       |                   |                 |          |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Day of Month.       | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather.            | Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather. |
| Oct.                | °                  | °     | °                 |                 |                     | Nov.          | °                  | °     | ■                 |                 |          |
| 26                  | 50                 | 53    | 49                | 30, 23          | rain                | 11            | 30                 | 35    | 26                | 29, 56          | fog      |
| 27                  | 51                 | 55    | 42                | , 17            | cloudy              | 12            | 24                 | 38    | 32                | , 60            | fog      |
| 28                  | 52                 | 52    | 43                | , 37            | fair                | 13            | 47                 | 54    | 45                | , 65            | fine     |
| 29                  | 48                 | 49    | 46                | , 35            | fair                | 14            | 46                 | 48    | 50                | , 46            | misty    |
| 30                  | 45                 | 49    | 36                | , 28            | fair                | 15            | 50                 | 53    | 54                | , 36            | rain     |
| 31                  | 45                 | 50    | 48                | , 26            | cloudy              | 16            | 51                 | 54    | 52                | , 21            | rain     |
| N. 1                | 49                 | 53    | 48                | , 23            | cloudy              | 17            | 50                 | 50    | 45                | , 74            | cloudy   |
| 2                   | 49                 | 55    | 52                | , 23            | fair                | 18            | 46                 | 50    | 44                | , 90            | fair     |
| 3                   | 49                 | 54    | 46                | , 20            | fair                | 19            | 46                 | 47    | 44                | 30, 10          | fair     |
| 4                   | 47                 | 54    | 43                | , 20            | cloudy              | 20            | 50                 | 54    | 51                | , 09            | fair     |
| 5                   | 45                 | 49    | 39                | , 16            | cloudy              | 21            | 53                 | 56    | 52                | 29, 90          | fair     |
| 6                   | 43                 | 50    | 50                | , 09            | cloudy              | 22            | 52                 | 54    | 50                | , 80            | fair     |
| 7                   | 44                 | 49    | 49                | 29, 98          | fair                | 23            | 50                 | 51    | 51                | , 90            | fair     |
| 8                   | 35                 | 37    | 36                | , 90            | cloudy              | 24            | 51                 | 52    | 49                | , 70            | cloudy   |
| 9                   | 41                 | 46    | 36                | , 68            | fair                | 25            | 50                 | 55    | 51                | , 90            | cloudy   |
| 10                  | 38                 | 40    | 35                | , 50            | cloudy              |               |                    |       |                   |                 |          |

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From October 28, to November 26, 1828, both inclusive.

| Oct. & Nov. | Bank Stock. | 8 per Ct. Reduced. | 8 per Ct. Consols. | 3½ per Ct. 1818. | 3½ per Ct. Reduced. | New 4 per Cent. | 4 per Cent. 1826. | Long Annuities. | India Stock. | Ind. Bonds. | New S. S. Annuities. | Ex. Pds. 1000. |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 28 Hol.     |             |                    |                    |                  |                     |                 |                   |                 |              |             |                      |                |
| 29 208½     | 85½         | 7                  | 86½                | 95               | 95                  | 102½            | 103½              | 19½             | 235½         | 85 86 pm.   |                      | 74 75 pm.      |
| 30 209      | 85½         | 6                  | 86½                | 95               | 94½                 | 102½            | 103½              | 19½             |              | 87 88 pm.   |                      | 74 75 pm.      |
| 31 209½     | 85½         | 4                  | 86½                | 94½              | 94½                 | 102½            | 103½              | 19½             | 237          | 87 88 pm.   |                      | 75 76 pm.      |
| 1 Hol.      |             |                    |                    |                  |                     |                 |                   |                 |              |             |                      |                |
| 2 209       | 85½         | 4                  | 86½                |                  | 94½                 | 102½            |                   | 19½             | 237          | 87 86 pm.   |                      | 75 76 pm.      |
| 4 Hol.      |             |                    |                    |                  |                     |                 |                   |                 |              |             |                      |                |
| 5 Hol.      |             |                    |                    |                  |                     |                 |                   |                 |              |             |                      |                |
| 6           | 85½         | 4                  | 86½                | 94½              | 94½                 | 102½            | 103½              | 19½             |              | 86 85 pm.   |                      | 75 76 pm.      |
| 7 209       | 85½         | 4                  | 86½                | 94½              | 94½                 | 102½            | 103½              | 19½             |              | 86 pm.      |                      | 75 76 pm.      |
| 8           | 85½         | 4                  | 86½                |                  | 94½                 | 102½            |                   | 19½             | 238          | 86 pm.      |                      | 76 77 pm.      |
| 10 Hol.     |             |                    |                    |                  |                     |                 |                   |                 |              |             |                      |                |
| 11 208½     | 88          | 4                  | 86½                | 94½              | 94½                 | 102½            | 103½              | 19½             |              | 85 86 pm.   |                      | 75 76 pm.      |
| 12 208½     | 85½         | 6                  | 86½                | 95               | 95                  | 102½            | 103½              | 19½             | 238½         | 86 85 pm.   |                      | 75 76 pm.      |
| 13 208½     | 86          | 7                  | 86½                | 95½              | 95½                 | 102½            |                   | 19½             |              |             |                      | 75 76 pm.      |
| 14 209½     | 86½         | 6                  | 87½                | 95½              | 95½                 | 102½            | 104               | 19½             |              |             |                      | 75 76 pm.      |
| 15          | 86          | 7                  | 86½                | 95               | 95                  | 102½            | 104               | 19½             |              | 87 88 pm.   |                      | 75 77 pm.      |
| 17          | 86½         | 4                  | 87½                | 95½              | 95½                 | 102½            | 103½              | 19½             | 242½         | 86 83 pm.   |                      | 76 77 pm.      |
| 18          | 86½         | 4                  | 87½                | 95½              | 95½                 | 102½            | 104               | 19½             | 242          | 87 88 pm.   |                      | 76 77 pm.      |
| 19 209½     | 86½         | 4                  | 87½                | 95½              | 95½                 | 102½            | 104               | 19½             |              | 87 84 pm.   |                      | 76 74 pm.      |
| 20 208½     | 86½         | 6                  | 87                 | 95               | 94½                 | 102½            | 103½              | 19½             | 242½         | 84 pm.      |                      | 74 75 pm.      |
| 21 209      | 86          | 5                  | 86½                | 95               | 94½                 | 102½            | 103½              | 19½             | 242          | 77 75 pm.   |                      | 70 71 pm.      |
| 22 208½     | 85½         | 4                  | 86½                |                  | 94½                 | 102½            |                   | 19½             | 241          | 74 75 pm.   |                      | 66 64 pm.      |
| 24 207      | 85          | 5                  | 86½                | 93½              | 93½                 | 102½            | 103½              | 19½             | 240          | 70 pm.      |                      | 58 41 pm.      |
| 25 208      | 85          |                    | 86                 | 94½              | 94½                 | 102             | 103½              | 19½             |              | 48 52 pm.   | 86½                  | 43 53 pm.      |
| 26          | 85          | 4                  | 86½                | 94½              | 94½                 | 102½            | 103½              | 19½             |              | 63 66 pm.   |                      | 60 66 pm.      |

Old South Sea Annuities, Nov. 17, 86½.—21, 85½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill  
late RICHARDSON, GOOD.

J. J. ARNULL, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1828.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

EVILS OF EVANGELICAL PREACHING.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 1.  
**A** LETTER having appeared in the Suffolk Chronicle of Nov. 8, 1828, in which certain articles, written by myself in the Theological department of your Review, have been flip-  
pantly treated as the mere products of imagination. I beg to lay before you the following authorities. They are more than sufficient for my purpose.

First, then, with regard to EVANGELICAL PREACHING, its principles and consequences:

I AFFIRM, upon the authority of Archbishop Sharp, that though Clergymen are directed to adopt all charitable and neighbourly conduct towards Dissenters, they are not to compromise the principles of the Church of England, by religious union with them (see our Magazine, vol. xcv. pt. ii. p. 605, and the Life of Archbishop Sharp, p. 177).

I AFFIRM, that it is the established rule of the regular Episcopal Clergy, not to support Religious Societies, which the Bishop of the Diocese does not patronize; and that recommendations to that effect have been given, e. g. in the primary charge of the present Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

I AFFIRM, that in a fanatical work, entitled the Christian Magazine, No. 1. there is a long account of a controversy in a Liverpool paper, in which the Oath of Canonical Obedience is frittered down to nothing by Evangelicals.

I AFFIRM, that in the Primary Charge of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, is the following paragraph, as a note, sanctioned by his Lordship:

"Sure I am, that Evangelical Religion is in many places wholly verging to Antinomianism, the vilest heresy that Satan ever invented. A tendency to Antinomianism is the bane of Evangelical preaching."

I AFFIRM, that the Bishop of Bath and Wells (a most judicious Prelate)

sanctions in his Charge the same opinion. [See our September Magazine, p. 232.]

I AFFIRM, that the eminent W. Lisle Bowles, in his recent beautiful poem, entitled, "Days departed, or Banwell-Hill," writes the following passages:

1. "I trust, no possible objection can be made to the manly avowal of my opinion on the injurious effects of antinomian, immoral, anti-scriptural doctrines, be they preached by whom they may." Pref. xii.

2. "St. Paul says, 'A Man is justified by FAITH, without the DEEDS OF THE LAW.' In a Sermon, before the municipal authorities of Bristol, a Reverend theological Doctor adds, as I see by an extract in the papers, without 'good' works! thus altering the fundamental position of the Apostle; and in direct contradiction to what the same Apostle says in the same Epistle to the Romans, and in the Epistle to Titus, Timothy, Colossians, Corinthians, &c." Pref. vii.

3. "The text, which no Christian can misunderstand, 'God is not willing (2 Pet. iii. 9) that any should perish,' is turned by elaborate Jesuitical sophistry, to God is WILLING, by one 'Master in Israel.' So that in fact, the Almighty saying 'No,' when he should have said 'Yes,' did not know what he meant, till such a sophistical blasphemer set him right. To such length does an adherence to preconceived Calvinism lead the mind." P. 31.

4. "In the black catalogue of crimes, with those  
Who oft assume that awful name, — the crimes

That shake the Earth from its propriety  
Are MORAL VIRTUES.—Spare the PRODIGAL,  
He may awake when God shall call, but  
strike—

[above,  
Strike, preacher, as with lightning from  
The SON, who never left his father's house—  
Lest he should trust to MORALS when he  
dies!

Let him not lay the unction to his soul,  
That his upbraiding conscience tells no tale.

\* "Glory, honour, and peace, to EVERY MAN WORKETH GOOD." Rom. ii. 13.

At that dread hour—bid him confess his sin,  
The greatest that, with humble hope, he  
looks

Back on a well-spent life! Bid him confess  
He was the veriest monster of mankind;  
That his foul heart was black, e'en to the core.  
But Christ hath clean'd it with a sudden call;  
And chiefly, let him stand, puff'd up in faith,  
For sure he never sought to SAVE HIS SOUL  
By 'Filthy works.'

Let Tabernacles ring.

And Churches too, with sanctimonious strains  
Baneful as these; and let such strains be  
heard

Through half the land; and can we shut our  
And sadly wondering, ask the cause of crimes,  
When Infidelity stands lowering here,  
With open scorn, and such a code as this,  
So baneful, withers half the charities  
Of human hearts." Pp. 33, 34.

"I can vouch for the following fact:—  
A young woman of most respectable character, taught the children in a Clergyman's village school, to read. Having been visited with the *new light*, she told the lady of the Clergyman she should no longer superintend the school, as she had found, *too late*, she had been bred up herself in a *sad moral way*!! She was soon put out of this '*sad moral way*' by the new minister she *sat under*! And when she was brought before the magistrate to affiliate a bouncing babe of grace to this instructor, who had put her out of her '*moral way*,' she told the magistrate she knew she was not less a CHILD OF GRACE."

"I could produce a hundred similar cases, (p. 100). I could mention dreadful examples of depravity among those attending nightly prayer-meetings. I have known a father and mother, with a representation of the vice of '*damnation*,' and other pious pictures, stuck in the window of their cottage, become panders to the abandoned profligacy of their daughter, *reached out of tract-grace*." P. 103.

"The BATH-MURDERER, the night before the horrible deed was perpetrated, attended a PRAYER-MEETING." P. 103.

"Every day brings accounts of the union of *professed piety*, and the most *hideous depravity*. One example of *nominal Christianity* is shown up in all the papers. A *pious villain* seduced, in Devonshire, the wife of his friend, who '*sat under*' him, and in powerful and indignant language, he has been described as *actually administering* to the unhappy victim of his crime the meat and drink of the damnation, into which he had hurried her—*administering the holy sacrament* to her.

"I never entered this Reverend Gentleman's Church; but of the nature of his *pulpit-doctrines* I have very little doubt; namely, that *good works*, according to the vocabulary—the *Shibboleth* of the day, among *nominal Christians*, are '*all filthy rags*.'"

"But my reason for noticing this exquisite villain is to call your attention\*, and that of your readers, to what is far more important—the *increase of crimes*, and the deterioration of the high tone of national morals, through town and country, a proportion, I verily believe, as the OLD CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHRISTIANITY declines."

"In one paper of last week, two instances were brought forward of our intellectual and moral march.

"One fellow was taken up for vagrancy. It appeared he had been transported, and was well acquainted with the tread-wheel. After the most blasphemous execrations, he altered his tone, and gravely and solemnly asserted his acceptance with heaven! Another miscreant was convicted of an offence too horrible to be named, and being condemned to a twelve-months confinement, said, 'thus it was that the *righteous were persecuted*!! by those who went to *vicious stage-plays*'"

"These, Sir, are frightful facts. I could harrow you, and your readers, with enumerating a thousand others of a kindred description. The most depraved in country villages have found the advantage in congregating the young, at what they blasphemously call '*PRAYER MEETINGS*!' A felon has been transported for fourteen years, who was tried at the last assizes in Somersetshire, who had *prayer meetings* for *twenty years* at his house, and during all that time had lived on *plunder and robbery*! Ask of the gaolers in every county, what class in general are found to be the polluters of villages, or the perpetrators of crimes, whose names would defile the paper? Those who *visit* places of worship, where inflamed feelings are excited, and *morality*, not *immorality*, denounced as the greatest crime! And yet, our sapient Senators are *posturing* (as) about the cause of crimes, when one most obvious cause is under their eyes—*exalted feelings of unscriptural religion*, together with *anti-moral doctrines*, publicly preached, and nearly as publicly practised."

"One honest writer, by the name of Palmer, has published, that our *good works* cannot take us to heaven, nor our *bad works* prevent it." Pp. 102-104.

One more extract from Mr. Bowles's work, written by himself:

"An itinerant *praying villain* took the children of a poor woman of Calne, from a cottage where he had been received as a *godly doctor*. Humanity shrinks from the recital. A description of his person was sent into Wales, as it was supposed he had passed over the Severn. He was taken down from a cross in Wales, where he was singing hymns and preaching the '*Gospel*,' and hanged at Salisbury, two *godly* victims."

\* It is a communication.



the Catholic Association, and nearly a whole nation, are ripe for insurrection upon account of this very bugbear, who is therefore *influentially* a powerful Monarch, in whose behalf many thousand subjects are willing to rise? Moreover, the emancipation demand is constructive treason; for it implies a conspiracy against the dignity of the King's crown, &c. because it calls upon him to degrade himself, as sole head of the Church.

Such is the light in which the question appears, viz. that it is a demand of recognition of the dominion of a foreign potentate within these realms:—that it can be called spiritual only is absurd, for there can be no spiritual, without including, directly or indirectly, temporal power also.

The Pope presents the sole ground of Catholic disqualification, because acknowledgment of him erects a *foreign dominion in the State*; and the Protestant constitution of England is to be altered for a most absurd, unphilosophical pretension—temporal power, erected upon transubstantiation. For this and similar trash, the King of Great Britain is to admit a partner in his throne; or rather, as we cannot admit equality in the parties, to take papacy as a concubine.

But the state of Ireland is a menace, and Tacitus says, "when extremities are feared, present dislikes are disregarded," (Ann. xii. 67.) Now every statesman knows that it is the superabundant population thrown upon the land which is Ireland's *real* misfortune, and that the rule of our ancestors under such circumstances was *removal* [See a State Paper quoted in your Review of Hodgson's Northumberland,] for there exists no alternative between maintenance by trade or emigration. The misfortunes of Ireland arise, I repeat, from an excessive population thrown upon the soil; and a man must be stark mad to suppose that such evils can be redressed by alteration of the constitution in favour of a foreign potentate.

No case is made out of Catholic Emancipation being possibly attended with any other result than derangement of the constitution, for no purpose, as to the benefit of the people at large; but under Protestantism the people at large have derived enormous benefit. I need only mention one; the establishment of the Constitution

of 1688, which wise measure the Emancipation professes to overthrow.

Such is the view of the subject adopted by the Duke of Newcastle, in his letter to Lord Kenyon, noticed in p. 264, and I defy any man in England to show that starving people can be relieved by any other way than by food. If the Catholics want to see the Irish better off, let them establish Manufactories or promote Emigration. Nothing else can cure want, because it never was cured by any other means than either finding a livelihood on the spot, or going where it was to be procured.

Taking, therefore, the postulate that Catholic Emancipation cannot possibly relieve excessive population in an agricultural nation, I do not see why the constitution is to be dangerously tampered with for a mere bubble, and I am very sure that Plebeianism is and must be at the bottom of such evils, as the Duke deprecates in the passage hereafter quoted. But the public opinion is in favour of these evils. Did not the public opinion only two years ago, ruin hundreds of honest men by foolish speculations, which elevated rogues? And what is the public opinion but the aggregate of private opinions gathered from factious newspapers; and do not opinions require weighing as much as goods, because opinion cannot alter the nature of things, and the certain course of events.

The Duke of Newcastle says, that after a steady front was no longer opposed to innovation upon the constitution, then began—

"An accursed system of liberalism, neutrality, and conciliation,—right and wrong, virtue and vice, the friend and the enemy of his country, were to be confounded; distinctions were to be levelled; all was to bend to expediency; and principle must not stand in the way of policy.

"Could any one mistake what would be the sure consequences of such a vile system? Assuredly, as it has happened, it would follow that the country would be gradually demoralized. What before seemed odious or immoral, no longer disgusted, all ancient institutions began to be considered as rubbish, history as an old almanack, experience was to be cast away, all that is valuable to us was to be vilified, derided, and trampled upon; and finally, liberality enthroned itself in the chief seat, to influence and direct the counsels of the nation. The country now found itself without guides, although in bad

a government; the high offices were filled, it is true, but not by governors; the executive was in other hands; instead of resisting innovation they yielded to it—instead of leading public opinion, they bowed to its counterfeit; and thus quackery, deceit, and hollow pretensions gained so much strength, that their opposites were almost obliged to hide their diminished heads. Then followed the effects of this contemptible system. The depraved, the disaffected, and the self-opinionated, are always the most noisy and turbulent; they clamoured, they made themselves to be heard; finding their strength, and presuming upon their acquired consequence, they artfully contrived, through the Administration, in fact to rule the state.”—pp. 8, 9.

I wish not to depreciate the valuable right of Englishmen to discuss public questions, because I deem it protective of liberty, and preventive and corrective of abuse. But here neither liberty nor abuse of power has any concern with the matter: it being simply, I repeat, whether a foreign potentate shall or shall not have a recognized dominion in this empire. Every thing political in England is estimated according to party; but there used to be general constitutional principles, in which all parties coincided. It is the dereliction of these general principles to which the Duke alludes; and if it be true that thirty years ago Protestants would not even hear of any recognition of the papal authority in Great Britain (and it certainly is true), then has there recently been a compromise of principle, leading to what his Grace, and most of those persons who have the deepest stake in the welfare of the country, well know to be dangerous innovations. It used to be a wise though a homely adage, “to look before we leaped;” but now we are to invert the adage. For my part, I hold that caution is an indispensable business principle, and that opinion, public or private, if it be regardless of possible consequences, is rashness. No wise man will lend money without security, and why is the state to risk the welfare of Protestants upon moonshine?

Party writers are, however, continually persuading the public that they only *can* be in the right, but people who do not write may be full as well educated, and more accurate in their judgments. There is no doubt but that the majority of the quiet, respectable, and wealthy inhabitants of this

country are adverse to Catholic Emancipation, as being a most violent measure, which has a worse aspect through its deriving support from Mobbing, under false representations, and that certainly is the method to which liberalism resorts in support of theory, often of folly. F. D. T.

In the last Monthly Magazine (a publication which has hitherto advocated the cause of Popery and Whiggism) there is a fierce editorial article against Catholic Emancipation; from which it may be presumed the editor has had sufficient reason, during his intercourse with Papists, to alter his opinions as to the policy of granting their demands. We quote the following, and give him credit for his candour. His sentiments appear to be in perfect accordance with our own.

“With the Romish clergy themselves the whole principle of their government is the most unqualified tyranny. The pope is by the constitution of popery bound by *no law whatever*, except that of pushing the claims of his see to the utmost possible pitch. His will is the law. He has no assessor, no control, no code which he cannot abrogate at a word. His government is the most complete despotism ever known. He can impose whatever oath he pleases to-day—he can dissolve it to-morrow. Treaty with him is absurd; he can discover that it is not for the good of the church, at any time he chooses, and the treaty is *ipso facto* null and void. For the great standing canon of the Romish system is, that all obligations injurious to the interests of the Romish see are, by their very nature, extinguished. If the pope at this hour were to sanction the abjuration of papal allegiance by his Irish clergy, he might abrogate his concession in the next.”

“The popish bishop swears to obey the commands of the pope in all things. (No matter whether these commands enjoin him to dethrone his king.)—To keep all the secrets communicated to him by the pope. (No matter whether they are treason to his king.)—To disclose all secrets to the pope, that he thinks may be injurious to his authority, temporal or spiritual. (No matter whether the preservation of those secrets be of vital importance to his king, or entrusted to himself under the most solemn obligations of secrecy—whether received under the oath of a privy-councillor, or gathered at the confessional.)—To defend the territorial rights of the pope. (No matter whether that pope be at open war with his king.)—To exert all his efforts, personal and public, to enlarge the powers of the popedom.”

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THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, LONDON

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

THE annexed engraving represents St. Thomas's Church, Oxford (see Plate I.) as it appeared till about two years ago, when, in consequence of the vast and increasing population of that parish, and the very limited dimensions of the Church, it was altered and considerably enlarged. The chancel arch, the most ancient and curious feature of the building, has been removed, the walls heightened and partly rebuilt, and the whole space, within a few feet of the altar, filled with pews. The embattled tower, with an octagonal staircase turret at the north-east angle, has undergone no alteration; and a short aisle on the north side of the body still retains its original character on the outside. Besides a piscina in the chancel, the only object worthy of notice in the Church is the font, which is octagonal, and ornamented on the pedestal.

The chancel arch now forms the principal entrance to the Church. It is ornamented with a single row of zig-zag, and is full ten feet and a half wide, and thirteen feet six inches high.

This curious relic is as old as the latter end of the 12th century: a Norman window on the north, and a lancet window on the south side of the chancel, are other relics of corresponding antiquity, the rest of the windows were altered at various periods; the one over the altar is large and elegant, and of the age of Edward II.

J. C. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

SOME remarks on the nature of Ancient Music appeared in your last Supplement, p. 598, elicited by a translation which Mr. Danneley had given of a piece of Grecian melody, who then invited the attention of the admirers of antiquity to renew their investigations of a subject which had been thought to be already exhausted. When out of the literary world, and left to my own reflections, it had often engaged my attention to inquire how it came to pass that the choral odes should have been put into metres which are untuneable to an ear accustomed to delight chiefly in iambs and anapests, and could not account for it otherwise than by supposing that the poetry was made to wait upon the music; for this opinion we have

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the express authority of Aristophanes, who with due propriety of character introduces Euripides saying,

Μη πρὶν γ' ἀκουσῆς χ' ἀτρεῖς στασι-  
μῶν

Ἐκ τῶν κισσαρδικῶν τομῶν τριγασμῶν \*

There are several hints scattered upon and down the writings of that acute and witty poet, who, though he has contrived much of his versification so as to tickle the ears of an Athenian audience, yet did not pay them so ill a compliment as to forget the gratification of their understandings, by presenting pictures without some reference to their respective archetypes.

That the tetrachord, or system of four sounds, is founded in the nature of things, as Mr. D. has demonstrated in the article 'Music' of the London Encyclopædia, we have an exemplary proof among the natives of the Society Islands, who, as I observed, both in their instrumental and vocal music, confine themselves within that compass. They also furnish evidence equally facile, that harmony is connate with melody, for in singing their traditional airs, they usually accompany each other in major and minor thirds, and therefore it must be inferred that the ancient Greeks could not be ignorant of a piece of natural skill, which is familiar to an untutored Indian; for it must not be forgotten, that upon analysis or resolution, all harmony consists essentially of certain combinations of major and minor thirds, and that the world of counterpoint which we are disposed to value ourselves so much upon comparison of the ancients, is indebted for its creation to the complicated artificial manner in which the subject has generally been treated and expounded.

The specimens of melody which fell under my observation were in the Phrygian mode, that is, the hemitone falling between the first and second degrees of the tetrachord, equivalent to the natural scale of E; these, when perfectly intoned by the mellow

\* Hence it will be observed that the composition of these odes was a business of much greater difficulty than has hitherto been imagined, and that where the poet might seem, with a little abatement for *ισοδυναμία*, to have written *ut dixi placet*, his performance was extremely elaborate.

voices of their women, had a very pleasing effect.

The singing of the Sandwich Islanders approached so near to the style of declamation, that from the dieses or small divisions of a tone, it seemed incapable of musical notation. Very few of them, compared with the Tahitians, are able to sing an air of English psalmody, which, perhaps, ought not to be a defect, but must be ascribed to the difference between their kind of singing and that of Europeans.

No one would, from a contemplation of their musical apparatus, which seem only contrived to produce a variety of noise, be inclined to predict that upon hearing them sounded, a sympathetic thrilling would pervade the heart, yet it is nevertheless true, that when played in the rhythmical cadence of measured movement, which constitute the perfection of their instrumental music, they are capable of producing an extraordinary sensation, as I have heard it confessed, even upon those who deemed it their duty to abolish the elder native customs, lest they should awaken reminiscences of their former modes of worship.

Nepos, in his preface to the Lives of excellent Generals, puts his readers on their guard against measuring the decorum of the customs of other nations by a standard derived from their own. For though the archetypal ideas of truth and propriety be uniform, yet it requires a more than ordinary portion of philosophic research and candour to find them out, and to separate the essential from the accidental. Besides, in giving sentence, we are too apt, in the arts as well as in morals, to estimate the *το κατ'ορθωμα*, or *officium rectum* of others, by a *το πρεπον* of our own framing.

I would apply this remark on our manner of judging of the arts, rites, and ceremonies of other nations, to the proneness we feel in the survey to pronounce concerning Indian music, only with reference to the technicalities of our own, and not according to the curiosity of their contrivances.

I am not about to assert that it is necessary for a man to visit Polynesia, China, and Japan, to learn what music is; yet in these excursions he might meet with many hints to put him in mind that there is something more in music, considered in general, than his philosophy had dreamed of.

To judge fairly of the manners of distant nations, a traveller must have acquired the habit of divesting himself of his former prepossessions, and of clothing himself in a feeling of sympathy in the humours of the people, whose general physiognomy he would faithfully delineate. For want of this preparation, the world has been abused with the major part of the accounts that travellers have given of foreign countries, which, though they please the reader at home, yet when they are read in the sight of those objects which they profess to describe, intuition reminds us every moment of the strange difference between the draught and the original, and the inaptitude of the language to convey those ideas which it is presumed the honesty of the narrator would have communicated, if he had been skilled in the art of picture writing. I have said this, that I might seem entitled to request the musician not to esteem those specimens which have been given to the world as samples of Gentile music to be really genuine; for if the traveller be competent musician enough to note the sounds, which does not always happen, the melodies being generally second hand, the tablature will not furnish signs for denoting the various inflections and modifying of the voice with which those airs are always accompanied.

Taking the hint from the circumstance that Mr. Danneley's version has made it palpable that the Greeks were in possession of melodies endued with peculiar charms, I have set down the foregoing arguments towards proving this complex proposition, that our music, however great its powers, does not embrace the sum of universal music, but is only a certain portion of it, which, from having been as it were the focus to which the beams of many sublime geniuses have been directed during several ages, it has far transcended the boundaries of that state of improvement which its counterpart of Grecian could boast, and that there has been much music unmelodious to a modern ear, which, from the multiplex nature of its contrivance, we are warranted in believing was capable of affecting the hearers with appropriate pleasure, if custom had tuned their ears to relish it.

I have given a translation of the hymn in question, which will be found



to approach nearer to the rhyme of the original, than Mr. Henry's; and while in point of sense it differs not widely from the Greek. Those who wish to sing the piece nearer the original quantity, may do it by changing the second crotchet in the first measure into a minim, making it in the binary measure, and writing a crotchet in the thirteenth measure, instead of the dotted quaver and semiquaver.

"Awake, loved muse, my song begin,  
While sweetly breathed from thy groves  
Soft gales around me circling play,  
And moving maze my won soul  
Calopea divine,  
Lead forth melodies and fresh delights,  
Author of sage mysteries,  
Latona's son, Delian supreme,  
Kindly meaning, come to me."

The reader must discharge from his mind the recollection of English prosody, for it is not intended for recitation, but to be sung.

There is nothing remarkable in the hymn, except it be the use of the word *δορυμ*, as if poetic inspiration amazed the senses, and made the head dizzy.

The Society Islanders, owing to interdictions of the missionaries, have retained only the grosser parts of their adorned dances, but I have sometimes seen them quite intoxicated with the enthusiastic enjoyment from the awakened recollection perhaps of these once enchanting exercises.

G TRADESCANT LAY.

Mr. URBAN, *Hull, Dec. 7.*

MUCH discussion has, I understand, arisen from time to time respecting the etymology of the name of the people anciently known as Celts. I merely hazard an opinion that it may have been derived from their dress. For as the part of *Gallia antiqua*, inhabited by the Belgians, was frequently called *Gallia traccata*, from the peculiar sort of breeches the inhabitants wore, why might not the name of the Celts be equally derived from their dress?

That they had a peculiar dress is certain, as well as a peculiar language; for the Celtic dress is as frequently mentioned by the ancients as their language. Thus Strabo, speaking of the Verones bordering on the Celtibrians, mentions, as a proof that they

were originally Celts, that they used the Celtic dress. (Strabo, b. iii.)

The Greeks called the Celts *Κελτοι*; the Romans called them *Celtæ*; which we pronounce with the C soft: but have we not good right to presume that the Romans pronounced the C hard, thereby making it accord with the Greek? Is it not probable that the Romans pronounced their word *Keltæ*? And if so, then the word we derive from the Latin, and pronounce 'Celts' (as if written 'Selts'), should be pronounced as if written 'Kelts.' Now, if this be so, is it not probable that the names *Κελτοι* and *Celtæ* were derived from the Celtic name for a part of the dress of the Celts, and have been applied by the Greeks and Romans to those nations who wore that description of dress called by those who wore them *kelts* or *kills*? which the *Celtæ* or *Keltæ* of Caledonia yet wear, and as I am convinced, notwithstanding some modern endeavours to prove the contrary, they always have done.

Yours, &c.

T. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Lake House, Wilts,*  
*Nov 10.*

HAVING perused with attention the last letter of Mr. Bowles, in reply to me on the antiquities of this county, I must observe that, in my opinion, it neither tends to establish his own theories, nor to disprove mine. He endeavours by attempted wit to disparage an opponent who has honourably met him in the open arena of the literary field, and who, I trust, has proved himself not unequal to contend with him on the subjects in dispute. He calls ridicule to his aid, in place of argument, and thus betrays a want of real strength.

In my last letter, I clearly proved that Mr. Bowles represented me to hold an opinion which I never advanced, but which indeed had been advocated by himself, and which I had opposed! I have still to complain of his want of precision, as he now declares that I derive Tan Hill (the vernacular name of St. Ann's Hill) from *Diana*! It must be within the full recollection of your readers, that I ever strenuously affirmed it to be an obvious corruption of St. Anne's Hill, and I have supported that opinion by analogous reference.

tion, and hence also Bishop Nicolson's information is derived, Engl. Hist. Lib. p. 26, ed. fol. 1714. From this investigation, therefore, we find that the "good authority" so expressly stated by Warton, wholly rests on the degree of evidence we may please to attach to Bale, who gives only for his authorities the vague reference *Ex bibliothecis*—i. e. Collections from various libraries.

But even allowing that the said Walter of Exeter *did* write a Life of Guy, we are in perfect ignorance both of the form and language in which it was composed. Warton says, he believes Bale meant a *prose* relation, and at the same time chooses to apply the words to the *English Metrical Legend*; while Carew affords no support to either supposition, but (with the exception of calling Walter a Franciscan instead of a Dominican friar) simply follows Bale. On such grounds, therefore, I think it rather hazardous to ascribe with Dr. Meyrick and Mr. Nicolas the original French romance of "Guy" to Walter of Exeter, until we have some more certain proof of his having written a romance at all, and then in what language. The date 1292, assigned to this writer, proceeds from Carew, who is followed by Warton; but Bale, and his *sequela*, place him about the year 1301.

But it is time to turn to the passage in the "Siege of Carlaverock," on which Dr. Meyrick has founded his opinion relative to the author of the Romance. In the "Antiquarian Repertory," (vol. i. p. 475, 4to. ed.), where the poem appeared for the first time, accompanied by an English version by Capt. Grose, we find the lines in question thus translated: "Guy Earl of Warwick, to whose name I have not been able to find a better rhyme, bore a red banner," &c. The blunder here is certainly gross enough, but the study of the ancient French language was then of much more difficult acquisition than at present, and the attention paid to it was consequently extremely limited. In a reprint of this curious document in the present day, we have reason to look for greater accuracy, particularly since the Dictionary of Roquefort (however imperfect) places the knowledge of the Norman phraseology so much more à portée of all who profess themselves

antiquaries. On referring, therefore, to p. 18 of the present edition, we read as follows;

"De Warwik le Count Guy  
Coment k'en ma rime de guy  
Ne avoit voisin de lui mellour  
Baniere ot de rouge colour:"

which Mr. Nicolas renders "Guy Earl of Warwick, who of all that are mentioned in my rhyme had not a better neighbour than himself, bore a red banner," &c. On submitting, however, this version to the "learned individual" mentioned in the notes, the suggestion that the author of the poem had previously written the Romance of Guy, was made, and at once acquiesced in. A correction of Mr. N.'s translation became therefore necessary, and it thus appears in the note: "Guy Earl of Warwick, as is said in my rhyme of Guy," &c. Having observed, in limine, that in the Romance no allusion to, or mention whatever is made of the Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, here introduced (as Dr. Meyrick and Mr. Nicolas may convince themselves by a perusal), it will be sufficient to consider the sense of the word *guy* in the second line of the passage above quoted. In the preface, Mr. Nicolas, in conformity with the correction of his friend, has printed it with a large initial, *Guy*, and by so doing, has here, at least, committed a capital error. If we look into Roquefort and Barbazan, we shall find the word thus explained: *Gui*, *Guis*, *Guisse*, *Façon*, *manière*. *Barb. Gui*, *Guis*, *guise*, *Façon*, *manière*, *air*, *mine*. *Roquef.* According to this obvious sense, we shall find that the writer here merely pursues the same train of fancy which led him to pun upon the names of *Monhaut*, p. 8, and of *Valence*, p. 10; and the real construction of the passage is, "Ke en ma rime ne avoit voisin mellour de guy de lui," i. e. *que lui*. The translation, therefore, should be thus: "Guy Earl of Warwick (rode) as one who in my rime had no one (*lit.* no neighbour) of better figure or appearance than himself, &c. The expression *en ma rime* here is precisely similar to the term employed in p. 24.

"Bien doi mettre en mon serventois  
Re Elis de Aubigni," &c.

So much for the Siege of Carlave-

rock; the author of which, if he be recoverable, must be pursued in a different direction. There is not the least trace of the author throughout the poem, and the supposed connexion between "The Siege of Carlaverock" and "the Romance of Guy of Warwick," resolves into empty air, leaving not "a rack behind."

To return to the subject of Guy. Of the original French Romance, three copies certainly exist in England, viz. one in MS. Harl. 3775. 2; the second in MS. Howard, Coll. Arm. 14; and the third in Bennet Coll. Camb. No. 50. 6. To the ignorance, however, of the fact of a complete copy existing, we must ascribe the publication of a few fragments of this Romance, communicated by the late Rev. J. J. Conybeare, in one of the volumes of the *British Bibliographer*. Of the English metrical Romance, which is a translation of the above, three copies also (at least) are preserved, viz. MS. Coll. Cant. A. 8; MS. More 690; and MS. Auchinleck. In the latter MS. the whole of the latter portion of this Romance is in six-line stanzas, a large extract from which is given by Mr. Ellis, in his analysis of the Poem. He justly remarks, that it was "one of the most ancient and popular, and no less certainly one of the dullest and most tedious" of our early Romances. Its history has been elucidated, in some measure, by Warton and Ritson; but it may not be amiss to add here the historical authorities in which the fiction is founded. The earliest appears to be Girardus Cornubensis, in whose work, *De gestis Regum West-Saxonum*, the story is introduced, and printed by Hearne ad calc. Ann. Dunstap. No. xi. from a MS. in Magd. Coll. Oxon. No. 147. This Girardus is first supposed by Tanner to be the same with Giraldus Cambrensis, and then confounded with him, which confusion Warton (*more suo*) very much increases in his notice of that writer (vol. i. p. 91, n. ed. 8vo). The account of Girardus was subsequently translated into English verse by Lydgate, as he himself states:

"Out of the Latyn made by the Chronyler  
Called of old Girard Cornubence."

This version is still unedited, MS. Laud. 31. We learn from Leland that an historian, named Colman the Wise, who is said to have flourished about

1200, and who is quoted often by Harding, related also the story of Guy and Colbrand, but his work appears to be lost. From these, or similar sources, the fiction undoubtedly passed into Peter de Langtoft, and his translator, as well as into *Le Petit Brut*, a Chronicle in French, composed by *Meistre Rauf de Boun*, in 1310, MS. Harl. 902. We find it also in the *Chronicles of Knyghton*, Rudbourne (ap. Warton, *Angl. Sacr.* vol. i.), Hardyng, and Fabyan; in the *Liber de Hida*, MS. Sloane, 471; and in John Rous's *History of the Earls of Warwick* (partly printed by Hearne, ad calc. Vit. Ric. II.), and Dogdale's *Hist. of Warwickshire*, p. 374. Of the editions of the English metrical Romance, and of the subsequent prose French work, it is unnecessary to say any thing, as they are pointed out by Ellis and Warton.

The above remarks are not at all intended to depreciate the value of Mr. Nicolas's publication, but written in the fair and open spirit of inquiry every editor ought to court, rather than avoid; and it is on that account I will just notice an example of that "glorious perpetuation of error," Antiquaries, of all beings on earth, are liable to. We mean the singular *pronomen* of *Emlam* *Touchez*, p. 34, which is copied, certainly not from the MS. but from the transcript as printed in *Antiq. Repert.* But if Mr. N. will take the trouble once more to cast his eye on the Cotton. MS. (in which the Christian name has been added by a hand of the 15th cent.) he will perceive that it is not *Emlam*, but *Guylam*, and that the individual in question is undoubtedly the same as the *Sir William Touchet*, of the contemporary Roll of Arms, Calig. A. xvii. from whom Mr. Nicolas has incorrectly distinguished him.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that, exclusive of the copies of the "Siege of Carlaverock" enumerated by the editor, there is also a transcript of Glover's authenticated copy, preserved in the library of St. John's College, Oxford.

A CLERK OF OXENFORD.

#### ORIGINAL LETTERS.

THE following is an original Letter of the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, afterwards Lord Mendip, to the



Duke of Grafton, on his having been offered by that Minister the appointment to an Embassy to Prussia. Mr. Ellis, who was born in 1704, had filled several public stations of high importance, having been a Lord of the Admiralty from 1749 to 1755, and Secretary at War from 1763 till the breaking up of the Grenville Administration in July 1765. He then retired with the Vice-Treasurership of Ireland; but having resigned that office also in October, was quite disengaged when this Letter was written. It does not appear whether he went to Prussia, as in the Peerage nothing is recorded of him between 1765 and 1770.

*Paulton's, Nov. 19, 1765.*

MY LORD,—I am honoured with your Grace's letter of yesterday. The first sentiment which it cannot fail exciting in my breast is that of the highest gratitude for the mark of esteem which his Majesty has condescended to give me upon so important an occasion as his sending a Minister from his Court to that of Berlin; I beg leave to add my humble thanks for the polite and obliging manner in which you have conveyed to me these gracious intentions.

When I was employed at Paris, after a faithful discharge of my duty to my own country, my second attention was invariably to the interests of the King of Prussia; of which that great Prince is well apprised, and I have received very honourable intimations of his approbation: thus, as I should have on my part the highest satisfaction in the discharge of every good office and duty of a Minister at his Court, I have some reason also to flatter myself that my person would not be disagreeable to his Prussian Majesty.

If this Commission is merely occasional, as in the case of Mr. Legge, my own private situation would admit of my accepting it; but it would be impossible for me, on account of many domestic reasons, to undertake any employment which would require a long residence abroad. As your Grace has not specified that point, I think it the more candid part to inquire no further till I am informed of it. If this objection is not in the way, I will speedily wait on you in London, as the present critical situation of Government, in which some events have

very extraordinarily affected me, requires in common prudence some explanation before I can appear in a public character with proper credit and confidence.

I have the honour to be,  
with great respect,  
W<sup>M</sup>ELBORE ELLIS

The Right Hon. Bilson Legge was Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia, in Feb. 1747-8, and returned Jan. 2, 1748. Coxe says, "though a man of great talents for business, he was unfit for a foreign mission, and of a character ill-suited to the temper of that powerful casuist, whose extraordinary dogmas were supported by 146,000, the most effectual and convincing arguments in the world."

Willis Earl of Hillsborough, afterwards first Marquis of Downshire, was Secretary for the Colonies from January 1768 to August 1772. During that period, on the opening of the Session of Parliament, towards the close of 1768, he addressed the following Letter to Richard Fuller, esq. who had then recently been elected M.P. for Stockbridge.—"Lady Hillsborough" was the widow of Bilson Legge.

DEAR SIR,

*Twickenham,  
26 Oct. 1768.*

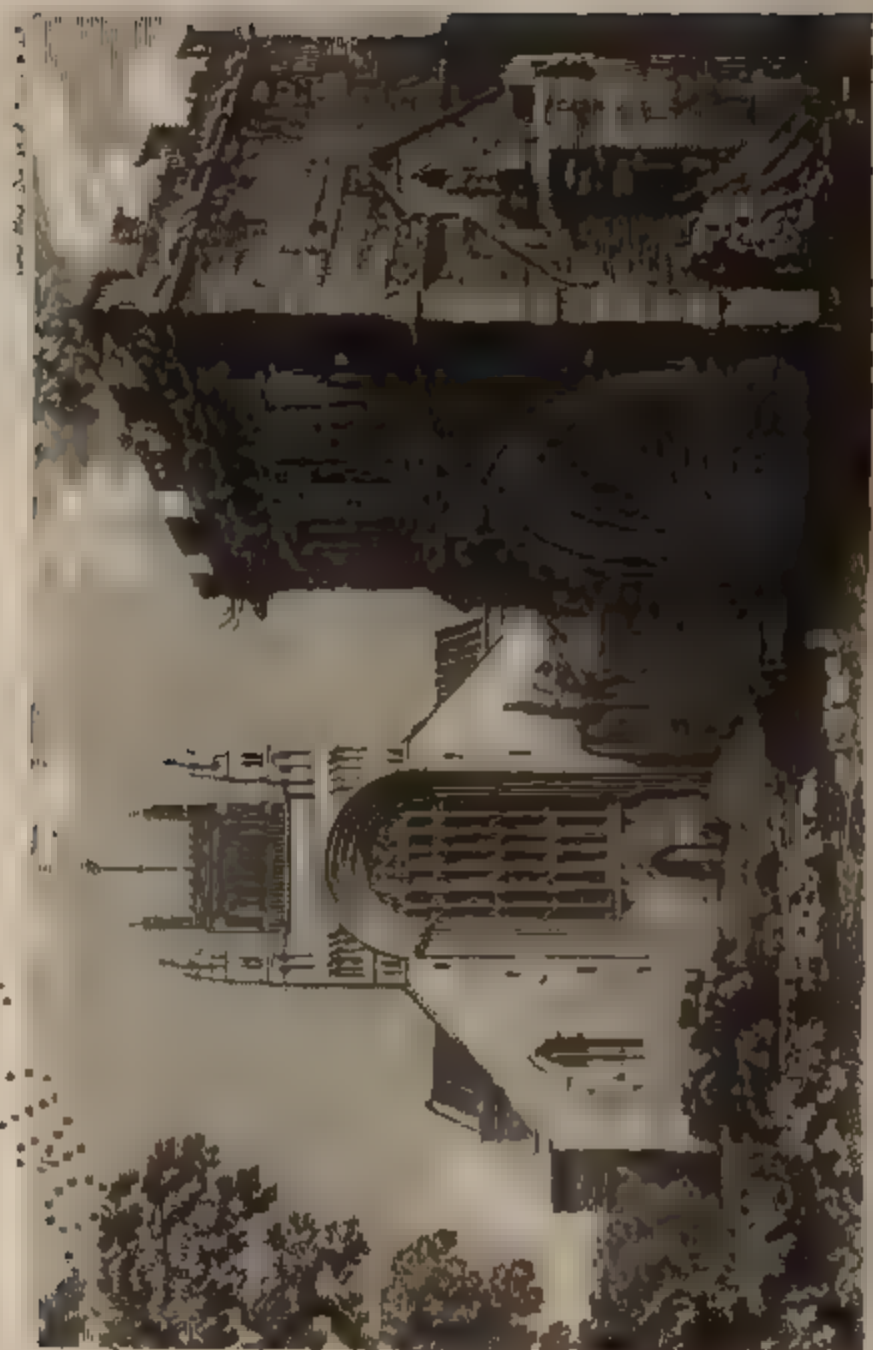
I am extremely glad that you undertake to open the debate upon the Address, and particularly so that you mean to enter extensively into the American affairs. I very much wish that you should be perfectly informed, with regard to every transaction of my department; and, that you may have this information in the fullest manner, I will beg the favour of you to pass a few hours at my office, and take the trouble to peruse my whole correspondence, and afterwards, if you wish for copies of any particular papers, they shall be made out for you.

I give you a thousand thanks for your very obliging congratulations upon my marriage, and Lady Hillsborough desires me to assure you, that the good opinion you express of her is very flattering to her. She desires her compliments to you.

I am, with the truest and most respectful esteem, dear Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,  
HILLSBOROUGH.

1875

1875



TRILICK ABBEY. W.



Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 13.

**Y**OU have frequently indulged the Gloucesters with notices and particulars of that interesting feature in the county, the Abbey Church of Tewkesbury; allow me, therefore, to offer a very accurate view of the west front of this beautiful specimen of early architecture, together with the old abbey gateway. (see *Plate II.*)

To enter into a full history of the Abbey would be occupying too much of your space, though my collections towards a History of the Town and Abbey, would afford me most ample, valuable, and entertaining particulars. A portion of its early history shall, however, be given.

Antecedent to the erection of the Abbey by two of the Dukes of Mercia in the latter end of the 7th or beginning of the 8th century, for the precise date is not clearly ascertained, we are told that one Theocus, a hermit, had fixed his residence here, and hence the derivation of the name of the place; but this is at the best but legendary conjecture, and a more satisfactory etymon has been offered. It was of the Benedictine order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mother, a circumstance which has also contributed to furnish us with a far-fetched origin of the name of Tewkesbury, William of Malmsbury bringing it all the way 'from the Greek *Theotocus*, Mother of God.'

Very little of the subsequent history of Tewkesbury is known till the arrival of the Normans, into whose rapacious grasp it fell, one of whom, Robert Fitz-Hamon, had the grant of it from the red-haired William. The possessions of the church did not suffer by the arrival of the Normans. That otherwise usurping people respected the endowments of the Church; and instead of enriching themselves with its spoil, sought, by largesses of great magnificence, to atone for their temporal and worldly cruelties. This Fitz-Hamon was a gallant lord, of the blood of Rollo, and a great favourite of Rufus. His grants to the Abbey of Tewkesbury were numerous and munificent; he rebuilt the church and offices with increased magnificence; and because the situation was very fertile and pleasant (the monks knew the land flowing with milk and honey), increased the number of its religious by removing hither the monks

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from Cranbourne, previously the superior house. The list of its subsequent patrons exhibits a variety of the most illustrious, royal, and noble names that grace or disgrace our history. To their bounty, largely and liberally bestowed, the monks owed their amazing possessions, and to their power and interest the important privileges attached to a mitred abbacy. In such great respect was its sacred precinct held, that one of the seven copies of the Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta, granted at Runnymede by John, June 15, 1215, was here consigned for safety and provincial consultation. Amongst the names of the patrons are the De Clares, the Le Despencers, and the Beauchamps, names conspicuously blazoned on the roll of fame.

We are now approaching the era of the Tudors, a race of monarchs of whom but one deserves the praise of posterity. Henry, whose passions were unbounded in their depth of feeling, and their rapacity of indulgence, having exhausted the stores of his miserly tyrannical father, turned his longing eyes to the glittering jewels at the altars, and the possessions of the monasteries; and having broken spears with the Pope, gradually proceeded to line his coffers with treasures rendered sacred by long appropriation to the uses of the temple. The work did not proceed quietly though effectually—obstinacy on the part of the monks was often evinced, and Tewkesbury affords an instance of it, and its consequences. The place was fired, and in the conflagration perished the cloisters, the abbacy, the chapter house, lady chapel, and other appendages. It was the last religious house in the county that yielded to his rapacity, and its revenues were valued at about 1600*l.* per annum. By the piety and good feeling of the inhabitants, the church was saved, but the money once obtained, the devouring Monarch would not return any for the maintenance of a parochial minister.

Since its appropriation as a parish church, it has undergone numerous repairs. In 1666 the great west window was blown down, and in 1686 was rebuilt. "A brief for the repair of Teuxbury Abbey, dated Feb. 25, 1720, stated the value of reparation at 3929*l.* The length of the church from east to west is 321 feet, and the breadth of the cross aisle 136 feet.

"*Redditus his primum terris tibi Phœbe  
sacrauit  
Remigium alarum, posuitque immanla tem-  
pla.*" *Æneid, vi. 18.*

This custom of making votive offerings, as I have had occasion to remark in a former Number, is still preserved in Catholic countries, as their various churches and places of worship amply testify. Amongst innumerable buildings of this description may be mentioned the Pantheon, which, though originally dedicated by the Romans to all the divinities of the heathen mythology, is now devoted solely to the service of the Virgin Mary; and its walls are accordingly hung round with presents which have been from time to time offered by her worshippers as tokens of gratitude, and as memorials of her miraculous interference in their behalf, in cases of shipwreck, sickness, and distress.—In the church of the Campo Santo, an extensive cemetery near Bologna, the chains of several Christian captives redeemed from slavery amongst the Turks and Algerines, are suspended from the walls as propitiatory offerings, and to perpetuate the memory of their deliverance.—Washington Irving also, in his recent interesting *Life of Columbus*, mentions that Columbus, on his return from his first voyage of discovery, went barefoot with his crew on a pilgrimage to the nearest shrine, in performance of a vow which he had made during a furious storm, and offered up several gifts to commemorate his gratitude and unexpected preservation. Pilgrimages of this kind were frequent in those days of early navigation, in which mariners were less able to avoid the dangers of the deep than at the present time, when numerous ingenious inventions and improvements have so greatly diminished the difficulties and perils attendant on long voyages. Hence we so often find in works which treat of maritime adventures at the period referred to, constant allusions to these traces of ancient popular customs, and to the strong resemblance which existed between them. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

THE much talked of, and long procrastinated repair of the magnificent parish Church of St. Saviour, Southwark, is again brought before the Vestry, and again opposed by the

party who have hitherto been the means of preventing the accomplishment of this desirable object. That so fine a Church should remain in a state of neglect and decay, in an age when the preservation of our national antiquities is so much encouraged, argues very unfavourably for the intelligence and liberality of the Borough of Southwark; and it is to be deplored, that so beautiful a memorial of past ages, interesting not only as a work of art, but for the historical recollections connected with it, should be at all under the controul of persons who have neither taste to discern its beauties, nor feeling to appreciate its merits.

The question at issue is whether Mr. Gwilt's plans for the gradual restoration of the Church are to be proceeded with, or whether a new Church in the style of the neighbouring meeting houses is to usurp its place. Now one of the learned Thebans of the vestry having discovered that the buttresses are "*undermined*," argues most forcibly the necessity of taking down the present structure, and building a new Church.

Your readers will ask why are the parishioners so zealous for incurring an additional expence? The question is answered easily; very large funds are at the command of the parish, and available for the purpose; but if a twopenny rate had been wanted for the purpose either of repairing or re-edification, we should have seen these zealous Church-builders among the first to cry out against rates and taxes for the maintenance of a Church which they perhaps have only visited in their character of orators.

The choir, it is generally known, has been restored from the excellent designs of Mr. Gwilt; how well that has been effected is not my purpose to speak at present, the work being still unfinished. The transepts are now partitioned off from the Church by whitewashed brick walls with mean glazed windows in them, which were erected to prevent the repairs from interfering with divine service. The choir is occupied with temporary benches, and the pulpit set up in the middle of it, like the rostrum of a dissenting meeting; in this unfinished state, to the detriment of the congregation and divine service, (for seats for many hundreds of persons in the transepts are in consequence rendered use-

These are memorials frail of murderous  
wrath;  
For wheresoe'er the shrieking victim hath  
Pour'd forth his blood beneath the assassin's knife,  
Some hand erects a cross of mouldering lath,  
And grove and glen with thousand such  
are rife,  
Throughout this purple land, where law se-  
cures not life.

*Childe Harold, Canto I. xxi.*

In all ages and in all countries of the world, mankind has appeared to feel and to express by external signs, a deep and well-founded abhorrence of the crime of murder, whether committed by the deliberate hand of the suicide or the assassin. This feeling, implanted by Providence in the human breast, has no doubt given rise to, and perpetuated the custom alluded to.

It was a well-known practice amongst the Roman soldiers, when they applauded a speech of their General, to strike their shields with their swords, as a testimony of their approbation. Of this we may read many instances in the works of Livy, and several of the ancient classic poets. Tacitus also relates that the Germans, who always carried their arms with them, were accustomed, in their public assemblies and debates, to testify their approval or dislike of the harangues made to them by striking their weapons together, if pleased; and, if the contrary, by loud murmurs and other tokens of displeasure. He adds, that the former was considered the most honourable proof of satisfaction, "*Ut turbæ placuit, considunt armati, nihil autem neque publicæ neque privatæ rei, nisi armati, agunt. Mox rex, vel princeps, prout ætas cuique, prout nobilitas, prout decus bellorum, prout sacundia est, audiuntur, auctoritate suadendi magis quam jubendi potestate. Si displicuit sententia, fremitu aspernantur, sin placuit, frameas concutunt. Honoratissimum assensus genus est, armis laudare.*" (*Germania*, xi.) A similar custom is mentioned by the same author in his *Histories* on occasion of the Speech of Civilis. (*Lib. iv. 15.*)

The historian Gibbon, in his admirable Summary of the Character and Manners of the Ancient Germans, abridged from the "*Germania*" of Tacitus, has thus referred to the foregoing passage:

"If the orator did not give satisfaction to

his auditors, it was their custom to signify, by a hollow murmur, their dislike of his counsels. But whenever a more popular speaker proposed to vindicate the meanest citizen from either foreign or domestic injury, whenever he called upon his countrymen to assert the national honour, or to pursue some enterprise, full of danger and glory, a loud clashing of shields and spears expressed the eager applause of the assembly. For the Germans always met in arms, and it was to be dreaded, lest an irregular and uncontrolled multitude should use their arms to enforce as well as to declare their furious resolves."\*

Milton also alludes to this custom in his "*Paradise Lost*," when describing Satan's address to his legions, and their declaration of war against Heaven:

"\_\_\_\_\_ highly they raged  
Against the Highest; and fierce with grasped  
arms  
Clash'd on their sounding shields the din of  
Hurling defiance tow'rd the vault of  
Heav'n." Book i. 666—669.

Similar allusions are to be found in Shakspeare (*Coriolanus*, act i. sc. ix. and *Julius Cæsar*, act v.) and in other dramatic poets. Thus also Spenser, in his *Faery Queen*:

"And clash their shields, and shake their  
swords on high."—Book i. canto 4, st. xl.

The ancients were accustomed to suspend in their temples shields, with appropriate inscriptions, and many other votive offerings in honour of their divinities. In the *Æneid* Virgil represents his hero *Æneas*, in the narration of his adventures after the sacking of Troy, as thus alluding to the practice:

"*Ære cavo clipeum, magni gestamen Aban-  
tia,  
Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo,  
Æneæ hæc de Danais victoribus arma.*"†  
Book iii. 286—288.

Dædalus also, when he had finished his aerial voyage, and arrived in safety at Chalcis, is related by the same poet to have consecrated his wings to Apollo, and to have erected temples to that divinity, in commemoration of the event.

\* Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, chap. ix.

† "*De clipeis votivis cum titulo inscripto inter donaria suspensis res nota*," observes the commentator on the passage above quoted.



nity, the placid intelligence, in the features of a prelate adorning the highest seat of the church with equal learning, suavity and virtue\*; I look on the remembered features, and seem almost to hear the voice of that kind master under whom we pursued our youthful studies together, in the same public school of Christian learning; I 'look,' and I see, in a picture near the door, the walls of that college of St. Mary, Winton, where our days of brief pastime or of silent study were spent together; I look, and I think of those, nurtured in the same walls; I think of an intrepid and virtuous Ken, whose hymns I was first taught to repeat in the college where he was fellow; of him who was among those who said to the King on his throne, 'O King! our fortunes are in thy hand, but we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the image thou hast set up!' I think of the same virtuous prelate, consigned for conscience sake, with his six brethren, to a prison; I think of him, in another reign, for conscience sake, and equally regardless of wealth or poverty, resigning quietly his high station and worldly wealth, and retiring as poor as he entered the world, with only his shroud, to the asylum offered to his gray hairs at Longleat by his schoolfellow at the same place of early education, the then Lord Weymouth, under whose roof he expired, and in which shroud he was buried.

"I 'look' at the 'antique towers,' where their early studies were pursued together†; I think of the host of virtuous men and exalted scholars who issued from the same arena of public education; I think of the Warhams, the Lowths, the Burgesses, the Bathursts, the Huntingfords, the Howleys, all ornaments in their day of the same school, and all as distinguished for the amenities and virtues of private life as for their learning and acquirements.

"I 'LOOK' at the college where, in the groves of ACADEME, I first wooed the muses, and with a sigh for 'poor Tom Warton,' and Headley, cut off in the prime of life, and the promise of the higher acquirements, I think of a SOMERS, there educated by 'priests,' whose deliberate wisdom mainly contributed to establish the equal rights of a King and his people; I think of a CHILLINGWORTH, who smote to shivers, by powerful reason alone, the pontifical throne of human infallibility, seeking truth with the calmest sincerity of inquiry, equally remote from the extremes of infallible popery and bigoted puritanism.

"I 'LOOK,' and see before me the airy spire towering over the battlements of that hallowed cathedral in whose walls I have the

distinguished honour of taking my seat; I think of those who adorned that seat for many years, and of my own deficiencies; I think of the accurate and elegant historian, the unassuming scholar, the educated gentleman, and the humble and unaffected Christian, my predecessor, now in his shroud‡; I see, as it were, the more illustrious shadows of a Jewel, a Hooper, a Chillingworth, a Sherlock, a Douglas, all adorning the same venerable cathedral.

"I 'LOOK' further, and, as I am told to do, 'every way,' and I see a host of those who added the acquirements of the scholar to the most blameless intercourse of social life, and so lived and so died, in the sober but not austere, in the dignified but not ostentatious, CHURCH OF ENGLAND; and whilst I point to these as remote as is light from darkness from the character of DAVID, or 'PRIESTS reeking with gore,' I would hope the crime of the solitary Cranmer, for which he justly paid the forfeiture, might not be taken into the account to blacken the virtues of such a host, but rather that, among all who have the feelings of men, the character of the Protestant clergy should be estimated by that of the greater number, rather than by the CRIME OF ONE!"

MR. URBAN,

Springfield, near  
Chelmsford.

YOU may perhaps consider the following extracts from a curious pamphlet in Black-letter, sufficiently interesting to deserve a place in your valuable Magazine. The work is scarce, and is entitled, 'A Warning against the dangerous Practises of Papistes, and specially y<sup>e</sup> Parteners of the late Rebellion, by Thomas Norton. Imprinted at London by Henrie Bynneman for Lucas Harrison, anno Domini 1569.' At the back of the title-page are these words, 'The summe of all this booke,—we can not well spare our Queen Elizabeth.'

"Can ye thinke that they meane to draw you to true and Catholike religion, that perswade you to destroy y<sup>e</sup> monumentes of Christian communion? Read or heare y<sup>e</sup> whole forme of that service, judge of every word and sentence, and then shall you see what comforte your false deceyvers have taken from you. Compare what good you find in that, and what edifying in y<sup>e</sup> contrarie; what sweetness it is to joyne with God's congregation in partaking of Christe's body and bloud by meane of his sacraments, and what vanitie or rather sorrow it is to gaze upon a theefe that robbeth you of that treasure, pretendeth to take it all himselfe, and holdeth up that which he calleth a sacra-

\* The present Archbishop of Canterbury, my schoolfellow.

† The first Lord Weymouth and Kenn were schoolfellows at Winchester.

ment, as it were an insultation and triumph over your silly simplicitie. Doe but heare, reade and knowe y<sup>e</sup> things that ye yet despise, I doubt not God's grace shall creepe into you for your comfort."

Again,

"On the crueltie to married Priestes.—Where, thirdly, you have raged against y<sup>e</sup> marriage of God's Ministers, behold your owne madnesse; I hope you be not all Popishe Priestes bastards, thus rebelliously to rise for y<sup>e</sup> honor of your false fathers. Do you thinke all your Popish Priestes to have lived chaste? Knowe you not their olde incontinence, commonlye misnamed chastenesse and good fellowshyp? Remember y<sup>e</sup> examples yourselves. Is marriage worasse than whoredom? Was it not by themselves taught to be a sacrament? Is it not y<sup>e</sup> holy ordinaunce of God? Is y<sup>e</sup> marriage of yourselves and your furefathers become uncleanness, or displeasing to God? Thinke not so yll of yourselves. No, no, there is another matter. You are begyled, poore soules, look home to your owne beds, preserve y<sup>e</sup> cleanness and honestie of your houses. This is a quarell wholly like y<sup>e</sup> olde rebels complaint of enclosing of commons. Many of youre disordered and evill disposed wyves are muche aggrieved that Priestes which were wont to be common bee now made severall. *Hinc ille lachrymæ* (*hinc illæ lachrymæ*)—there is a greefe indeede. And truth it is, and so shall you fynde it. Few women sturme against the marriage of Priestes, calling it unlawfull, and incensing men against it, but such as have bene Priestes harlots, or fayne would be. Content your wyves yourselves; and let Priestes have their owne. And for whole (holy) religion, receyve it as God hath taughte it, reade his wordes; and for the deliverie and explication of it, it behoveth you, being no better clerkes than you are, to credite y<sup>e</sup> whole Parliaments, y<sup>e</sup> learned Clergie of y<sup>e</sup> realme, and those that teache you by the booke of God, and lerne it in such sort and places as it is to be taught. Your campe is no good schoole of divinitie." Your churches as they were reformed, y<sup>e</sup> word of God read in such tong as you understode it, y<sup>e</sup> sacramentes ministred to your comfort: in such sorte as you myghte feele y<sup>e</sup> sense of them, and be edified by them, y<sup>e</sup> good examples of your Ministers living in holy matrimonie with their owne wyves, and abstayning from yours, their teaching you obedience, justice, and charitie, by y<sup>e</sup> meanes to learne truthe."

Yours, &c.

I. A. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

THERE is an omission in Mr C. Butler's Life of Grotius, which must appear to be a material defect in that book. He tells us, that "it is

needless to give an account of his descendants, or their prosperous or adverse fortunes; they are noticed at length by Burigni." Now I, for one, have not the means of consulting Burigni in a country residence: but Mr. Butler goes on to mention one of that family, who lived not many years ago, from Boswell's Life of Johnson, a book in every library. I wished to ascertain the accuracy of the following paragraph, in *Mercurius Politicus*, Jan. 16, 1651:

"There hath been a great duell fought near the Bosch, between three Spanish officers and three others. Only one Spaniard remains alive, the other five being dead, among whom is a son of Grotius. They fought on horseback."

At the same time I would ask, can any of your readers furnish me with some particulars of a French translation of the Bible, Cologne, 1739, 12mo, partly executed from Saci's version, with the redundancies of the Vulgate marked by brackets, and the Samaritan variations, &c. by Italic characters?

I wish Mr. J. Johnson would let us have what early account of the Manuels Mr. Walters gives, that the different statements may be compared. As that name does not occur in the Battle Abbey roll, they must have come into England later than the battle of Hastings, if the received account be at all correct. The name of Harley, or Harlay, is not uncommon in France. In what list of Fitzhamon's Knights does the name of Delamare occur? Not in Owen Pughe's.

In a query of mine in a late Number (page 290), you have printed the French negative particle *non* as *nou*.

Yours, &c.

CYDWELL.

FAIR ELLEN.

By Mrs. Carey, Author of "*Lasting Impressions*."

Mr. URBAN,

THE melancholy catastrophe, which forms the subject of the following Poem, occurred about two years since; when a Coroner's Inquest sat on the remains of an unfortunate female of nineteen—once remarkable for beauty—who, after wandering about the streets of the Metropolis, for three days and nights, without food or shelter, was found, by a young woman, on

the step of a door; and, by her, conducted to her own humble abode—where, with a degree of humanity that can never be sufficiently applauded, she supported and consoled her in her dying moments; though she had no other means of administering to her wants, than what she procured by the sacrifice of a part of her own scanty wardrobe. The Poem was written at the time, and shown in manuscript to some of my friends; but—as I have reason to believe that it has never appeared in print—I now venture to request, that you will preserve it from oblivion, by allowing it to occupy a place in your pages. J. C.

West-square, Oct. 10.

Oh ye! who bask in Fortune's golden ray,  
Nor dread the clouds of Sorrow's wint'ry day—

Ye favor'd Fair Ones, who—admir'd, caress'd— [blest—

With all that wealth can give, supremely  
Oh! pause a moment in your gay career,  
And drop, for Frailty's child, one pitying tear.

She too was fair—too fair—She bloom'd awhile, [smile,

Fresh as the rose, when summer mornings  
'Till, in the fond simplicity of youth,

Allur'd by Treach'ry in the guise of Truth—  
She left, in fatal hour, that peaceful way,

Where, only, Innocence can safely stray.  
Brief are the joys that guilty lovers know:

The path of Error leads to certain woe:  
And she—the object of a lawless flame—

Deserted soon—consign'd to grief and shame—

Wept, for a while, o'er ev'ry pleasure flown—  
O'er pure delights, that Virtue calls her own,

'Till—urg'd by want, and by example led—  
She sought, from infamy, precarious bread.

Oh! who, that loves to gaze on Beauty's face,

When Virtue's magic heightens ev'ry grace,  
Can think, unmov'd, on Woman doom'd to roam [home?

A midnight wand'rer from the sweets of  
Who, that has felt her worth, and own'd her pow'r, [hour,

In Pleasure's bright, or Sorrow's gloomy,  
Can see her thus, degraded, reckless, wild—  
Nor curse the heartless wretch, who first  
her youth beguil'd?

And yet, Oh! sad to tell! nor scorn nor shame [name.

Pursues the Spoiler's steps, or blasts his  
He walks abroad, in the full blaze of day—

A smiling Mischief, flatt'ring, to betray  
God's fairest work—and, in his dread career— [ver—

Uncheck'd by feelings, which the good re-  
He stabs the trusting heart, that deem'd his  
vows sincere.

Hard was thy lot, poor Ellen! Beauty's bloom

To thee was fatal—and thy early doom  
Strikes on the heart—So young! and ones so fair! [care

To perish thus! Oh! who, that knows the  
Of tender parents—who, that sleeps secure  
Beneath the roof, where Love, sincere and pure,

Smiles on her waking hours—can think of thee, [be,

And think unpitying? If such hearts there  
I love them not.—Thrice hallow'd be the tear,

That Virtue sheds o'er woman's fate severe,  
When—lost to all her sex's hopes and pride— [Shame abide—

She seeks those haunts, where Guilt and  
Endures the Ruffian's taunt, the Scorners' jeer, [hear—

The ribald jest, e'en she must blush to  
'Till (pale disease destroying ev'ry grace)

No more her wasted form and faded face  
Attract th' admiring gaze. Then, house-  
less thrown

On the wide world, she sinks and dies alone—  
'The sky her canopy—her bed—a stone!

But Ellen died not thus—for, while her frame

Yet glow'd with life, a gentle soother came—  
One, who had known her bright in Beauty's day,

When life was new, and all its visions gay.  
She kindly listen'd to her woe-fraught tale,

And gave her shelter from the midnight gale;  
And—though her home was poor, her comforts few—

She, to compassion's softest feelings true,  
Gave all she could—and, from her scanty store, [comforts more.

The needful raiment spar'd, to make those  
Oh! 'twas a gen'rous deed! which He,

who reads

The human heart—He, who the raven feeds,  
And clothes the lily in its fair array,

Will, in his own good time, with precious  
gifts repay.

Z. A. asks the following question: "A religious house being seised of the advowson of A. a Vicar was regularly endowed. On the Dissolution, the advowson and rectorial tithes came to the Crown, and were granted to a layman. After a considerable time had passed, the gentleman who was in possession conveyed them to the Vicar for the time being, or in trust for him. They have been so enjoyed ever since. Is the Church now a Rectory or a Vicarage?"

A CONSTANT READER is informed that Sir Bevil Granville, slain on Lansdown in 1642, was father of John first Earl of Bath of that name. The family of Granville is now represented by the Marquesses of Lansdowne, Bath, and Stafford, who are all descended from females of that house.



Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 25.

LIKE many of our ancient customs, the celebration of Christmas, according to the manner of our Mediæval ancestors, is rapidly falling into decay in the Metropolis and all the larger cities and towns of the empire, where the festivities at this period of the year bear little resemblance to those of olden time, when the 'busy housewife' was usually engaged for weeks in the din of preparation before this festal season arrived. In the villages, however, and less populous places of the kingdom, where there is not so much diversity of life to engage or amuse the mind, the spirit of ancient Christmas still remains. Among our agricultural classes in particular, who at this season enjoy a kind of respite from their annual labours, Christmas appears to be peculiarly grateful; and young and old seem to be inspired with the love of mirth and domestic jollity. With them the celebration of Christmas has undergone little variation. Though the forms, wherever refinement prevails, are occasionally different, still the spirit by which this annual rejoicing is actuated, is nearly the same all over England.

Our ancestors considered Christmas in the double light of a holy commemoration and a cheerful festival; and accordingly distinguished it by vacation from business, merriment, and hospitality. They seemed eagerly bent on making themselves and every one around them happy. The great hall resounded with the tumultuous joys of servants and tenants, and the gambols they played served as amusement to the master of the mansion and his family.

Ben Jonson has given us a curious epitome of these revels in his *Masque of Christmas*, where he has personified the season and its attributes. — The characters introduced in this farce are *Misrule*, *Carol*, *Mince-Pie*, *Gamboll*, *Post and Pace*, *New Year's Gift*, *Mumming*, *Wassail Offering*, and *Babie-Coche*. Of the conviviality which reigned at this time of the year, a correct estimate may be formed from a few lines by the author of the *Hesperides*, who, in addressing a friend at

Christmas, makes the following request:—

When your faces shine  
With backsome meats and capering wins,  
Remember us in cups full crowned,  
Until the roasted chestnuts leape  
For joy to see the fruits ye reape  
From the plump chalice, and the cup  
That tempts till it be tossed up  
\* \* \* \* \* carouse  
Till Liber Pater twirles the house  
About your ears.  
Then to the bag-pipe all address,  
Till sleep takes place of weariness:  
And thus throughout the Christmas playes  
Frolic the full twelve holidays.

It is to rustic life we must now look for what remains of the customs practised by our ancestors during this season. There the relics of many of these unobjectionable frolics still remain. The North has its 'fool's plough,' and the people of Cornwall their 'goose-dances.' The latter continue to exhibit a hunch-a-back man, called the 'King of Christmas,' and sometimes the Father; and customs not very dissimilar may be traced at the present moment in several other countries.

In London and all commercial towns the observances of *Auld lang syne* are much sooner forgotten than in the country; but even in these crowded marts we still meet with remnants of Christmas *Gambols*. In the pantomimic representations we have shews typical of the ancient Christmas *Masques*. *Blindman's Buff*, *Hunt the Slipper*, *The game of Goose*, *Snap Dragon*, *Push Pin*, and dancing, form the amusements of the younger part of the assemblage; whilst cards occupy the elders.

The *Yule Clogs* and *Christmas Candles* have, it is true, given way in many instances to blazing coal fires and lights of more moderate dimensions; but the rites, religious and festive, of Christmas Eve, still continue to be as regularly performed as ever. We have no longer the *Yule Song* or the *Yule Cakes*; but then we have *Carols* and *Mince-pies*; and though the latter are not usually embossed with the figures of the Saviour, we do not fail to remember the religious origin of the ceremonial which has led to their manufacture\*.

\* There is little doubt but that Christmas and its accompanying festivities were originally derived from the classical Pagans. Benson, in his *Chronology*, says, that Christ was not born at this season of the year, but probably in April or May, of the Julian year 1709, (the present date being merely that of tradition,) or nearly four years before the vulgar era.

GENT. MAG. December, 1828.

We do not certainly contribute, as is done of yore, our Christmas Boxes to assist our more diligent brethren in the means of obtaining from the Society remission for the offences of the past year; but we bestow them on them, in order to enable them to procure for themselves and their families a good year's clothing for Christmas Day. Nor do we keep open house for the reception of the lame, the halt, and the blind; yet they are not wholly neglected on these occasions. They are, we believe, usually furnished with coats and blankets, to enable them to meet the inclemencies of the winter season; and in lieu of being provided with the means of indulging in one or two days' drunkenness and debauchery, receive, in most places, an addition to their comforts of a more lasting and solid description than a few hours wassail and merriment could possibly afford them.

The noisy revels by which our ancestors were wont to distinguish themselves at Christmas, have now given place to mere family parties, certainly as happy though perhaps less jovial than those of which they are the archetypes.

Other changes have since taken place in the last century, which we do not discuss in these remarks. A simple and innocent manner is the portion of the year. The most good and Christmas time, when in Poor Ruman's household it is, however, there is a difference at the time it was struck the methodism and that now it is remaining the settlements it now

“ A Christmas Song.

“ Now dinner welcome, dinner  
Which brings a year's end.  
Mind's peace and mind's ease  
Grows as the strong and  
With pig, goose, and fowl.  
The rest that we see  
So well with the weather  
And our stomachs agree.  
Observe how the money  
Doth speak all about.  
The cranes are providing  
For dinner, on land.  
But those on whose bones  
No victims appear.  
O may they keep Lent  
All the rest of the year.  
With holly and ivy  
So green and so gay:

yet Christmas day, which is really uncertain, we have made certain; while, in fact, which is certain, is made of varying date. The most ancient author whom we follow in the modern mode of dating, *Anno Domini*, is the venerable Bede, who publishes his Ecclesiastical History in 731. It was adopted in France under King Pepin, and fully established in the reign of Charlemagne.

† *Christmas Boxes* may be assimilated to, and probably originated from the *Box* Paganalia, which were instituted by Servius Tullius, and celebrated in the beginning of the year. An altar was erected in every village, where persons gave money. The boxes were formerly made of pottery; and Aubrey mentions a pot in which *Masses* were found, resembling in appearance an apprentice's earthen Christmas-box. (See *Caesar* gives two of these Paganalian boxes; one exhibiting Ceres seated between two figures standing, the other with a head of Hercules. The heathen plan was common to the Middle Age to collections for masses, in order to absolve the debaucheries of seasons, which servants were unable to pay. The Romish Priests had *Masses* at almost every thing: if a ship went out to the Indies, the Priests had a Box in her for the protection of some Saint: and for *Masses*, as their cant was, to be said for that saint, &c. the poor people must put in something into the Priest's Box, which was not opened till the ship's return. The *Mass* at that time was called *Christ-mass*: the box called *Christ-mass Box*, or money gathered against that time, that *Masses* might be said by the Priests to the Saints to forgive the people the debaucheries of that time: and in this, servants had the liberty to get box money, that they too might be enabled to put a Priest for his *Masses*, knowing well the truth of the proverb, ‘No Penny, no Peter's.’ “The Christmas Box (says the author of the *Connoisseur*) was formerly the box of well-disposed people, who were willing to contribute something towards rewarding the industrious, and supplying them with necessaries. But the gift is now almost demanded right; and our journeymen, apprentices, &c. are grown so polite, that instead of returning their Christmas Box for its original use, their ready cash serves them only for paid money: and instead of visiting their friends and relations, they commence the *far game* of the week.” The bestowing of Christmas Boxes, indeed, is one of those antiquated customs of antiquity which, till within these few years, had spread itself almost into a national grievance. The butcher and the baker sent their journeymen and apprentices contributions on their customers, who were paid back again in fees to them from the different families. The tradesmen had, in consequence, a pretence for his bill, and the master and mistress to lower the wages on account of

We deck up our houses  
As fresh as the day,  
With bays and rosemary,  
And laurel complant,  
And every one now  
Is a king in conceit.

But as for curmudgeons,  
Who will not be free,  
I wish they may die  
On the three-legged tree."

Notwithstanding the changes which have taken place in our Christmas observances, the same spirit of benevolence and earnest desire to see all our poorer dependants happy about us, still exists with little or no diminution; and there still continues, at this season of the year, a disposition to works of charity and beneficence, which the selfish refinements of modern manners will, we trust, never entirely dissipate.

In the principal cities and towns on the Continent and Peninsula, the festival of Christmas, as in England, is much altered in its ceremonies; but in the country towns, a similar spirit to the days of old is still retained.

In the North of Germany there is a Christmas custom described by Coleridge, which cannot be too strongly recommended and encouraged in our own country. The children make little presents to their parents, and to each other; and the parents to their children. For three or four months before Christmas the girls are all busy, and the boys save up their pocket money to buy these presents. What the present is to be, is cautiously kept secret. On the evening before Christmas-day, one of the parlours is lighted up by the children, into which the parents must not go; a great yew bough is fastened on the table at a little distance from the wall, a multitude of little tapers are fixed in the bough, but not so as to burn it till they are nearly consumed, and coloured paper, &c. hangs and flutters from the twigs. Under this bough the children lay out in great order the presents they mean for their parents, still concealing in their pockets what they intend for each other. Then the parents are introduced, and each presents his little gift; they then bring out the remainder, one by one, from their pockets, and present them with kisses and embraces. On the next day, in the great parlour, the parents lay out on the table the presents for the children. a scene of more sober

joy succeeds; as on this day, after an old custom, the mother says privately to each of her daughters, and the father to his sons, that which he has observed most praiseworthy, and that which was most faulty in their conduct.

In the smaller towns and villages throughout North Germany (and formerly in the large towns and cities), these presents are sent by the parents to a man who, in high buskins, a white robe, a mask, and an enormous flax wig, personates Knecht Rupert, i. e. the Servant Rupert. On Christmas night he goes round to every house, and says, that Jesus Christ, his master, sent him thither. The parents and elder children receive him with great pomp and reverence, while the little ones are most terribly frightened. He then inquires for the children, and, according to the character which he hears from the parents, he gives them the intended present, as if they came out of Heaven from Jesus Christ. Or, if they should have been bad children, he gives the parents a rod, and, in the name of his master, recommends them to use it frequently.—About seven or eight years old the children are let into the secret, and it is curious how faithfully they keep it.

In Spain it was formerly a general custom, at Christmas, among people of family, to prepare for an almost public exhibition one or two rooms of the house, where, upon a clumsy imitation of rocks and mountains, a great number of baby-houses and clay figures, imitating the commonest actions of life, were placed amongst a multitude of lamps and tapers. A ruinous stable, surrounded by sheep and cattle, was seen in the front of the room, with the figures of Joseph, Mary, and some shepherds, kneeling in adoration of the child in the manger—an act which an ass and an ox imitated with the greatest composure. This collection of puppets, called *nacimiento*, were made a pretext for collecting a large party, and passing several nights in dancing, &c. The room being illuminated after sunset, not only the friends of the family were entitled to enjoy the festivities of the evening, but any gentleman, giving his name at the door, might introduce one or more ladies, who, if but known by sight to the master of the house, would be requested to join in the amusements which followed. These



were singing, dancing, and not unfrequently speeches taken from the old Spanish plays, and known by the name of *Relaciones*. Recitation was considered till lately as an accomplishment both in males and females; and persons who were known to be skilled in that art stood up, at the request of the company, to deliver a speech, with all the gesticulations of the old school, just as others gratified their friends by performing upon an instrument. A slight refreshment of the Christmas cakes called *oxaldres*, and sweet wines or home-made *liqueurs*, was enough to free the house from the imputation of meanness.

The present *nacimientos*, however, seldom afford amusement to strangers; and, with the exception of singing carols to the sound of the *zambomba*, little remains of the old festivities. This is general in most parts of Spain at this season, though never used at any other. A slender shoot of reed (*arundo donax*) is fixed in the centre of a piece of parchment, without perforating the skin, which, softened by moisture, is tied like a drum-head round the mouth of a large earthen jar. The parchment when dry acquires a great tension, and the reed being slightly covered with wax, allows the clenched hand to glide up and down, producing a deep hollow sound of the same kind as that which proceeds from the tambourin when rubbed with the middle finger.

PIAN.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following pages contain the substance of my observations during a short stay in Kent, which I made this summer. I arrived at headquarters on Tuesday, July 22.

*Maidstone.* The Church of All-Saints is a stately edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two ailes. The nave and chancel are separated from the ailes by a magnificent range of nine arches, opposite each of which there is a large Gothic window. The uniformity of the building has been destroyed by the erection of a vestry against one of these, which has of necessity been closed up. There are windows at each end of the ailes, and a very fine one at the western extremity of the nave. Over the side windows are ranged smaller ones of two lights each. The whole character of the interior is imposing in the highest de-

gree, and no less admirable for its airy and light appearance, than the solid grandeur of its architecture. The chancel is separated from the nave by a large arch springing from the third pillar across the body of the Church, and two smaller ones stretching over the ailes.

The ancient oak stalls belonging to the brethren of the College of All-Saints adjoining this edifice, still remain: they are twenty-eight in number, and are ornamented beneath the seats with carvings, some of which have been engraved in your Magazine. These sculptures are as follow: 1 & 2, Head and foliage. 3. Three escutcheons, each charged with three roundels, 2 & 1. over all a label of three points, on each, three roundels. 4, 5, 6. Foliage and flowers. 7 same as 3. label points charged each with three crescents. 8. Foliage, &c. 9 same as 3. label points charged each with one mullet. 10. The archiepiscopal arms, impaling those last described, with this difference, that mitres are substituted for mullets on the label. 11 to 18. The old seats have been removed. 19. Three lions' heads cabossed. 20. Foliage. 21. Three escutcheons bearing each a Calvary cross. These charges have been hacked about so as to be almost obliterated. The same remark will apply to those on the pall of the Archbishop (on stall 10), as also to that on an escutcheon over the splendid tomb on the south side of the chancel. Surely the rage of the puritans and iconoclasts was not a zeal according to knowledge, since it led them thus to mutilate and destroy the most appropriate symbol of our holy faith. Camden furnishes us with a key for unlocking this mystery, when he tells us (under Canterbury) "what a pall is." 22. Foliage. 23. A grotesque half-length figure, with a culinary utensil in each hand, and roses. 24. A half-length figure of an angel and foliage. 25. Foliage. 26. A head, with forked beard and mustachios. 27. Foliage. 28. Three escutcheons, a chevron engrêled between three bay-leaves.

On the north side of the communion-table, and fronting the principal entrance, is a light Gothic skreen of wood, white-washed over. On the opposite side of the altar are the remains of five very costly stone stalls, surmounted by as many turrets of open work, terminating in crocketed pin-

nacles. The font is not ancient, and was probably the gift of one of the Astleys, as it bears their arms as well as those of the town, and our most religious and gracious Sovereign. Over the last, this scripture:

FEARE GOD, HONOUR <sup>Y</sup> KING.

On the south side of the chancel is a magnificent altar tomb, supposed to mark the burial place of one of the Woodville or Wydville family, who possessed *The Mote*, a seat of considerable antiquity in the neighbourhood, and now occupied by Lord Romney. This may be the monument referred to in an epiphonemata of the Tustons (who afterwards held the same estate), placed against one of the pillars, and surmounted by a marble bust with two small recumbent figures beneath it, of exquisite workmanship, as "ye tombe of y<sup>e</sup> sownder of this Church," since there can be little doubt that the person here interred was a considerable benefactor to, if not the actual founder of this beautiful edifice, as the arms which ornament his tomb are to be found in other parts of the Church, particularly on the wooden seats before described. It consists of a large slab of Bethersden marble, having indents, in which the brass figure of an ecclesiastic\*, under a Gothic canopy, and three smaller effigies with similar decorations, have been inlaid. At the back, and at each end of the recess, are figures *al-fresco*, so shamefully defaced, that it is almost impossible to say for whom they were intended. One is very like the common representations of St. Katherine, for whom it was most probably designed. Another I conclude to be a portraiture of the Virgin, as an angel is kneeling before it with a label from his mouth; the inscription which it formerly bore is so completely defaced, that not a letter is distinctly legible: the word *Ave* with an illuminated initial, may with some difficulty be decyphered. A fourth figure, still more imperfect, remains, and at the foot of the tomb, another, habited as an Archbishop, mitred, and holding a crosier, which with one something similar at the opposite extremity, is in a very creditable state of preservation.

\* From the outline merely, it is hardly safe to hazard this opinion, especially as the tomb is currently believed to commemorate one of the ancestors of Edward the Fourth's Queen.

A canopy of elegant Gothic stonework covers the whole: it consists of four arches rising in florid pinnacles, with two of smaller dimensions on each side. These are ornamented with coats of arms, which it is impossible to describe correctly, as they have been carelessly re-painted by some person ill-versed in heraldry.

Between the wooden benches before described, and fronting the altar, though at some distance from it, is the tomb of Archbishop Courtney. It consists of an immense slab of grey stone, having indents of a figure nearly as large as life, with mitre and crosier, under a Gothic canopy, and surrounded by smaller figures similarly placed. Immediately adjoining it there is a fragment of another memorial: part of the word [Requiescat in Lombardick characters, is all that remains of the inscription.

Beside the altar, between two upright marble figures beautifully executed, representing Sir John Astley and his Lady, is a verbose epitaph on the defunct. Above it, in two recesses, are similar effigies, though considerably smaller, with inscriptions on stones projecting from the monument, and fronting each other, commemorative of the Right Worshipful John Astley, and Margaret his wife, one of the Grey family.

Below these is a large slab of polished marble, standing on pedestals, and ornamented with an escutcheon of the Astley arms. At the back of what was formerly one of the stone stalls alluded to, which has been sadly mutilated, the better to admit of its being placed there, is this inscription:

"To y<sup>e</sup> never dying memorie of that great souldier and person of honor, Lord Jacob Astley, Barron of Reading.

#### EPITAPH.

"Let th' Island Voyage (in y<sup>e</sup> Van) speake forth

Thy youthful valour, thy all-daring worth:  
Next Newport battell, where thou didst p<sup>r</sup>fer  
Honour to life: There made an Officer  
By famous Orange (thy great Generall),  
Under whose sword (y<sup>e</sup> day) Spayn's forces  
did fall.

What cloudes of Nations could I raise for thee,

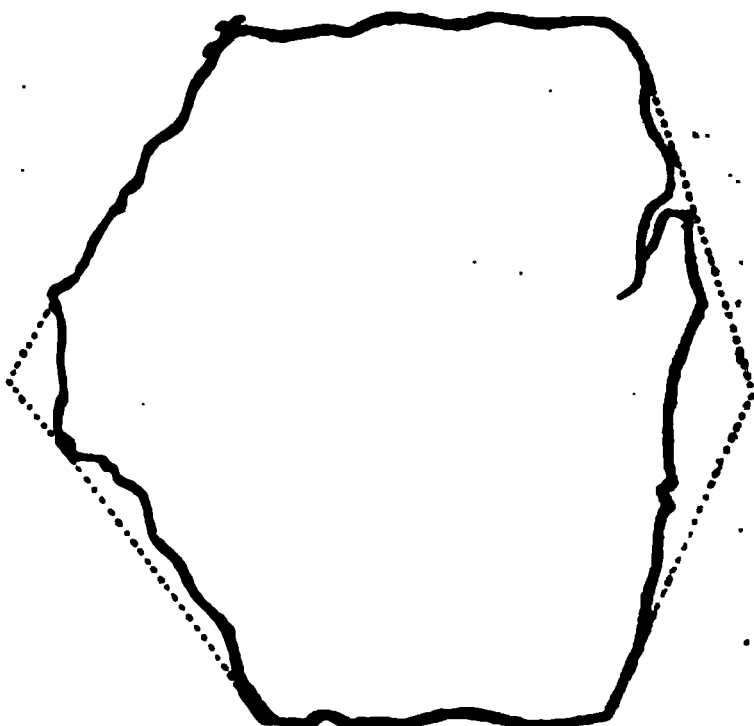
And each one would a glorious witness bee,  
As Holland, Denmarke, and vast Germany,  
All grieve thy losse. Honour thy memory.  
England (thy mother) crown'd thy hoary head  
With Major-General: Here in honour's bedd

two parallel walls; another of some length running at right angles from one of these, and covered with ivy, and the foundation of other erections dispersed about the hills on which it stood. In the first-mentioned of these are two semi-circular arches, closed up, and opposite them two of narrower dimensions remaining open. The material is flint, perforated with a number of small holes, and otherwise much injured by time. I was informed by a resident on the spot, that about twelve or thirteen years since, many antiquities were dug up here, consisting of arrow and spear heads, with some implements of brass; at Deptling, in the immediate neighbourhood, many remains have been found (see *Gent. Mag.* xciv. pt. ii. p. 112). From Thurnham, along the summit of that chain of hills, familiarly styled the Back-bone of Kent, from which the views are uncommonly extensive, through thickets and brakes, until the open country is regained at a point over the village of *Boxley*, where there is a stone with this inscription:

“ Here I was set  
With labour  
great. Judg as  
you pleas 'twas  
for your ease. 14.9 [qu. 16.9.]”

The purpose for which this stone was erected cannot be determined with any certainty. It has the appearance of a stepping-block for enabling horsemen to mount; or perhaps some worthy frere of the neighbouring abbey of “*Boxele*,” willing to do a service to kindred minds, caused it to be planted here for the *ease* of such as might repair to the delightful eminence on which it is *set*, to meditate at eventide.

*Saturday, 26. By Sandling*, so called from the nature of its soil, over a tract of land distinguished by the name of *Tylands* (q. d. *Tile-lands*), to *Kit's Coty-house*. A writer in your *Mag.* (June last, p. 482,) observes, that the flat-stone which rests on the others, appears to have been of a sexagonal shape. I am happy in being able to think with him. It is here represented from a sketch made at the time. I regret that I had no means of taking the angles, or measuring it correctly, though it has suffered so much from age, that this would have been to little purpose.



Two of the stones on which it rests, are perfectly rectangular, and must in my opinion have been reduced to that form by art. There are several deep cavities in them, as well as in the upper one, the principal of which is found to contain water even in the driest seasons, a circumstance which the common people thereabouts attribute to magical agency, though easily accounted for on principles purely philosophical.

Camden says, Catigern “was buried in great state, as 'tis thought near Ailesford, where those *four* vast stones are pitched on end with *others* lying crossways upon them.” This does not in my opinion refer to Kit's Coty-house\* (which consists of but *three* uprights, and *one* horizontal slab), but to that heap now thrown down†, in a field below, which were standing long after the account referred to was written.

Just beyond Kit's Coty-house, on the opposite side of the road, is a considerable cliff occasioned by the chalk having been dug in large quantities from below. The hill above is covered with herbage, affording food to the cattle which are left to graze there. Some time since a luckless steer lying up to his ears in the verdant grass and gay flowers which decorate that height, experienced the like fate with that bull which Spenser has rendered so famous in his “*Visions of the World's Vanitie*.”

“ — a brize a scorned little creature  
Through his faire hide his angrie sting did threaten,

And vex so sore, that all his goodly feature  
And all his plenteous pasture nought him pleased.”

The poor animal, mad with pain, rushed heedlessly forward, and bound-

\* Or, as he has it, *Keith Coty-house*.

† Described in vol. xciv. pt. i. p. 125.



hill, so called from its firm soil and elevated site, by the Reservoir-house, whence the town is supplied with water, to a quarry, where I saw some masses of stone, which had been blown with gunpowder; and remarked that they were separated by three radii into fragments of nearly the same angles, which I am told is invariably the case. Can this be accounted for? The workmen had recently discovered an antediluvian cave, in which, amongst the remains of many other animals, the jaw of a fox, and some bones of birds were found imbedded in a stratum of soft earth. The stone is called Kentish-rag, and has been dug from the quarries in this neighbourhood from a very remote period. In Rymer's *Fœdera*, there is a copy of an order for "*Septem millium lapidum pro gunnis de diversis sortibus, una cum sufficienti stuffura lapidum pro eisdem, tam infra Quarre-ras de Madeston hithe quam alibi.*" It is dated 5 Henry V. and addressed to John Louth and John Benet, masons at Maidstone. Some cannon-balls of this material, brought from Leeds Castle in this county, and now or lately in the possession of a gentleman resident at Maidstone, may possibly be part of this identical seven thousand

By water to Allington. Explored the remains of the Castle, which are considerable. It consists of two Courts; the first, entered through a spacious gateway\*, contains on its south side that "*faire house built by Sir Tho. Wiat, senior, a most learned Knight,*" the ambition of whose son caused the overthrow of "*himself and his state.*"

"*Erth wyoneth uppon erth both castells  
and touris,*

Then sayth erth to erth, '*this is alle owres,*  
But whe' erth uppon erth hath builded all  
hys bowrys, [showis†."

Than shall erth for erth suffer shap

It commands a fine view of the river, and the beautiful meadows through which it flows. Though now disused as a dwelling-house, it might be made a most delightful retreat, calculated as it is, from its picturesque situation and appearance, not less than its historical associations, to inspire the mind with feelings of the deepest in-

\* Represented and well described by Mr. Fisher in vol. LXXXI. i. p. 209.

† These verses form part of a poem (two stanzas of which have excited some discussion in your pages) ascribed to one W. Billyng.

terest. The tranquil Medway, the grey walls of the Castle, with its ancient dove-cote, roofless and fast mouldering away; the luxuriant ivy mantling its hoary battlements; the soft air whispering through the opposite woods, fraught with music from the "*lytel byrdes which sing so swete;*" the vivid hues of the surrounding landscape, relieved here and there by masses of less gaudy verdure, and clumps of forest trees, all conspire to render this seclusion a place where one may not only "*think down hours to moments,*" but in the contemplation of such gentle scenes "*grow rich on that which never taketh rust.*"

At one of the corners of the inner ward stands the keep now in ruins; the steps, as high as the first-floor landing, being sufficiently perfect to enable the visitor to attain that post, the walls on each side are inscribed with many an obscure rude name. But higher than this, persons rarely venture; and then it is at the risk of their lives, by means of fragments of stone jutting out of the wall.

Great part of the Castle is inhabited, the present tenant is a representative of the ancient family of Fauchon.

Thursday, July 24. In the evening to Mount Ararat, a delightful eminence overlooking a bit of Swiss scenery. By the stream mentioned in Camden, as turning no less than 13 fulling mills‡, to Loose, so called, possibly, from the circumstance of its waters losing themselves, and emerging again in this village. In the Church-yard there is an immense yew, the exact girth of which I was unable to take, in consequence of its being enclosed with a high paling, as close, however, as it was practicable to place it, without injuring the tree. Each side of this fence, which is heptagonal, measures 5 feet 6 in. making the whole circumference, 38 feet 6 inches, which cannot be much more than that of the tree itself. From Loose, by a beautiful head of water, to Boughton Monchelsea§.

Friday, 25. To Deptling and Thurnham, above which village are some remains of a Castle, on a site the most commanding that can be imagined. The ruins consist of small portions of

‡ The mills on this stream are now mostly for the manufacture of paper.

§ Pronounced Bought-on, and not Boughton.

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nication of "Quærens" (p. 207), and, when I have done so, to take my leave of the subject.

I grant that the difference between my calculation and the statement which "Quærens" had given, is, so far as regards the *date* of the eclipse which he supposes to have been the one in question, a difference "merely nominal." But I observed, that if "Quærens" adopted any other than the common "way of reckoning, he ought to have altered the date of Newton's eclipse accordingly; for the difference of the dates of that and M. Volney's, is not, as "Quærens" states, forty, but forty-one years; and hence M. Volney's ingenious conjecture to account for the forty years will not apply."

This is not a merely nominal difference. To obviate it, "Quærens" says, "it is stated in a note to Ferguson's Astronomy, respecting" the eclipse of 585 B.C. "that instead of its being referred to the 4th year of the 48th Olympiad (585=584), that as the Olympiads commenced at the summer solstice, it was therefore only in the end of the third year that it happened (May 28); the 3d year of the 48th Olympiad commencing at the summer solstice of the year 586=585:" that is, 586 B.C. or, technically,—585. With this statement, so far, I agree; but "Quærens" adds, "The eclipse of 625\* is also to be referred to the 3d year of the 38th Olympiad (although denominated the 4th year), commencing at the solstice of the year 626=625." This is manifestly incorrect; for the eclipse happened in Feb. of that year, that is, before the 3d year of the 38th Olympiad commenced; and, consequently, must be referred to the 2d year of the same Olympiad. The eclipse happened in Feb.—625=626 B.C. The 3d year of the 38th Olympiad commenced at Midsummer—625=626 B.C. and the 3d year of the 48th (forty years later), at Midsummer—585=586 B.C. I am confident that if "Quærens" will again consider this for five minutes, he will be convinced of the error into which M. Volney has led him.

The other differences between "Quærens" and myself, respect entirely the moon's acceleration—whether it be a fact or "a fiction." I am convinced,

and every astronomer of the present day is convinced, that it is an established fact; and no historical discrepancies can make me believe that the principles on which it rests are erroneous. Those principles cannot be explained in language intelligible to general readers; but the following extract from Mr. Whiting's Astronomy will corroborate my assertions.

"The acceleration of the moon, is a term used to express the increase of the moon's mean motion from the sun, compared with the diurnal motion of the earth; by which it appears that from some [till lately] uncertain cause, it is now a little quicker than it was formerly. Dr Halley was led to the discovery, or suspicion, of this acceleration, by comparing the ancient eclipses observed at Babylon, &c. and those observed by Albatagnius in the ninth century, with some of his own time. He could not, however, ascertain the quantity of the acceleration, because the longitudes of Bagdad, Alexandria, and Aleppo, where the observations were made, had not been accurately determined. But since his time the longitude of Alexandria has been ascertained by Chazelles, and Babylon, according to Ptolemy's account, lies 50' east of Alexandria. From these data Mr. Dunthorne compared the recorded times of several ancient and modern eclipses, with the calculations of those by his own tables, and thereby verified the suspicion of Dr. Halley; for he found that the same tables gave the moon's place more backward than her true place in ancient eclipses, and more forward than her true place in later eclipses; and hence he concluded that her motion was slower in ancient times, and quicker in later times than the tables give it. Not content with barely ascertaining the fact, he proceeded to determine, as well as observation would allow, the quantity of the acceleration, and by means of an eclipse, of which the most authentic account remains, observed at Babylon in the year 721 before Christ, he found that the beginning of this eclipse was about an hour and three quarters sooner than the beginning by the tables; and that, therefore, the moon's true place preceded her place by computation by about 50' of a degree at that time."

"M. de la Place announced to the Academy of Sciences the cause of this interesting discovery in physical astronomy. The Academy had at three different times, in 1762, 70, and '72, offered a premium for the elucidation of the subject; but Euler himself could find nothing in the theory of attraction which could explain it, and the learned were ready to conclude [as it seems M. Volney did] that the difference between the ancient and modern observations were to be

\* 628 is the number printed, which is, I suppose, a typographical error.



regarded as doubtful; but M. Delambre having calculated, in 1783, the observations made by M. le Paute d'Agelet, at the Military Academy, has found a new proof of this curious phenomenon. We were waiting for a satisfactory account from theory, when Laplace, who so ingeniously explained, in 1786, the secular equations of Jupiter and Saturn, succeeded so far, after many attempts, as to reduce that of the moon to the laws of universal weight. It is the diminution which exists, and has existed, for many centuries in the equation of the solar [earth's] orbit, that is the cause of this inequality in the moon; but the diminution produced by the planets, will become in the revolution of ages a real augmentation, so that what appears now to us an acceleration in the moon's motion, will likewise become a retardation, and it is nothing more than a periodical inequality. M. Laplace finds it [by theory, about] 11 seconds for the first century, and as this increases nearly as the square of the time, so for the year 720 [or 721] before our era, it produces a difference which exactly corresponds with observation."

"By the solution of this problem, which had for a long time engaged the attention of mathematicians, M. Laplace has given [almost] the last degree of perfection to theoretical astronomy; as there is now no anomaly in the motion of the heavenly bodies, that is not satisfactorily accounted for, on the simple Newtonian laws of gravitation."

Yours, &c.

J. TOVEY.

Mr. URBAN, London, Nov. 4.

THE word *buy*, as appears from Johnson's Dictionary, means to "obtain for money;" a definition to which I have nothing to object. But a buyer is said to be "he that buys;" and such in truth is the popular acceptance of the word. I cannot, however, help regretting that it should have this meaning: I should prefer to have called the money or metal the buyer; and for this reason, that he who buys is sometimes a purchaser and sometimes a barterer—in other words, sometimes a consumer and sometimes a trader—and calling him a *buyer* in both cases confounds this distinction. If, on the other hand, in the transaction we call buying, we were to call the money or bullion the *buyer*, and so limit the term, I am prepared to show that all the confusion which reigns in the treatises relating to this subject would at once be cleared up. Let us only consider for a moment the peculiar character and office of the precious metals. When by their beauty

and texture they had attracted the notice of the world, and became universally desirable, every man was willing to give up any commodity he could spare for a certain portion of them; thus the metals obtained a character which distinguished them from every thing else: surely this distinction requires a correspondent distinction in language. Let us then, while we call every thing else commodity, call bullion the buyer of commodity:—till it acquired this office and character, it was itself commodity. Now, it has a peculiar function; it appears in all the markets of the world, and every commodity which is for sale yields to its offers: bullion then is the *buyer* of every thing except itself, nor would I call any one or any thing a buyer, except bullion. The definition of buyer in my vocabulary shall be "the *thing* that buys," and this universally is money or bullion.

The science of *buying* has arisen entirely out of the peculiar function acquired by the precious metals, and a class of men has hence been created who are a sort of half labourers, that is *dealers*; and another class who live without labour, that is, upon the rent of money lent on interest, and who being only consumers are always spending money:—doing no labour themselves, they are continually employing their bullion to buy the labours of others, and of course the greater number of persons who are able to accumulate enough to lend and live without labour, the greater will be the number of labourers wanted; and again, the greater quantity of money there is in any nation, the greater number of dealers will find employment. But neither of these can increase, unless by a superfluity of commodities being produced and sold, by which means the wealth of nations increases.

A nation without bullion mines, cannot be honestly rich in money without having first accumulated a superfluity of commodities; for commodities must be sold, and money being the buyer, is thus obtained. On the contrary, a mining nation, being rich in metal, its bullion becomes the buyer of commodities, and thus sends it into the world at large.

Every person that sells commodities for ready money puts the buyer into his purse; and when goods are sold upon credit, the presence of the buyer

is but suspended; it will appear whenever payment is made.

In Great Britain *gold* is the legal tender, consequently gold is the national buyer; it is the buyer of every thing except itself. It is even the buyer of silver.

In France, *silver* being the legal tender, is there the national buyer. Silver there buys every thing except itself. It is even the buyer of gold.

An admission of these facts, and reasoning upon this *datum*, would simplify and reconcile all the jarring opinions which have so long and obstinately bewildered all the writers and reasoners upon the subjects of bullion, currency, exchanges, &c.

The Bullion Committee of the House of Commons in the year 1810, concluded their labours by asserting that the notes of the Bank of England were depreciated, and at the same time admitted that gold had risen to 4*l.* 10*s.* per ounce, thus making the Bank notes the buyers of the gold, instead of gold being the buyer of the notes, which I contend was the case. The pound note of the Bank of England, was then bought by four pennyweights twelve grains of standard gold, instead of five pennyweights three grains, which it should at all times represent, and be able to procure, and which it always does procure where it is paid. Thus the bullion-holder obtained a nominal price, and was considered as a *seller* when in fact his bullion was the buyer. In this manner was the true nature of the transaction completely confounded. But if bullion be admitted to be the *only buyer*, there would arise a proper distinguishing feature, that would enable every one to see clearly the difference that subsists when bullion is employed to buy for barter, and when for consumption. In the former case, bullion is used as a machine, merely for the circulating of commodities from one place to another, in the latter case alone is there an actual purchase.

Let us suppose a hogshead of sugar to be sold in the West Indies; the seller receives the money, and it becomes the purchaser of sundry articles for his consumption; but the hogshead of sugar, although said to be bought and paid for, has been exchanged by him who was the producer for the goods that he has consumed—the hogshead of sugar still exists, is

brought into market, and may again and again be said to be sold and resold by the dealers, whereas it is only exchanged by one dealer to another, till at last it gets into the hands of a sugar-refiner, and afterwards is dealt out in small parcels to sundry consumers whose money buys it, and its existence soon ceases. In all its previous change of hands, the sugar, though circulated through the medium of money or bills, and on that account said to be bought and sold, was never in reality bought until the money of the consumer became the buyer, and stopped its progress. In all its changes, except the first and the last, the transfer might have been effected by means of bills, which proves that very little metallic money is wanted among dealers, it being absolutely required only of consumers, and in settling the balance of accounts. For the first of these requisites, the interest of the national debt in Great Britain supplies the greater part, and the second is gained by the exports of the nation being greater than the imports.

From this example I presume it must appear that to buy for barter or to buy for consumption, are very different applications of money, and very different in their results. The money of the consumer buys commodities, and can have no other return; the money of the dealer also buys commodities, but he expects a return with profit. In one instance the money is spent, in the other it is lent.

Hence I trust it appears that there is but *one buyer*, which is Bullion, and that there is but one real sale, which takes place when the commodity is bought by the money of the consumer, the further progress of the commodity being stopped by its remaining with the owner, or its being annihilated.

A LOMBARD.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 28.

IN VOL. xcvi. part i. p. 513, of your valuable Miscellany, is a call on the assistance of your "Clerical Readers" from "A Constant Reader and Warm Admirer," under the signature of J. W. Niblock, in furtherance of an object which he has in view, the completion of his collection of "the Forms of Prayer, issued by authority from the Reformation to the Present Time," for the purpose of publication; and at the same time is subjoined a list of those

ral specimens go no farther back than the eleventh century, [Introd. iii.] borrowed from this country, possessing as it does undoubted specimens of a more ancient date, and that in these buildings they merely imitated what they could never equal. Let us then hear the appellation of 'Norman' no longer applied to our cathedrals. Let us assert the superiority of our ancestors, however we ourselves may submit to the debasing expedient of servilely imitating every French building, instead of resorting, as our native builders evidently did, at once to Roman specimens for authorities, however bad their imitation might be, which discrepancy resulted not from their want of skill, but from the prevalence of the vitiated taste of the day. Among the peculiarities of the Norman churches may be remarked the five aisles instead of three, to which cause the ugliness of the ground-plans may be ascribed. Compare the symmetrical plan of Norwich cathedral with that of Bayeux, with its broad and short nave and diminutive transepts; then, looking at the symmetry of the English specimen, say whether it is probable that the architect who had genius sufficient to plan the first, would have borrowed any thing from the heavy designers of the latter?

We are, however, in spite of ourselves, running into an essay, and will endeavour to confine ourselves to the book on our table. Another peculiarity in the Norman churches is the guarding of the middle or gallery story in the interior, by a breast-work in most, we believe all, instances of more modern construction than the main building. Our cathedral of Chichester resembles the foreign examples in both the above particulars; and that church, it is generally acknowledged, was built and subsequently altered, after foreign designs; yet if all our native architects borrowed from their neighbours, why does Chichester stand alone among the English churches?

In the Norman specimens erected in the pointed style, we no where meet with the chaste and elegant simplicity of Salisbury, or the rich but not exuberant grandeur of York. The north porch of St. Michael's Church, Vaucelles, with its row of unmeaning little trefoils breaking the simplicity of the outline of the grand arch, and the mean oval headed doorways without the charac-

teristic point, which is never omitted in the smallest arch in English specimens, and the crowning gable covered with unmeaning tracery, will never stand the test of comparison with York or Lichfield, and numerous others in this country. But, above all, we are most disposed to be critical upon an anomalous style of architecture, which is said to prevail in the 15th century.

"In the middle of the fifteenth century, and at the commencement of the following, an admixture of the Italian styles with that of the florid, produced an inconsistent and inharmonious species of building, which Mr. Dawson Turner has designated by the appellation of the Burgundian. This almost distinctive species of architecture seems to have been wholly employed in domestic buildings." Introd. p. xviii.

This style is exemplified in the engravings of the Hotel de Bourgtheroulde, Rouen, Chateau Fontaine le Henri near Caen, and the Palais de Justice at Rouen. The last, however, is by far the most respectable specimen.

The almost coeval style of domestic architecture which prevailed in this country from the reign of Henry VIII. to the time of Inigo Jones, although composed of discordant varieties, possessed an ensemble so grand, so devoid of the frivolity in the ornaments which characterize the Norman specimens, that the buildings have, notwithstanding the character of the detail, been universally admired for their grandeur and the picturesque distribution of their parts, and have even been imitated by one of the most tasteful architects of the present day, Mr. Wilkins, whose chaste designs in the Grecian and pointed styles, forbid the supposition of his having adopted it for any other cause than the intrinsic beauty and grandeur of the buildings. How different is this Burgundian architecture, with its ugly disproportionate roofs and gables! By the side of the English examples, it would make as poor an appearance as a French Demoiselle, set off with paint and finery, by the side of one of our native beauties, whose charms are undisguised by meretricious expedients.

After these remarks, with which we judged it necessary to commence by way of warning, we will now turn to the plates before us. The subjects are admirably well selected for the purposes for which they are intended. The largest and most superb of the Churches



of Normandy, or those which display the most entire specimens of the circular style, are selected as specimens of ecclesiastical buildings, whilst the draughtsman has not been sparing in his domestic specimens; and that no information should be wanting, numerous plates of details, laid down in the clearest manner, are applied. The plates are executed in a clear, distinct outline, with no more shadowing than is necessary to set off any part which requires to be shewn in relief, in consequence, the minutest parts of the detail may be clearly understood.

To the library of the antiquary this collection will be an invaluable addition; to the portfolio of the architect we trust it will be a stranger as far as regards the purposes of imitation. But if they find a place there for the sake of comparison with his own drawings of English examples, then will the present work answer an excellent purpose, it will shew him the decided superiority of our native structures, and teach him to look no further than a few miles from his residence, be it where it may, for the best examples for him to copy from. That we may ever witness in the works of our modern architects correct imitations of the style of our ancestors, a style which yields to none on the face of the earth, and that too undebased and unadulterated with foreign mixtures, must be the wish of every antiquary; and whilst among our architects we possess the names of Savage and Barry, but above all, Blore, we have no fear of our wishes being answered by disappointment.

*The History and Antiquities of Filey, in the County of York. By John Cole. 8vo. pp. 160.*

FILEY, in Domesday Book *Fuce-lac* (from *fugl*, a fowl, and *lac* or *ley*, pasture,) is distant nine miles from Scarborough, ten from Bridlington, three from Hunmanby, eighteen from Duffield, and thirty-nine from York. It is remarkable for a considerable bay, one horn of which is Flamborough Head, the other Filey Bridge\*, i. e. a

\* *Bpýc* or *Upýcg* in the Anglo-Saxon is not only *pons*, but *fragmentum*, *raptura*; and the latter sense most probably gave origin to the term, as used here, though our

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remarkable ridge of rocks, ranging about half a mile into the sea, and an excellent breakwater. This bay was known to the Romans, and Gale finds vestiges of a Roman road and fortress. That learned Antiquary says,

"From Filey to Flotmanby, the road is vulgarly called the *street*, and in some grounds on this road is the vestige of a fortress, most probably Roman, now called Castle-hill. Hence the street runs to Spittall, where it meets the Scarborough road. Whoever surveys the road from Scarborough to Seamer with an Antiquary's eye, will find several traces of Roman work on it. Particularly, I aver, it is very visible on both sides of the bridge betwixt Seamer and Spittall, which is over a rivulet that runs from the vast cars in this place.

"The quantity of large blue-pebble, and the particular manner of jointing, sufficiently indicate it to be Roman. Besides this is the direct way from Burlington Bay to Whitby, two noted Roman ports; and it is probable that there was a communication by land betwixt them. The *Comites litoris Saxonici*, or guardians of these sea-coasts against the invasions of the Saxons, could not have defended them without such a junction." P. 6.

In confirmation of Gale's hypothesis, part of the ancient military road was discovered some few years since in the lane from Scarborough to Seamer. P. 5.

There are no other antiquities, except a fine old church, with transepts, and a heavy tower in the middle.

"The inner door of the porch, from its circular form and number of columns and mouldings, presents somewhat of an appearance of the Saxon character." pp. 41, 42.

We are inclined to ascribe to it a very ancient origin; and we add a circumstance in corroboration, unnoticed by Mr. Cole. We have before observed, in our Review of Mr. Hunter's *Doncaster*, that Anglo-Saxon castles were built upon eminences, and communicated with the adjacent towns by bridges. That churches in the north of England were used as fortresses under invasion is well known, and the access to this church is by a bridge, across a ravine, as in the castles.

Ancient popular customs and amusements, of which there are ample details in Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, are still retained at Filey; viz. New

ancestors subsequently called moles or pier bridges.—Rav.

Year's Day, Valentine's Day, Collop Monday, Pancake Tuesday, Care or Carling Sunday, and Palm Sunday, of which the recollection is preserved in the following form :

"To Carling succeeds Palm-Sunday, when branches of willows are gathered and placed in houses as memorials of the branches of palm, strewed before our Saviour, when he made his triumphant entry into Jerusalem. Figs are also eaten on this day in memory probably of our Saviour's cursing the barren fig-tree." P. 185.

The following may be called the unlaid ghost of ancient *Hocking* :

"At Easter the young men seize the shoes of females, collecting as many as they can, and on the following day the girls retaliate by getting the men's hats, which are to be redeemed on a subsequent evening, when both parties assemble at one of the inns, and partake of a rural repast." P. 186.

The account of the Christmas amusements, from what we have read in Brand, General de Vallancey, and Fosbroke's *Ariconensia* (where there are striking assimilations), is derived, according to authorities quoted in the latter work, from Druidical superstition and practices.

"The anniversary of Christmas next arrives with 'its holly-crown'd brow,' and has the usual ceremonies so abundant in all parts of the kingdom; but its approach in this place is announced several weeks before its arrival, by the lower order of females carrying from door to door little square boxes of paste-board, in which is placed a wax doll, as an image of Christ, surrounded by evergreens, with apples or oranges\*. The boxes are called *vessel-cups*. The women sing a carol, and are rewarded with a few half-pence: to send them away empty is to forfeit the luck of the whole year. The festivities of Christmas Eve are universal. The chief dish at supper is the ancient and oft celebrated one of *frumentie* or *furmitie*, composed of wheat, boiled in milk, sweetened and spiced, with currants strewed in: then follows apple-pie, succeeded by cheese and gingerbread, most families having a gingerbread cake, weighing from four to eight pounds; it is considered very unlucky to cut any of these before the proper time. When the whole party have assembled, an immense block of wood called a *yule clog*, is placed upon the fire, and the *yule candle*, a tall mould half a yard in length, is lighted. The candles are in general presented by the chandlers to their customers. It would be

considered unlucky to light either before the time, or to stir either during the supper; the candle must not be snuffed, and no one must move from the table till supper be ended. Sometimes a piece of the clog is saved, and put below the bed, to remain till the following Christmas; when it is used to light the new clog; it is thought that it has the charm to secure the house from fire; nay, a fragment of it thrown into the fire, is said to quell the raging storm. A piece of the candle is also preserved to secure good luck! On Christmas morning, before break of day, the greatest uproar prevails, by numbers of boys going round from house to house, rapping at every door, and roaring out, 'I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year,' which words are vociferated again and again, till the family awakes and admit the clamorous visitor, who, if he be the first, is treated with money, or cheese and gingerbread, which are also distributed, but less liberally, to subsequent visitors. No person (boys excepted) must presume to go out of doors, till the threshold has been consecrated by the entrance of a male. Females have no part in this matter; and should a damsel, lovely as an angel, enter first, her fair form would be viewed with horror, as the image of death. The frumity supper is repeated on New Year's Eve; but its concomitant ceremonies are less scrupulously observed. There is, however, no diminution of the early salutation on the following morning, the boys being as clamorous as before in wishing their neighbours a happy New Year. The entrance of a woman in the morning of New Year's Day is as unlucky as in that of Christmas; and on either day it is exceedingly dangerous to give a light out of the house, nay, even to throw out the ashes, or sweep out the dust." pp. 136—138.

Mr. Cole has added various miscellaneous matters to render his work interesting. Among these is an account of a non-descript bird, and a fishing machine, in some measure successful, but not so much so as to warrant its continuance.

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*A Series of Etchings illustrative of the Architectural Antiquities of Suffolk.* By Henry Davy. Folio. 1827. Southwold.

THIS handsome volume contains 70 plates, all drawn, etched, and published by the industrious author. Of these, 11 represent Monastic Remains; 40 are views of Churches or parts of those buildings; 7 are views of Castles; and the rest are representations of Civil and Domestic Buildings. The volume is accompanied by an Historical Index.

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\* The same thing without the figure is done in Herefordshire.

These etchings are executed in a spirited style, and represent very curious specimens of architecture, in which the county of Suffolk abounds.

On Butley Abbey Gate still remain the arms, in stone, of the contributors to the monastery. Little Saxham Church exhibits a good specimen of the Norman circular towers, common in this county. The form is here said to have been owing to the difficulty of then finding stone to form the quoins of a square tower but of this we have strong doubts.

There are 15 plates of Doorways to Churches, forming good specimens of the various Norman zigzag and other ornaments and mouldings found thereon.—Mutford Church has a round tower, but its greatest curiosity is a Galilee at the west end of it.—Woolpit Church has a most splendid porch. "Before the Reformation here was a celebrated image of the Virgin, to which, under the name of Our Lady of Woolpit, there was great resort for the cure of various disorders"—Beccles Church is illustrated by six Plates. The tower is very noble, and stands separate from the church. The south porch is magnificent.—The Steeple of Eye Church is a beautiful structure, and the south porch uncommonly large.—From the arms at the base of Wetherden Church (a very curious specimen), the time of the erection of the building is determined. It was built by John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk. The singularity of Wetherden Church is a large porch at the west end, perhaps another instance of the building called a Galilee.—Bramford Church belonged to Battle Abbey, by which it was probably built. It is not a building of great antiquity, but has many grotesque figures on the parapets, which give it a singular appearance.—St. Mary's Church at Bury was not completed before 1520. The porch is elegant, it bears an inscription, commemorative of its builders:

*Orate pro animabus Johannis Montingham et Isabelle uxoris sue.*

The Keep of Orford Castle seems of very remote antiquity.—The age of the building of Wingfield Castle is well ascertained. It was built 8 Rich. II. by Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk.

The Jews' Synagogue at Bury must be a very ancient building, as the Jews

were expelled from that town in 1190. It is now the Bridewell.

Hadleigh Rectory, and the Halls of Gifford's, West Stow, Nettlestead, Little Wenham, Erwardon, and Flixton, are all highly curious specimens of domestic architecture; particularly those of West Stow Hall, and Little Wenham. The latter is described as of the Elizabethan age; but it resembles more the remains of an ecclesiastical building, and of a much earlier age.—The Gateway of Erwardon is very grotesque, and Flixton is a fine specimen by Inigo Jones.—Freston Tower is a strong building of six stories, of one room each, 10 feet 2 inches square within side. It is not known for what purpose it was built, probably to enjoy the views on the river.

We can confidently recommend this Volume to the lovers of Topography.

*An Essay on Political Economy; shewing in what way Fluctuations in the Price of Corn may be prevented, and the Means by which all the Advantages of a Free Trade in Corn may be attained, an ample remunerating Price secured to the British Grower, and good permanent Rents to Landowners. Part i. pp 83.*

*Essay on Political Economy; showing the Means by which the Distresses of the Labouring Poor may be relieved; the several Classes of the Community benefited; the Resources of the Country increased, and a permanent Value given to a Paper Currency. By Captain W. R. A. Pettman, R. N. Part ii. pp 223. 8vo.*

CAPTAIN PETTMAN says, concerning political economists, that

"They entertain and spread abroad opinions that are in direct opposition to the results of time, of practical experience, and of sound reasoning, and recommend the Government to have recourse to measures which, if adopted, would weaken the best energies of the public mind, depress the public spirit, reduce the industrious to the lowest state of poverty, and shake all salutary confidence in the public faith." P. 60.

Again,

"Political economists contradict each other and even themselves on the most important points for consideration." P. 60.

Capt. Pettman (to borrow a phrase from his gallant profession) sails nearer to the wind than any other system of political economy, that we have before seen, it is, to a certain extent, a system of reality. He postulates that a



large expenditure is necessary to maintain in comfort a large population; i. e. that a large income is wanted to maintain a large family, and the difficulty being how to get this large income, he holds that paper not subject to cash payments should be the circulating medium; and to give that paper an unvarying value, he considers it only necessary that it should be received in payment of taxes, rent, &c. and be limited in its issues to value actually received in commodities. In short, he makes out his position thus: He supposes that the proprietor of a large estate issues paper equivalent to the amount of his rents, and takes it back again in payment of such rents, and that this process would be amply sufficient for business purposes (Part ii. pp. 55, 56, 57). We admit the theory as far as concerns the transactions between landlords and tenants; but let us suppose that the landlord does *not* spend his income among his tenants, nor the latter pay to him their profits. How are either party to render the surplus of this local paper negotiable, either for investment or the purchase of commodities with persons who must have a return of universal currency, or convertibility into such a medium? How would a grocer, a tailor, a wine merchant, &c. be able to make a satisfactory repayment to the wholesaler who supplies them, if they had payment in paper of mere local circulation? As well might it be said, that a country banker could issue 10*l.* 20*l.* 30*l.* &c. in notes, not payable in London.

Captain Pettman founds his *data* upon the currency of Bank of England notes without cash payments, during the late war. The fact is, that this paper derived its value from its negotiability, and from its power when consols were at 47, of paying more than 6 per cent. interest, and its being available either for the purchase of estates, or stock; and that it only had this value, conferred upon it by Government, who could give nothing else in exchange for the commodities wanted. The people finding, as Captain Pettman justly observes (ii. 66, 67), that they could obtain a valuable negotiating medium for their productions, cared not a straw whether that medium was paper or gold, because it had all the properties of real value. But with the cessation of the cause the

effect ceases also. With the termination of the war the necessity for the supply expired, and the products were no longer available to equal amount. Let Government support a war expenditure in time of peace. They must do so by loans, and taxes to pay the interest. Every man now pays 25 per cent. out of his income. Taxes annually augmenting would in a few years raise that fourth to an equality with his whole receipts. But Capt. Pettman presumes that it would make no difference, because the proportionate issue of paper would make the 100*l.* a year, such a man's original income, 200*l.* Now we affirm that the end of such a measure must be impracticability on the part of Government to augment taxation to such an amount, and of the people to pay it, for the obvious reason, that all property would be ultimately transferred to the creditors of Government, and the debtors be insolvents.

It is very true, that if Government could permanently afford a war expenditure, it would be a vast stimulus to industry, and an enormous advantage to the people; nor has there been a sixpence lost to the nation by wars and loans. Peter has only had money taken from him to pay Paul, but Paul cannot take all from him, without stripping Peter stark naked, and turning him out of house and home; nor could Government use the nation as people use bees, suffocate the whole swarm, and take away all the honey. We admit, with Captain Pettman, that it is of no moment of what the circulating medium consists, so that it is money's self, a substantial shadow; but the fact is, with regard to the period when cash payments were suspended, that the business of the nation was in reality transacted by barter, through the medium having a convertible value, on account of the annuity which it conferred upon its possessor; but as no annuity can be indefinitely augmented, neither can such paper, as appears from the fall of interest, because it is an undoubted truth, that as much will be given for money as can be made by it. If this fall of interest be the consequence of an excess of paper, the excess may be extended till money makes no return. Moreover, to make expenditure meet population, paper must successively be issued, till the whole fixed capital of the country

becomes floating capital, that is to say, till there be not the annual income of an estate, but its total saleable value, turned into circulating medium; and such a measure would be equivalent to parcelling out estates in small portions among the people, and sinking every thing in maintenance.

But Capt. Pettman contends that money borrowed for the sole purpose of employing the poor, and dispersed among them, would so augment the revenue by the additional consumption of exciseable commodities, that the interest required for such loans would be raised of itself by that augmentation alone, without the necessity of any new taxes whatever. pp. 105—111.

We by no means depreciate the labours of Captain Pettman, for the work is uncommonly ingenious, and contains such luminous and valuable illustrations, as may tend to correct erroneous theories, and check faulty legislation, but it is a principle with us, to hold that there can be incontrovertible 'political economy,' which excludes the action of population from consideration. For instance, Captain Pettman states (part i. p. 21) "that the average cost of food per man, per head, during the last ten years of the war, was 9*l.* 4*s.* per head." This, taking the round number 9, made the multiplier of seventeen millions\* shows the average cost, as above estimated, to require one hundred and fifty-three millions of pounds per annum. Assuming that fifty millions is the annual amount at present raised by taxation, and that such taxation already subtracts a fourth of every man's income, then one hundred and fifty-three millions must be annually raised to create an expenditure equal to the necessity of food only. If Government be required, by loans and taxation, to make up (as Capt. Pettman suggests) the desideratum of that amount, then we will take the subtraction of every man's income by taxation to become one half. But this, Capt. Pettman says, would be raised by the paupers themselves, through a greater consumption. Now 9*l.* per ann. is 6*d.* per day; and that daily sum, among seventeen millions, amounts to 425,000*l.* per day, and that sum multiplied by 365, makes one

\* The total of persons in Great Britain in 1821, was 14,391,691. To this is to be added the population of Ireland.

hundred and fifty-five millions, one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds. Now 6*d.* per day is only 3*s.* 5½*d.* per week (say 3*s.* 6*d.* for round numbers), and certainly labourers and mechanics have more than that already (per head) as an average of their earnings, and assistance from poor rates, yet they (labourers and mechanics) certainly do not contribute fifteen millions per ann. to the taxes upon consumption. If, therefore, they were required to raise one hundred and fifty millions per ann. in taxes of consumption, their income per head must be raised to 90*l.* per ann., or taking a family at four persons, to three hundred and sixty pounds each family, or one thousand five hundred and thirty millions, per annum, and the loans borrowed be at least ten times that enormous amount, to effect a revenue by taxes upon consumption equal to the interest.

We by no means say that these modes of calculation are perfect, or the best; but we think that they are conclusive enough as to the impracticability of the gallant and very ingenious officer's hypothesis; but there is another view of the subject, viz. this, that taxes upon consumption paid by the poor, can only be augmented by increase of population, which unfortunately operates in diminution of their means of paying; for if seventeen millions only pay fifteen millions (taken at a presumption), then it would require a population of one hundred and fifty millions to raise the interest of the taxes, by consumption; and at the lowest estimate three millions principal of national debt would be contracted.

We beg to assure Captain Pettman, that we have not entered into these calculations through disrespect for his work, which we again say abounds with valuable suggestions and lucid explanations, that may both instruct and improve, and also counteract the many visionary theories of pretended political economy. We are, we repeat, so prejudiced, as to hold none of them sound, because the operation and state of population is not included in the science. Those who live in an agricultural country thinly peopled, know, that comparatively speaking (peculiar circumstances, such as disease, age, &c. excepted), want is unknown; that if the population was doubled, it would immediately appear in a frightful form; and that if the cure was attempted to





was not at all a difficulty for a man to get into a quart bottle; but men who have only that exploded quality common sense, know that it would be utterly impossible to import Birmingham or Manchester goods, without producing competition and loss to the home manufacturers. However, it is idle to talk now-a-days of common sense; political economists in business, bible-mongers in religion, and liberalists in politics, have converted us into a nation of quack doctors. England has taken the name of Bedlam, without the sign manual.

It is evident that the manufacturers, finding the use of foreign wool more to their advantage than our own, have used the former in preference, and the result has been a successful competition with regard to the latter, which has terminated in loss. Either this, or a glut of English wool, must have been the cause; and we ought to add, that the multiplication of Leicesters, in order to gain more from the butchers, has deteriorated the qualities of coarse wool. That English wool is greatly deteriorated, is proved by the evidence in the second pamphlet (p. 24). The testimonies in general adduced, are contradictory, except in one point, viz. that a further duty on foreign wool would be ruinous to the manufacturer, who now makes his cloth chiefly of foreign wool, because its cheapness enables him so to do. That the English farmer, in consequence, sustains a great loss, is undeniable; but then if the farmer, by rearing the large breed of sheep, loses only ten shillings in the fleece, and gains thirty in the carcase, he cannot 'have his cake and eat it.' And if, as the noble Earl says (p. 19), that foreign wool can be bought as low as 2½d. per pound, and even less, whilst the remunerating price for south-down wool is 18d. per pound, when it is sold at present for 8d. or 9d., when Cheriot wool is sold for 5d., and Highland wool for 4d., and the latter are all inferior to the foreign, what can be done but prohibition, and then the farmer would gain only what the manufacturer loses, if he gained that, because the production would be less.

We have no opinion that Government had any other motive for the free trade scheme, than increase of the revenue.

Both these pamphlets are well written.

**HERMES BRITANNICUS.** *A Dissertation on the Celtic Deity Teutates, the Mercurius of Cæsar, in further Proof and Corroboration of the Origin and Designation of the Great Temple at Abury in Wiltshire.* By the Rev. W. L. Bowles, M.A. M.R.S.L. Canon Residentiary of Sarum. 8vo. pp. 150. Nichols and Son.

THE object of Mr. Bowles is to show, in—

“what manner the reverence for one name, the revealer of the one great God, the object of Celtic and Druidical worship, originated; that the sacred stones, consecrated to Druidical worship, grew out of the aboriginal obeliscal stones sacred to the great archetype of Mercury in Egypt, connected with the doctrines which he derived from sacred tradition. He might be supposed the most active human means of delivering to the survivors of the world in the earliest ages after the deluge, this sacred tradition, being, in his human character, Thoth, the GRANDSON of Ham.”—p. 67.

Bishop Cumberland makes the Egyptian THOTH to be the son of Misor or Misraim, the son of Ham, and grandson of Noah, which THOTH was the Egyptian Mercury, and the Celtic Teutates! Thus Mr. Bowles.

We are satisfied that the druidical circles were planispheres or orreries,—Mr. Godfrey Higgins has clearly proved this fact, through coincidences of the number of stones in various circles with particular astronomical cycles; and it appears that these temples varied in rank according to the number of stones, some having more astronomical cycles, and others fewer. There were also variations in the plans, but indicative of the same object. To explain ourselves.—We have shown in our review of Mr. Higgins's Celtic Druids, that nineteen was a very frequent number of stones in the circles. In the two circles of Scanhinny and Old Keig, (see our last number, p. 421,) the distance, or average distance between each stone, is nineteen feet; so that the same intention may have been denoted by a different mode of representation. Scanhinny is presumed to be perfect, and has only eleven stones, the twelfth being laid horizontally, in obstruction of the entrance. This is the simplest specimen which we can recollect, and only in appearance denotes the year and months. The next in advance may be the Metonic circle of nineteen stones, of which, and others in the ascending scale, we have spoken amply in our review of Mr. Higgins's

"In the middle of one circle at Abury, stand THREE STONES; what are these? the three mighty ones — the Cabiri — under Abiri. What is the great solitary stone in the centre, called by Stukeley the obelisk, and which was higher than all the others? the Celtic Taut, constantly connected with the upright obeliskal stone; and now let us take up Herodotus, and observe what he says of the Cabiri. There were the three powerful ones, and the fourth was Casmillus; and we know that Casmillus was Mercury." P. 61.

We have, in our extract from Natalis Comes, shown that Mercury was called *Cadmilus*. Now this word *Casmillus*, or *Camillus*, simply implied *Minister*, in which sense it is used by Virgil (*Æneid* xi.), and is presumed to have been derived from the Etruscan. Varro (*de Ling. Lat. lib. iv.*) says, that the Samothracians called by this term the *Ministers of their Mysteries*.

The Phenician *Cadmel* has, according to Sammes before quoted, a similar meaning.

Something more than mythology was, however, necessary to reconcile the hypothesis with the known astronomical character of Druidism. Mr. Bowles therefore adds:

"Baillie says, the Egyptians did not admit the *intercalated* days into the circle of their year, though it is evident, from Sir Isaac Newton, that they both discovered and noted the *five days* necessary to make the solar year; and the golden circle on the tomb of Ozymaudias, is decisive of this wonderful fact."

"Now the reader will observe, out of the inner circle a stone standing by itself. Let us join this with the other three and one, and it will make the *intercalated* days, the exact number of days to make up the solar year, which all must admit Thoth discovered; as if the great designer had said, 'What shall we do with the five odd days of the year. Here are THREE for the powerful ones, one for Hermes, and the other stands by itself!'

"Now again I request the reader's particular attention. Thoth was the beneficent deity, Typhon the evil deity of the Egyptians. In Egypt the *intercalated* days were called after the names of Nethe, Isis, Osiris, the THREE POWERFUL; Thoth, the beneficent; and Typhon, the evil principle. The three mighty deities are in ONE CIRCLE, that of the lower regions, answering to Pluto, Proserpine; Taut, the god of beneficence, stands alone in the other circle; and what is that one stone, out of the inner circle, to which the victims for slaughter, according to Stukeley, were bound? Whom does that stone represent? Typhon, or

the evil one, apart, and destined to the office of slaughter. This coincidence appears to me most remarkable." P. 62.

We lay before Mr. Bowles the statement of Diodorus (lib. i.) concerning these *intercalated* days.

"The Egyptian Priests said, that to Saturn and Rhea, or, as was supposed later, to Jupiter and Juno, were born five gods, the anniversary of whose births fell upon each of the five epagumena, the days that they added to the end of the Egyptian year, composed of 365 days. The first of these divinities was Osiris, the second Asueris, or the old Horus, the third Typhon, the fourth Isis, the fifth and last Nephthys."

According to the Astronomical explanations of Mythology, Typhon was the symbol of the winter or southern hemisphere. The hippopotamus consecrated to him was, according to Eusebius (*Præparat. iii. c. 12*), the symbol of the pole, or the other hemisphere into which the setting sun descends; and the crocodile couchant, also dedicated to him, was, says Horapollo (*Hieroglyph. lib. i. c. 69*), the emblem of sun-set.

Having thus given various matters, which we thought auxiliary to the elucidation of Mr. Bowles's theory, we shall here leave the subject for the present.

(To be continued.)

*Memoirs of the Duke of Rovigo.*  
vols. II.—IV. Colburn.

THE second volume opens with the campaign into the north, which ended in the meeting of the crowned heads at Tilsit, and the settlement of a peace, destined, however, to be of no great duration. At Tilsit, Rovigo relates an anecdote relative to the Emperor Alexander, which admirably illustrates the character of those northern politicians. M. de Nowosilow of the Russian Chancery, in the course of the treaty, said to his Prince, "Sire, I must remind you of your father's fate," and the Emperor replied, "Good heaven! I know it—I see it; but what would you have me do against my destiny." Rovigo, who viewed such notions as absolutely shocking to his ideas of passive obedience, puts this question, "Are then the Russian nobles like the janissaries of Constantinople, with whom the alternative is to live or to die?" In the third we have detailed the

conspiracy against, and the death of the Emperor Paul, related on the authority of one of the Russian nobles, a friend of the unfortunate Sovereign, with whom Rovigo contracted an intimacy during his mission to St. Petersburg.

In p. 236, we learn that "England is acknowledged to possess the talent of skilfully wielding every element of discord."

The first part of the second volume ends with the interview at Erfurt; and the second commences with the particulars of the war in the Peninsula. The following anecdote is curious:

"The English were closely pursued, but they abandoned nothing in their retreat. We saw several dead horses of the English cavalry upon the road, and found they all had a hoof cut away. We afterwards learned that the English cavalryman who parted with his horse, was obliged to bring the hoof to his captain as a proof that the animal was dead, otherwise he might be suspected of having sold it."

In proportion as the events to which these *Memoirs* refer become more recent, as well as of greater magnitude, the interest of the work increases. A large portion of the remaining volumes is occupied by observations on the military transactions in Spain, Germany, and Russia, with which the Duke had little or nothing to do, having quitted the army for the police. His acceptance of the situation of Minister of Police on the removal of the ingrate and intriguing Fouché, enabled him to scandalize a great majority of the *haut noblesse*. His details of the intricate and mysterious plans adopted to possess every species of information, are particularly interesting, and furnish numerous anecdotes of individuals hitherto little suspected.

In p. 50 of the first part of vol. III. we are acquainted with the circumstances of the request of the Queen of Sicily for Buonaparte's sanction and assistance for a renewal of the Sicilian vespers. This is particularly noticed, because it has been the prevalent opinion that every means of destroying the English would find acceptance with the Emperor. The officer sent to communicate with Napoleon was examined, and for his confidence was ordered to be confined in the castle of Vincennes, where he was when the allies entered Paris. This fact, the Duke says, was till now unknown in

France, because the Emperor had ordered him not to divulge it to the world.

Alluding to the continual attacks which assailed the conduct and character of Talleyrand, the Duke thus notices that wonderful man, who contrived to be always at the head of every species of intrigue, and who had the power of fascinating people to his views:

"Some of the attacks were more or less founded, others were evidently unjust. They arose out of a contest of jealousy and self-love. M. de Talleyrand could turn to good account the advantages which he possessed—he watched his opportunity, and when he had found out the extremity of the armour, he took ample revenge of his assailants by three or four flashes of his wit, which penetrated to the quick, and told with powerful effect. This irritated them to madness. Talleyrand laughed at the storm he had raised, and the attacks were poured upon him with additional violence; but as Talleyrand kept a society which the diplomatic envoys had retained the habit of frequenting, he was always prepared to retort, with an overwhelming advantage, all the darts that were aimed at him."

Several symptoms betrayed to M. Savary, at a very early period, the approach of the great conflict with Russia: amongst others, the frequent visits to the French capital of General Czernichef. The diplomatic messages which passed between Paris and St. Petersburg were intrusted to this officer alone; and so frequent and rapid were his communications, that between March 1808, and February 1812, he travelled from St. Petersburg to Paris and back again, ten or twelve times, a distance equal to a voyage round the world by sea. Accident discovered to the Duke of Rovigo, that the visits of this General, who was aide-de-camp to Alexander, had some other object than that of conveying the compliments and protestations with which his letters were filled. The Russian officer unfortunately fell into the snares of an individual employed by the police, termed an *observateur*, by whom he was beguiled into an exposure of his design, which was to obtain full information of the military establishments and resources of the French empire. The Duke of Rovigo blames the magnanimity of Napoleon in suffering Czernichef to leave France. He again returned, however, and the French Emperor then mildly expos-  
tulated.



lated with him upon the part he was acting; but the Minister of Police was nevertheless ordered to let the Russian officer do what he pleased. Accordingly the Russian legation was, by the blindness or culpable indifference of the French Ministry, enabled to procure complete and minute information of all matters which concerned the military department, and to excite Russia to hostilities.

“It was thus,” said he, “that the presumption of a few young Russians gradually led two colossal States to encounter each other. Had the result been fatal to their country, they would have been justly surrendered to the indignation of their fellow citizens: as the chances turned against us, they are entitled to a degree of gratitude on their part proportioned to the risk they incurred.”

Enumerating the causes which led to the final adoption of the plan for pushing on to winter quarters at Moscow, in preference to the more prudent wishes of the veteran officers for the campaign to close at Wilna or Witepsk, M. Savary remarks:

“Another and a still greater evil was the *entourage* of the Emperor: each individual composing it had a soul alive to every kind of ambition. If the leaders of the army had been the same description of men who formed it in the early wars of the revolution, it is probable that events would have happened otherwise than they did. But since the system of the Government had recognized a recurrence to monarchical principles, the ancient noble families had approximated to it, and all their warlike youth had solicited permission to join the army. They entered in crowds, and soon occupied, if not the principal posts, at least the most confidential. There was not a Marshal or a General who had not some of them amongst his aides-de-camp and his *etat-major*. Nearly every regiment of cavalry was commanded by officers belonging to these families, and their number began to increase in the infantry. All these young nobles were sincerely attached to the Emperor, because they aspired to glory. They were fond of danger and courted action; but they were not less ardent in the pursuit of pleasure, when they believed their duty had been fulfilled. The youths who surrounded the Emperor, the King of Naples, the Prince of Neufchatel, as well as all the individuals of the grand *etat major* of the army, were of the same description, possessing the like virtues and the like faults. In this respect, there prevailed amongst them a conformity of sentiment, which seemed to belong to the army at large. These young men,

finding that there was no hope of passing the winter in Paris, saw no intervening spot they liked between that city and Moscow. They passed through Poland like butterflies in a blown-garden; and had ten armies opposed their advance to the place whither they had taken it into their heads to go, they would not have prevented them. Moscow they fancied to be a scene of delight; they had already fallen in love with what they imagined it contained, and their fancy grew riotous in that intoxication of indulgence which they promised themselves in the ancient capital of Russia. The King of Naples, in particular, was under the influence of this infatuation. He was himself a man of pleasure, and loved to meet with opinions which favoured his own desires: he was also agog for Moscow.”

The result of this capital error on the part of the Emperor is known to every body. His father-in-law could not resist the opportunity of joining to crush a power which had done so much to bruise his own, and the other German princes, allies from necessity, availed themselves of the happy moment for cutting off Gallic influence in their territories. He who had before bestowed empires, kingdoms, dukedoms, and principalities, and humbled their rulers to the dust, was now compelled to accept of the petty sovereignty of a petty island. It was too much to expect that his daring soul could live within so narrow a space, or that his active mind could find sufficient employment in its confined business. On the first opportunity the eagle of France flew to his eyrie, and once again kindled the flames of contention on the Continent. In the struggle which ensued, it remained for England to conquer, and Prussia to secure the victory which led to the final banishment of Napoleon to St. Helena, the place of his death and burial. Napoleon was a wonderful man; active, daring, and calculating, he quickly conceived, and as prudently executed movements and measures which astonished the apathetic minds of his neighbours. Like all really great men, he has met with numerous traducers and many slavish adulators, and Englishmen of all men are perhaps the most just and generous in their estimate of his character. The conduct of that people which he had raised to glory and to power, fickle in all their affections, and wandering in all their opinions, eternally seeking after variety, and ardently entering into

intrigue, is without a parallel in the annals of history. What a lesson does this present to the ambitious Monarch! In his portraiture of Napoleon, the Duke of Rovigo has depicted the hero in every thing, and has created a being noble, magnanimous, just, and almost faultless. For his steady attachment to him through all his misfortunes he deserves the admiration of all; but we cannot but think his conduct, on the first return of the house of Bourbon, not altogether so consistent as we should have wished or even expected. Still he was one of the faithful few standing isolated among a host of false dependants. In his details he labours to exhibit a spirit of fairness, and in many cases his anxiety produces great doubts of his sincerity,—he cares not whom he sacrifices or casts down, if he be but enabled to make the pedestal of Napoleon's statue still higher; and so exalted has he placed it, that the eye and the mind become tired with contemplating so much greatness.

*The Abuse of Study, and other Poems.* 8vo. pp. 29.

IN these Poems there is occasionally much vigour, with some touches of pathos, but we regret to observe a great deficiency in the versification. The following is a sweet effusion, as to sentiment, but it is destitute of rhythmical smoothness.

#### THE FIRST OF MAY.

Like a fair bride, arrayed in flowers, the maiden May appears,  
While April o'er her offspring softly sheds her parting tears;  
And the joyous Sun is bursting forth in renovated pride,  
And like an eager bridegroom, cometh out to meet his bride.  
The birds an hymeneal song are singing on the trees,  
And the yel'ing murmur of the bride is whisper'd in the breeze;  
And half in smiles, and half in tears, she first appeared, but now  
The sunny light of love alone is beaming on her brow.  
The Sun has made his bridal bed within the azure sky,  
And the dewy winds are breathing round a soothing melody,  
The bride is here, while 'neath her steps the flowers are springing fast,  
And the Sun and she have met in a delicious kiss at last.  
'The May is come! the May is warm, and we have caught the tone

That echoes through the heart at this sunny time alone;  
Birds cannot sing the joys of spring, although the sweetest try,  
Each heart has in its inward cure a sweeter minstrelsy.  
Oh! there are certain echoes in the inner heart that dwell,  
That no other call than Nature's can awaken from their cell;  
And, oh! the most endearing lift their voices up to-day,  
And peal out thy happy coming, thou sunny first of May.

*An Essay on Mind, with other Poems.* 8vo. pp. 152.

THESE effusions are written by a Miss Barret, a Herefordshire lady, at a time when she was only eighteen years of age. It appears also that she is a classical scholar. The *Essay on Mind* is the chief poem, and it is a most successful imitation of Pope, as will appear by the following energetic lines:

"Nor scornful deem the effort out of place,  
With taste to reason, and convince with grace;

But ponder wisely, ere you know too late,  
Contempt of trifles will not prove us great!  
The cynics, not their tubs, respect engage,  
A dirty tub it never made a sage,  
E'en Cato—had he owned the Senate's will,  
And wash'd his toga—had been Cato still."

This young lady has very considerable poetic talent, and that it may be improved to its utmost, we recommend her to give up Pope, as an archetype. He leads to false taste, antithesis, and artificial, not natural flowers, and does not exclude ideas which, as being abstract, do not belong to poetry. The first object in that art is fine or beautiful idea; but the *Essay on Man* is a mathematical poem, with here and there only a line or paragraph of pure poetry.

*The Sailor, or the Coquet Cottage, and other Poems, some in the Scottish Dialect.* By William Gibson. 12mo. pp. 104.

THESE Poems are introduced to our notice by a respectable Clergyman, with the observation, that the author, a person in humble life, is a young man, a good churchman, a loyal subject, and a worthy character. The work is published by subscription for his benefit, and it is our part to step in now it is published, and say that the patronage has not been badly bestowed.

We shall give an extract, not because it is the best thing in the collection, but because we think it one most likely to please our readers, and a successful copy of the manner of Burns, the Morland of poetry. It is an account of an *Old Bachelor's life*.

"Gin that I thought my fate decreed,  
Me an auld batch'lor's life to lead,  
Wi' heavy heart and aching head,  
I trow I should,  
Fu' aft gae crawling to my bed,  
In wae'ful mood.

Picture the grey auld bachelor,  
Sitting his winter fire before,  
Still list'ning to the storm's rude roar,  
All by himsel!

Can aught be miserable more,  
None ye can tell.  
Survey him when the trees are green,  
How dull and cheerless are his e'en;  
He joys not in the lively scene  
That's spread by Spring,  
But stalks, while all around is seen,  
A gloomy thing.  
Simma and Autumn 'tis the same,  
He drags along his lonely frame,  
Wi' languid steps, just as if shame  
Dwelt in his breast,  
In secret owning he's to blame,  
He's his ain pest." P. 81.

Adam without an Eve certainly is a melancholy subject for reflection, a sort of Robinson Crusoe. We believe seriously that the genus man was intended by Providence to consist like a pair of scissors of two parts. However, many people do not choose to add more bones to their bones, and flesh to their flesh, than they have already got, fearing to run the chance by so doing of adding from one up to even twelve more to their number of one-two, a natural process sure to ensue among those who can least afford it, without the celibates troubling themselves about it.

*Poetical Recreations and Thoughts in Rhyme on sacred and miscellaneous Subjects.* By Charles Augustus Hulbert. 12mo. pp. 140.

POETS in general are light girl-formed people, but here is a muscular athletic one. We extract the following lines, full of Miltonic energy.

They occur in an Address to Lucifer:

"Yet thou art wretched,—'neath that awful brow,  
That veil of majesty, what writhing woes  
Like serpents gnaw thy soul, and bid thee feel

Ten thousand hells in dealing one to man!  
Lost, fallen, degraded, wedded to despair,  
Such is thy doom—like wandering stars,  
like waves

Of fire, to roll all restless, unconsum'd,  
Breaking, existing! O existence dire!  
Thy curse is immortality, thy bane  
Is life—thy hell to see the blest, where once  
Thou wert—and yet in stubborn, maddening  
pride,

To stem the torrent of thy grief, and bid  
Its billows roll within thee, there to foam,  
And wear thy rocky spirit, 'till it cease,—  
Ah! no! it cannot cease to burst and die!"

The following verses, of which, by the way, the ideas are taken from Ossian, are sweet and interesting:

#### THE TUMULUS.

The Sun sets o'er the warrior's grave,  
And as he sinks behind the mound,  
The spirits of the ancient brave  
Seem dancing in the shades around.  
The Moon sheds from the distant hill  
A halo round their rest sublime,  
Like glory lingering o'er it still,  
And shining through the gloom of time.  
The stars on high seem spirits hung  
On airy wings, to watch their bed,  
And while their requiem wild is sung,  
Each twinkling light a tear is shed.  
Their names are lost—their race unknown;  
Yet fame survives with lingering breath,  
Like twilight, when the Sun is gone,  
Their glory gilds the vale of death."

*The Subterraneous Travels of Niels Klim.*  
From the Latin of Lewis Holberg. 8vo.

NIELS KLIM was a Norwegian student of the University of Copenhagen, and a native of Bergen in Norway. On the top of a mountain in that country, called Mount Floien, or the Weathercock Mountain, was a remarkable orifice, which he determined to explore. The rope by which he was sustained unfortunately broke, and he descended into a subterraneous country, inhabited by rational and walking trees, by whom he was taken for an extraordinary baboon. There are several provinces, inhabited by different sorts of trees, but the province Lalak is seemingly the most delightful of all; there choice wines flow from rocks, pullets ready-picked spontaneously descend into saucepans for boiling; and as to hares—

"All ready cook'd they come, betray no fears,  
And spring upon your dish—all volunteers;  
And roasted woodcocks, pheasants, snipes  
and larks,  
And finer game than e'er was found in parts,



a miserable specimen of humanity as Joseph Nollekins. His aberrations of intellect, as exhibited in his disgusting fondness for money, might have been permitted to have been buried in his grave, since we know of nothing in the way of moral improvement to be derived from the disclosure. Passing by the trash with which the volumes are overloaded, we will endeavour to glean a few anecdotes connected with art, which are sparingly enough scattered through a work which professes to speak of a Sculptor and his times. The following story has a *pendu* in the history of almost every artist, ancient and modern.

"With the drapery of this bust of the King, Nollekins had more anxiety and trouble than with any of his other productions; he assured Mr Joseph, the Associate of the Royal Academy, that, after throwing the cloth once or twice every day for nearly a fortnight, it came excellently well, by mere chance, from the following circumstance.—Just as he was about to make another trial with his drapery, his servant came to him for money, for butter, he threw the cloth carelessly over the shoulders of his lay-man, in order to give her the money, when he was forcibly struck with the beautiful manner in which the folds had fallen; and he hastily exclaimed, pushing her away, 'Go, go, get the butter.' And he has frequently been heard to say, that that drapery was by far the best he ever cast for a bust." I. 77.

The following anecdotes are taken almost at random.

"Mrs Thrale one morning entered Nollekins's studio, accompanied by Doctor Johnson, to see the bust of Lord Mansfield, when the Sculptor vociferated, 'I like your picture by Sir Joshua very much. He tells me it's for Thrale, a brewer, over the water: his wife's a sharp woman, one of the blue-stocking people.'—'Nolly, Nolly,' observed the Doctor, 'I wish your maid would stop your foolish mouth with a blue-bag.' At which Mrs. Thrale smiled, and whispered to the Doctor, 'My dear Sir, you'll get nothing by blunting your arrows upon a block.' I. 114.

"Nollekins at all times strongly reprobated colossal sculpture, more especially when commenced by the too daring student in the art; and, indeed, whenever any one led to the subject, he would deliver his opinion, even to persons of the first fashion and rank, with as much freedom as if he were chiding his mason's boy, Kit Finney, for buying scanty paunches for his yard-dog Cerberus. 'No, no, my Lord,' he would vociferate, with an increased nasal and mo-

notonous tone of voice, 'a grand thing don't depend upon the size, I can assure you of that. A large model certainly produces a stare, and is often admired by ignorant people; but the excellence of a work of art has nothing to do with the size, that you may depend upon from me.' In this he unquestionably was correct, as the graceful elegance of a Cellini cup or a head for the Pope's table, does not consist in immensity. I have a cast from an antique bronze figure only three inches in height, which, from its justness of proportion and dignity of attitude, strikes the beholder, when it is elevated only nine inches above his eye, with an idea of its being a figure full thirty feet in height." I. 201 2.

"It is a curious fact, that though the ceiling of Whitehall is so grand in its design, and is, indeed, I believe, the only work of such magnitude from the mind of Rubens in England—few people, comparatively with the tens of thousands who pass the building daily, know any thing about it. However, I consider it but fair for the high reputation of Rubens as a colourist, to state that this picture has been restored, re-painted, and refreshed, not fewer than three times." I. 205.

"Whenever Nollekins heard the figures of Raving and Melancholy Madness mentioned, which were carved by Gabriel Cibber for the piers of the gate of Bethlehem Hospital, built in Moorfields, he never expressed himself pleased with them. This was not the case with Roubiliac, the sculptor, who never left the city, when he went there to receive money, without going round, sometimes considerably out of his way, to admire them. It is said that Cibber carved these figures, which are now preserved in the hall of the new Hospital in St. George's-fields, at once from the block, without any previous drawing or model whatever." I. 241.

"Nollekins's manners and sentiments were such, if we may with the least degree of propriety be permitted to denominate his deportment mannerly, that, though he would often hold long, and sometimes entertaining, conversations with the commonest people with the utmost good-nature, he would never suffer himself to be persuaded to model a bust of any of the sectarians in religion. The dignified clergy, and all persons holding high offices in the affairs of Government, were the characters he delighted to model. I recollect that several of the friends of John Wesley often applied to him for a portrait of their pastor; but he never would listen to their importunities, though they repeatedly declared to him that he was one of the worthiest members of any society existing." I. 249.

"It was highly amusing to notice the glaring contrast of the two Sculptors, Nolle-

lekins and Flaxman, whenever they came in contact in a fashionable party, which I own was rarely the case. The former, upon these occasions, who was never known to expatiate upon Art, generally took out his pocket-book, and, in order to make himself agreeable, presented his recipes, perhaps for an inveterate sore throat, or a virulent scorbutic humour, to some elegant woman, with as much alacrity as Dr. Bossey, of Covent-garden fame, formerly did to the wife of a Fulham or a Mortlake market-gardener. The latter, however, like a true descendant of Phidias, was modestly discoursing with a select circle upon the exquisite productions of Greece; at the same time, assuring his auditors, that every motion of the body of a well-proportioned, unaffected person, gave sufficient opportunities for the selection of similar attitudes of equal grace; that he considered himself frequently indebted to the simple and unadorned charity-girl for the best of his attitudes; and that these he had often collected during his walks in the streets, when the innocent objects themselves had been wholly ignorant of his admiration of their positions. I have also often heard him declare, that the most successful of his figures displayed in his Illustrations of Homer, Æschylus, and Dante, were procured from similarly natural and unsophisticated sources." I. 316.

" 'You must sometimes be much annoyed,' observed a lady, addressing herself to Mr. Nollekins, 'by the ridiculous remarks made by your sitters and their flattering friends, after you have produced a good likeness.'—'No, Ma'am, I never allow any body to fret me. I tell them all, If you don't like it, don't take it.'

" 'This may be done by an artist who is what is usually termed, 'tiled in;' but the dependant man is sometimes known to submit to observations, as the witty Northcote has stated, even from 'nursery maids, both wet and dry.' " I. 360.

" Mr. Nollekins was in possession of a set of those extremely rare engravings from the Aretin subjects, so often mentioned by print-collectors; but it so happened, as he was glancing at them one day, that his confessor came in, who insisted upon their being put into the fire, before he would give him absolution. I once saw them; and he lent them to Cosway, to make tracings from them. However, this loan Cosway stoutly denied, which, when Nollekins heard, he exclaimed, 'He's a d—d liar! that every body knows; and I know this, that I could hardly get them back again out of his hands.' Upon Nollekins being asked how he, as an artist, could make up his mind to burn them, he answered, 'The priest made me do it;' and he was now and then seen to shed tears for what he called his folly. He was frequently questioned thus: 'Where did you get them, Sir? whose were they?'

His answer was, 'I brought them all the way from Rome.' " I. 367.

" 'Insensible, however, as Nollekins generally was when looking at works of ancient art, I must do him the justice to say, that in no instance, excepting when speaking of Flaxman, have I known him attempt to depreciate the productions of modern artists; on the contrary, I have frequently heard him say, when he has been solicited to model a bust, 'Go to Chantry, he's the man for a bust! he'll make a good bust of you; I always recommend him.' I have also known him to give an artist, who could not afford to purchase it, a lump of stone, to enable him to execute an order, though at the same time I have seen him throw himself into a violent fit of passion with a favourite cat, for biting the feather of an old pen, with which he had for many years oiled the hinges of his gates whenever they creaked.' " I. 403.

" 'To the eternal honour of Mr. Nollekins, who was unquestionably a most curious compound of misery and affluence, it should be recorded, that he gave twenty-five pounds as his subscription to the widows and children of the brave soldiers who were killed or wounded in the glorious Battle of Waterloo.

" 'It is reported, that once when Nollekins was walking round the yard with a brother artist, he was questioned by him, why he kept so many small pieces of marble, to which Nollekins replied, 'They'll all come into use.'—'What's the use of this lump?' asked his friend. 'Oh! that will do for a small bust.'—'Why, it's only seven inches thick!'—'Ay; but then, you know, I shall model a bust for that piece with the head twisted, looking over the shoulder!' " I. 420.

" 'When Mr. Nollekins had finished the monuments of the three Captains, ordered by Government to be erected in Westminster Abbey, it remained in his study for nearly fourteen years, waiting for the inscription; and he being at last out of all patience, petitioned the late King, then at Weymouth, to take it into his Royal consideration. The late Mr. Pitt was so highly displeased at his interference, that he never would sit to Mr. Nollekins for his bust, nor recommend him in any way whatever; and yet it is a fact, that after the decease of that great statesman, Mr. Nollekins made no less a sum by him than 15,000*l.* according to the following calculation. The statue and pedestal for Trinity College, Cambridge, four thousand pounds. He also executed at least seventy-four busts in marble, for almost every one of which he had one hundred and twenty guineas; and there were upwards of six hundred casts taken at six guineas each. The marble for the figure did not ultimately cost him more than twenty pounds; for he had so cunningly economized the block, that he cut out from the corners several pieces for various busts.

and even farther than this, the block not being long enough by the depth of Mr. Pitt's head, he contrived to drill out a lump from between the legs large enough for the head, which he put on the shoulders of the block. The arm was also carved from a single piece; and yet for this figure, pieced in a manner which the sculptors of Italy would have been ashamed of, he received the unheard-of price of three thousand guineas, and one thousand for the pedestal, giving the sculptor who carved it, only the odd three hundred pounds for his trouble. For the busts in marble, he paid Gahagan, Goblet, and another sculptor of inferior merit, twenty-four pounds each, upon the average." II. 47.

"Nollekins's figure with the sandal, carved for Lord Yarborough, was considerably the greatest favourite with the public of all his female figures, but that which he himself took the greatest delight in showing, was seated with her arms round her legs, Lot 21, purchased at his sale at Mr. Christie's, by the Earl of Egremont, for the sum of eighty-four pounds; his Lordship giving it the preference to others by the same artist.

"The attitude was a natural one, and acquired by mere chance, as good attitudes often are.

"The woman from whom it was modelled, after standing for some time to Mr. Nollekins for parts of a figure upon which he was then engaged, was desirous to dress; and, upon her seating herself on the ground, to put on her stockings, her posture so pleased the Sculptor, that he immediately cried, 'Stop, don't move, I must model you as you now sit' and it is a curious fact, that he, being at that time visitor of the Royal Academy, placed the woman, who sat as the model there, precisely in the same position. It is also rather singular, that the above-mentioned Mr. Williams, who carved the figure for Mr. Ross, is in possession of a drawing made by his father at the Academy, from the female who was so placed." II. 63.

Mr. Smith gives us a catalogue of monuments and busts executed by Nollekins, and concludes his biography with the following passage:

"Such, and so numerous, are the works of Nollekins, who will long be remembered, not only as having held a conspicuous rank among contemporary artists, in an æra abounding in men of genius, but as having, by assiduity rarely surpassed, and parsimony seldom equalled, amassed a princely fortune; from which, however, his avaricious spirit forbade him to derive any comfort or dignity, excepting the poor consolation of being surrounded, in his dotage, by parasites who administered to his unintellectual enjoyments, and flattered even his in-

firmities, in the hope of sharing the vast property which Death would force him to resign." II. 85.

We are then favoured with biographical sketches and anecdotes of Artists contemporary with Nollekins, from which we will also endeavour to select the most amusing passages.

"As a proof of Roubiliac's enthusiasm for his art, the late Mr. Gayfer, Abbey-mason, related to me the following anecdote.

"One day, during the time he was putting up Mrs. Nightingale's monument, Roubiliac's servant, who had a message to deliver, found his master with his arms folded, and eyes rivetted to the kneeling figure at the north-west corner of Lord Norris's monument. The man, after he had three times requested an answer, was seized by the arm by his master, who softly whispered, 'Hush! hush! he will speak presently!'" II. 90.

"My father related the following anecdote of Mr. Roubiliac, who generally was so studiously wrapt up and absorbed in his art, as to lose all individual recollection whatever of person and place unconnected with the subject immediately on his mind. One day, at dinner, during the time he was so intently engaged in modelling the figure of Mr. Nightingale warding off the dart of Death from his wife, he suddenly dropped his knife and fork on his plate, fell back in his chair, and then in an instant darted forward and threw his features into the strongest possible expression of fear; at the same moment fixing his piercing eye so expressively on the country lad who waited at table, that the fellow was as much astonished as the boy listening to the Cock-lane ghost story, so exquisitely painted by Zoffany, in his picture of the Farmer's Return from London, which is so admirably engraven by J. G. Haid." II. 96.

"A curious instance of Hogarth's attention to most minute traits of character, occurs in the sixth plate of the Marriage-à-la-Mode: where, as a further instance of the avarice and miserable penury of the Alderman who is stripping his dying daughter of her trinkets, a close observer will perceive, that the servant lad is clothed in one of his master's old coats, which has been shortened, and that the cloth cut off is turned and made into new cuffs: this is more plainly seen in the picture, by the contrast of the colour of them with the faded hue of the coat." II. 220.

"The following anecdote, relating to a picture by Reynolds, was communicated to me by the Rev. Henry Crowe, Vicar of Buckingham.

"The Marquess of Drogheda was painted in early life by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The Marquess shortly after went abroad, and remained there between twenty or thirty years;



during which time he ran into excesses, became bilious, and returned to Ireland with a shattered constitution. He then found that the portrait and original had faded together; and corresponded, perhaps, as well as when first painted." II. 293.

"Thomas Grignon, brother of Charles, in whose arms Deare expired, informed me that our Sculptor's death was occasioned by the following silly and most eccentric experiment. Among many blocks of marble which he had just purchased, there was one of a singular shape, from which he believed he could carve a figure in a peculiar and interesting attitude; but, in order to be quite certain of the possibility of the block affording the full extension of the limbs according to his imagination, he was determined to make it his bed for the whole of the night, so that he might receive fresh hints from the visitation of dreams: well knowing how inspiring their suggestions had been to some of the greatest men of talent. This determination he put into execution; but after remaining upon the stone all night, he found he had entirely chilled the whole of his frame: his death was soon apprehended, and in a few days was the consequence of his fatal experiment." II. 330.

The sketches are drawn up with considerable taste and judgment, and show of what the author is capable, when not under the influence of personal antipathy.

Having closed the volumes of Mr. Smith, we feel bound to concede that, had he used a sounder discretion, and had he been influenced by better feelings, he had materials for a work which might have done honour to himself, and to the art for which he professes so much veneration. He has unhappily chosen a dangerous model, and operating upon Nollekins after the fashion of Boswell, he has forgotten the immense disproportion between the space occupied in the public mind by Dr. Johnson, and by the subject of his own biography. By the idle and uncourteous details of the habits of the Sculptor, he has administered to the most depraved tastes, and gratified the most malevolent feelings; and sure we are that, if the example become prevalent, both the doors and the lips of every man on whom 'the world hath its eyes' (more or less), would be hermetically sealed.

Henceforth we will look for the character of Nollekins in his works; and we will encourage ourselves in the delusion, that he who executed the masterly busts of many of the British heroes and statesmen, and many of

whose statues were worthy of the best age of British sculpture, was not altogether without mind,—and that, although in the ordinary intercourse of society, the '*mens divini*' was clouded and obscured by the all-subduing idolatry of gold,—the fruits of his talents will survive the memory of his faults, however embalmed in the perishable record of his biographer.

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*Autographs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages, conspicuous in English History, from the Reign of Richard the Second, to that of Charles the Second; including some illustrious Foreigners; containing many Passages from important Letters. Engraved under the Direction of Charles John Smith. Accompanied by concise Biographical Memoirs, and interesting Extracts from the original Documents. By John Gough Nichols. Nos. i.—vii.*

THE Prospectus of this elegant work states, that the taste for Autographs has of late considerably increased; that it possesses the recommendation of imparting instructive lessons, as well as affording an agreeable occupation; and may be made greatly conducive to the attainment of a correct knowledge, as well of national as of literary history; that original manuscripts of the heroes and heroines of other centuries are seldom to be found out of public libraries; that Autographs are most appropriate additions to those engaged in the pleasing and useful pursuit of illustrating; and that to the Lawyer, and to all interested in the decyphering of early writing, the work will afford an advantageous study. It will also be a great assistance in reading, and in some instances in appropriating, those Annotations which the learned of other days have so frequently left in the books which once constituted part of their libraries.

To give a history of writing, which would be clear and intelligible, even after a study of Astle, seems to us impracticable. A long acquaintance with specimens can alone confer satisfactory knowledge, and for such a purpose no work can be better fitted than that before us. Our own experience in ancient manuscripts, and we are acquainted with many, from perusal of them during several years, is, that running or epistolary hand, was at first derived from what we call *engrossing*, the forms of the letters being similar,

only scrawled; but in subsequent periods there does occasionally appear to have been practised also by the same persons, a copy of printing, in Roman characters, which very much resembles what we call 'Italian hand.' We have seen Autographs of the same nobleman in both engrossing and Italian hands, though the latter is but rare. It is evident that the former must have been a very slow process, though only scrawled, because it was rather drawing than writing, and probably the upright stiffness and rectilinear terminations of letters, were adopted from evident acceleration by this serrated fashion of running one letter into another, as in the Gothic. Both the engrossing and Italian hands appear here in two distinct signatures of Henry Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots. One is juvenile, in a beautiful Italian hand, signed HENRY DERNELEY, the other, HENRY R. is in stiff tall Gothic. (See No. i. Pl. 3.) From similar Italian hands, or rather imitations of Roman letters, in the writing of Mary and Elizabeth, when Princesses, (see No. ii.) Lady Jane Grey and Edward VI., we are inclined to suspect that a Roman hand was first taught to children, as easier than the Black-letter. It is evident, from the printed works published in the sixteenth century, that the Black-letter, the Roman, and the Italic, were all in simultaneous use, the two latter only by way of distinguishing paragraphs. There are, however, among these Autographs hands partaking by commixture of all the three kinds, Black-letter, Roman, and Italian, which, to judge by a letter of Oliver Cromwell's in Part iii. seems to have subsided in one stiff lawyer-like character, to which there is a considerable resemblance in the attorney writing usual in the present day. Our pedigree, then, of epistolary writing deduced from studying the specimens before us, is, *first*, the scrawl imitative of engrossing, and the Black-letter; *second*, the Roman and Italian, intermixed with some Gothic forms; and, *thirdly*, the subsistence of the whole into a sort of lawyer's hand, made out of the three, which, ameliorated into greater rotundity and ease, forms the mercantile hand of the present day. The technical distinctions of *secretary*, *court hand*, &c. may be seen in Astle, and we have given the above as only

opinions. Of one fact we are certain, that noblemen did use signatures in two hands, the Black-letter, and the Roman. Perhaps, as public Acts were long continued to be printed in Gothic characters, the engrossed Autograph was deemed more accordant with rank.

We shall now come to the Biographical sketches. They are short, but compiled with so much judgment, that they are the best things of the kind known to us. They add to the details, a seasoning of acute discriminations of character, which takes off the almost unavoidable insipidity of tests of dates and events, in a manner more happy than we have ever before seen,—a manner which shows the author to have no inconsiderable talents for biographical writing.

We shall give the character of Elizabeth, with only one addition, drawn from matters well understood by our contemporaries;—she was the Siddons of Queens, the surpassing exemplar of the character, never to be exceeded, perhaps never equalled; in more dignified language, the art of sovereignty never possessed a professor of superior skill. She sought her happiness in her weaknesses, and her safety in her mental character. She was only fit for the wife of a hero, had she been at all fit for a wife, which she was not, because matrimony inevitably implied a dependence, which she could never bear, even from superiority of talent, and cultivation of it in the best school, that of adversity and difficulty. But to the excellent character here drawn of her:

"She possessed as much of the haughtiness and severity of her tyrannical father as a female might well inherit, uninfluenced by the atrocious bigotry which characterised her sister Mary; but vanity was her ruling passion. It was this which made her forbid all but authorised, and of course favourable, prints of her royal features, and it was this which made her an epicure in personal flattery, even when she had passed the age of sixty. It was to this that first the liberty, and afterwards the life of the Scottish Queen was sacrificed; and it was this which at last hastened her own departure. Her vanity was grievously wounded by the supposed refusal of her favourite Essex to supplicate for pardon, and she received her death-blow on hearing that he had actually sent her the appointed token of intercession, which had been cruelly concealed by the Countess of Nottingham. Queen Elizabeth

both died at Richmond, March 24, 1602-8, in the 70th year of her age, and 45th of her reign; and on the 28th of April following she was buried in Westminster Abbey, where King James, her successor, some years after erected the monument there standing to her memory. She was never a wife; yet never otherwise than as a coquette. Her moral weaknesses have made her favourite designation as 'the Virgin Queen' to be a bye-word among posterity; but her magnanimity and ability as a sovereign have eclipsed nearly to extinction all her other characteristics. Her wise selection of political counsellors, and the successes attendant on their administration, have distinguished her reign as a golden era, and the misgovernment of her successors has enhanced its splendour by the contrast; whilst the dangers which the Protestant Establishment had afterwards to encounter, made the people of England cherish with such peculiar warmth the remembrance of 'good Queen Bess,' that her birth-day was solemnized as an annual festival for a century or more from the period of her decease."

Her pride (a feature not hitherto noticed) is well portrayed in an extract from an original letter,

"It fitteth wel the greatnes of France to suffer no greter light to shine to nire [too near] it, lest it darken his blase."

We believe that the presumption of Essex led to a conflict between the feelings of the sovereign and the woman, which destroyed both. Leicester, the former favourite, and an unprincipled man, managed better. He avoided wounding her pride.

Mary Queen of Scots was a woman and a beauty; but never a sovereign. She married Darnley on account of his person, and Bothwell that (as our author says) "she might find an efficient protector." "Her errors, not to say crimes, have only been palliated, not disproved." Our own opinion is, that she never knew how to conduct herself politically; and, in consequence of thus having no weight of character, became, as is the usual result where there is no character, dependent upon others, and of course a victim to their designs.

Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, the blunt cousin of Elizabeth, is a striking exemplification of the particular sovereign-like feeling of the Queen. She gave him a large estate, but she would not make him an Earl, although she had so preferred Leicester and others. She thought, in our opinion, that the

estate was due to his consanguinity and integrity, but withheld the other, from an idea that he took too great liberties. For we think that all persons who were successful with Elizabeth, never wounded her pride.

The reign of *Richard the Second* is characterized by "favouritism and misrule." That of *Henry the Fourth*, by "unexpected encouragement from a discontented country." That of *Henry the Sixth*, "alternately by weak submission and wayward opposition to constant rebellion."

There was in these early reigns an indifference to murder, which it is shocking to contemplate. We are told of Thomas Lord Seymour of Sudeley, certainly an ambitious and unprincipled character, that his "*brother*, the Protector, urged on by Northumberland, was not sorry to be freed of his rivalry." Here was a man so brutal, as to endure another's recommendation of him to assent to the execution of *his own brother*; and granting that assent from fears of having his own ambitious views thwarted. What ideas in those days were entertained of the value of life! Our opinion of these times is, that there was very little of principle and feeling, but very much of cunning and selfishness,—very little of the lion, and very much of the fox. A shrewd hint is given concerning the unmerited decapitation in 1538-9, of Henry Courtenay, Marquess of Exeter, and titular "heir apparent" to the Crown:—

"The King had in the preceding year been provided with a more immediate heir apparent in the person of his own son Edward."

(To be continued.)

*Comments on Corpulency, Lineaments of Leanness, Mem. on Diet and Dietetics.* By William Wadd, Esq. F.L.S. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, &c. &c. 8vo. J. Ebers and Co.

THAT a man of Mr. Wadd's high professional character, when engaged in illustrating a professional subject, would produce a valuable work, was not to be doubted. But it might have been questioned if the subject admitted of popular treatment. This matter is settled, however, by the first glance at the alliterative title-page of Mr. Wadd, embellished with a vignette as rich in classical whim, racy humour, and sterling merit, as is every



page of the little volume before us. It represents an ideal coin of Heliogabalus, the obverse stamped with a bloated head, the reverse bearing a stork (the leanest bird); a large votive tablet rises behind, over which are the words 'de Arte Coquinaria,' and upon it appears the names of Apicius, Ude, and Glass (the last Mr. Wadd will pardon our pun,—dimly distinguished). Beneath is a small medal to abstinence recognisable by the name of Cornaro.

We cannot better afford an example of Mr. Wadd's style, than by copying the commencement of his Comments on Corpulency, which we candidly confess we consider capital.

"The celebrated traveller, Dr. Clarke, alluding to the pyramids of Egypt, says, 'the mind, elevated by wonder, feels at once the force of the axiom which, however disputed, experience confirms,—that in vastness, whatever be its nature, there dwells sublimity.' Why, therefore, may not the mountains of fat, the human Olympi and Caucas, excite our attention? They fill a large space in society, are great objects of interest, and ought to afford us no small matter of amusement and instruction. It is now nearly twenty years since I gave, in mine 'Cursory Remarks on Corpulence,' an account of all the most conspicuous of these mountaineers from the earliest period; and notwithstanding Mr. Malthus's theories for thinning the population, and my own for thinning the person, bodily bulk, or obesity, seems as much in fashion as ever, and, if we judge from the manner in which the jolly gentlemen of the age proclaim eternal war with Maigre and Lent, the march of fat-folks will at any rate keep pace with the march of intellect. Nor is it to be wondered at when we consider the great improvement in the art of cookery, which has arrived at such perfection, as to bring within the compass of one stomach what nature provided for two."

We should not be surprised to hear some of your every-day people exclaim, 'How dreadful in Mr. Wadd to say such things,—to talk of the march of fat folks, and to compare their march to that of intellect—their *wuddle* he means!' This we must acknowledge to be only retributory justice, for think not, most facetious writer, that thou shalt go abroad 'unpunished for thy puns.' Neither should we be surprised to see certain respectable old ladies of our acquaintance hold up their hands and turn up their eyes at the manner in which Mr. Wadd treats some of the approved doctrines of antiquity.

We are also satisfied that he will have the whole army of quacks in arms against him for his good humoured, and at the same time masterly, exposition of the various extraordinary humbugs which have had their days. But notwithstanding Mr. Wadd's facetious manner, his book is full of grave and important truths. He regards the subjects which he has treated with the eye of the philosopher (a laughing one certainly), but sound judgment, scientific acquirements, and extensive and varied reading, are obvious, open his book where you will. He advocates no system but that which common sense suggests and reason supports, and appears to be as able a metaphysician as he is acknowledged to be skilful as a surgeon.

"The Hebrews, we learn from their sacred writings," says Mr. Wadd, "considered the stomach to be the head quarters of intellect; and the Hindoos, one of the most religious nations of the east, even at this hour reverence it as the seat of thought; whence it has been humourously conjectured that beasts with two stomachs, came originally to be called *ruminating animals par excellence*.—During the reign of nerves (continues our agreeable author, camphor-julep and cordials were in vogue. When the popular hypothesis about the liver prevailed, mercurial drugs were lavished in a manner that made Dr. Reynolds predict that calomel would be taken by the teaspoonful. '*Peptic precepts*' perhaps prevented it. The chylopoietic functions put in their claims, and then every body suddenly discovered that they had a stomach!—'Don't you think,' said an hypochondriac to me one day, 'that *dyspepsia* has wonderfully increased of late?' adding at the same time, 'By the bye, what is *dyspepsia*?' Lord Collingwood said, 'Do you know what a *dys-pepsy* is?—I'll tell you.—It is the disease of officers who have grown tired:—they get invalided for *dyspepsy*.'—Although gastric disorders and gastric doctrines at present engross the thoughts and employ the pens of all denominations of persons, yet they are by no means novelties. The stomach has been the subject of complaint from the earliest ages. The rich man has complained that his stomach would not allow him to eat *any thing*; the poor man that it eat *every thing*, and was never satisfied. And the good Erasmus complained, that, in spite of all his Catholic propensities, his stomach would be Lutheran; and, moreover, a very learned and ancient physician specifically treated this affair in a grave work, entitled '*Ventriculi quiete et approbria*.' In truth, it has been satisfactorily proved, that in every stage of human life,

health and disease, pleasure and pain, and even life and death, are dependent on the functions of the stomach." P. 12.

The difficulty which we feel in noticing Mr. Wadd's book is, what passages to quote,—one anecdote leads to another; then follows some shrewd practical observation; and this is succeeded by a quaint bit of learning. Even his manner of stating cases are so characteristic, that we are satisfied they convey a thousand times a better idea of the patient's real state, than if given in scientific terms, because they shew at once the disposition which the physician has to contend with as well as the absolute disease. Who is there that can deny the influence of disposition upon disease, and where is the skilful professional man that does not direct his attention closely but silently to the inclinations which of course influence the habits of those he is called upon to attend? We feel convinced, indeed experience supports the observation, that the mind ought to be first studied by those who profess to cure the body. To illustrate our remarks on Mr. Wadd, we will extract his observations on the case of a fat sportsman, p. 46:

"This gentleman was an ardent sportsman, took excessive exercise, went through exertion every morning, and in the afternoon rewarded his virtuous labours by eating, drinking, and sleeping,—the fatigue of his sporting pleasures being previously sustained by an occasional draught of stout ale.—He did me the favour of a visit, when I found, as he had stated, that he was in excellent health, but his size interfered with his plans. 'He could not get through the woods so easily as he used to do;' and 'it was not so easy as formerly to find a horse to carry him.'—'Now what do you recommend me to do?'—'Keep your eyes open, and your mouth shut.'—'Poh! nonsense! that won't do for me,—give me something to take,—have you no pills?' The same question has been so often repeated to some very able practitioners, that with Moliere's Doctor they answer, 'Prenez des pillules, prenez des pillules.' The pills this gentleman was in search of (continues Mr. Wadd) were to counteract the effect of a dose of strong ale, two gallons a day being his moderate allowance. As he was not only a merry fellow but a scholar, I gave him the opinion of an old poet on the subject of ale:

— Nil spissius illa,

*Dum bibitur, nil clarius dum mingitur, inde  
Constat. quod multas faeces in corpore lin-*

4.

He laughed, and replied with great good humour, 'I see how it is,—if I am *ale-ing* all day, it of course follows I must be *ail-ing* all night,—egad! I can't help it, I should die without it, and I had rather die with it.'

Our limits lead us to look lightly over the *Lineaments of Leanness*, and jump at once to the admirable conclusion:

"Leaving," to use Mr. Wadd's words, "these disquisitions to be settled by the Doctors, we may venture to say that the four ordinary secrets of health are—early rising, exercise, personal cleanliness, and leaving the table unoppressed.

"When a family rises early in the morning, conclude the house to be well governed, and the inmates healthy. With respect to exercise, there is a simple and benevolent law of nature,—'Earn and you may enjoy,'—secure good digestion by exercise.

To ride on horseback be your cue,  
And let not every quack ride you.

As much, perhaps, may be said concerning ablution as exercise. Dispel the ill humours at the pores. Cleanliness is a virtue, though not the first in rank, the first at least in necessity. A dirty old hypochondriacal woman attempted to drown herself; she was taken out of the water, underwent an active rubbing, and was not only restored to life but to health: from which it was inferred that the most melancholy part of her disease was owing to her want of cleanliness.

"I know it is very difficult to command attention by preaching on gloomy subjects, or the iron restraints of necessity. Old Jeremy Taylor says, 'It would have been of no use to talk to Apicius of the secrets of the other world and of immortality; that saints and angels feed not! The fat glutton would have stared a while and fallen asleep. But if you had discoursed well and knowingly of a lamprey, a large mullet, or a boar, *animal propter convivium natum*, and had sent him a cook from Asia to make new sauces, he would have attended carefully, and taken in your discourses greedily.'

"On the subject of temperance, that sturdy moralist Johnson, speaking of a work that recommended it, said, 'Such a book should come out every thirty years, dressed in the mode of the times.' Abstinence is an easy virtue; temperance is a difficult one.

"In conclusion, should it be thought that the subject has not been treated throughout with sufficient gravity, I beg to remind the reader that some of the most serious of our profession made their lectures both '*plausante* and *pytyfulle*,' and that these Comments are not offered as an '*exquisite censure*' concerning this matter; but to induce its being taken in hand, and '*laboured* by those who have learning and

leisure to handle the argument more pythele."

Mr. Wadd, as a writer, reminds us strongly of D'Israeli; he has the same patient research, the same love of curious anecdote, and the same philosophical pleasantries; and what the amiable and agreeable D'Israeli has done for Literature and History, Mr. Wadd has done for Medicine.

*The Bijou; an Annual of Literature and the Arts.* Pickering.

THE Embellishments of this Annual are eleven in number. The head of *Lady Walscourt*, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, is pleasing. The portrait of the *Hon. C. W. Lambton* is already familiar to the public, of which Enson has here given us an engraving. The gems of the book are, Holbein's Family of Sir Thomas More, engraved by J. A. Dean, and Stephanoff's Interview between Charles II. and Sir Henry Lee, engraved by Fox. The sombre hue and serious air of the parties composing the former, admirably contrast with the gay and lively forms and dresses of the associates of the Monarch with the merry heart.

Among the poetical contributions, the best pieces are 'Superstition and Grace,' by the Ettrick Shepherd; the 'Wars of the Roses,' by Jas. Bird, esq; and 'My Native Village,' by the rural Bard of Devon, N. T. Carrington. The boasted verses of the young lady who signs 'J.' we would willingly admire for her sake; but we hope that she will not be led away by the fulsome praises in the Editor's Preface. Her verses have but little poetry in them, but they exhibit some good feeling and piety. The prose department is rather superior: there are some good tales introduced.

*The Juvenile Forget me Not, for 1829.*  
Hailes, Piccadilly.

THIS very tasteful present for youth has been edited by the wife of Mr. S. C. Hall, the editor of the *Amulet*, to which Annual she contributed some well-written tales. The embellishments on wood and steel are sixteen in number. Some of the former are spirited, and the bust of the Princess Victoria, and Murillo's Pet Lamb, engraved by W. Greatbach, are very pleasing. Of the prose compositions,  
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there are some of a superior description, and Mrs. Hall has contributed two or three blending instruction, amusement, and playfulness, in a very happy manner. The usual distinguished names are found in this humbler walk of literature, and some of the poetical pieces possess merit. Cunningham's Address to the Town Child and Country Child is intended to show the advantages of a rural life compared with the confinement in a London nursery. The following by Mrs. Hemans, translated from the last of the Tyrolese Melodies, is entitled the

#### SWISS HOME SICKNESS.

Wherefore so sad and faint, my heart?  
The stranger's land is fair;  
Yet weary, weary, still thou art—  
What find'st thou wanting there?—  
What wanting?—All, oh! all I love!  
Am I not lonely here?  
Through a fair land, in sooth, I rove;  
But what like Home is dear?  
My Home!—oh! thither would I fly.  
Where the free air is sweet,  
My father's voice, my mother's eye,  
My own wild hills to greet.  
My hills, with all their soaring steepes,  
With all their glaciers bright,  
Where in his joy the chamois leaps,  
Mocking the hunter's might.  
Here no familiar look I trace,  
I touch no friendly hand;  
No child laughs kindly in my face  
As in my own sweet land.

*The Boy's Own Book*, by Vizetelly and Branston, is an interesting and instructive little work, which has reached a second edition within a very short period. We are not surprised at this; for a more choice and extensive fund of amusement never was introduced to the notice of parents and friends who may wish to reward youthful merit with an acceptable present. It is an encyclopedia of pastime; and many a hour in the ensuing holidays will be devoted to the acquisition of games and amusing hints, connected with archery, fishing, gymnastics, fencing, swimming, &c. There is also an infinity of explanatory cuts and grotesque illustrations neatly executed.

*The Intellectual Arithmetic* is certainly an excellent method of teaching a most useful art.

Mr. Hutton's *Theory and Practice of Arithmetic*, is a valuable aid to the tuition of a master, and practical exemplification.



## FINE ARTS.

## PANORAMA OF PARIS.

Mr. Robert Burford, whose view of Pompeii attracted so many visitors for four years, and whose splendid, accurate, and extensive view of the Battle of Navarino has been exhibited for some time in the Strand, has just opened for exhibition, together with the last named picture, a very beautiful and interesting view of the City of Paris, taken from the Place Louis XVI. A more generally interesting spot could not have been chosen for a display of the beauties of art and nature of the Gallic capital. It exhibits the Champs Elysées, where every body walks on a fine evening, when enlivened by the gaities of the fête St. Louis, the gardens of the Tuileries, with the white flag waving above the palace, the church of Notre Dame, and the mercantile part of Paris in the distance, the bridges, the quays, the chamber of Deputies, and the palace Bourbon on the right; the heights of Montmatre, admiralty, and other splendid buildings on the left; and the road to St. Cloud and Versailles behind us. It is a lively and picturesque scene; the groups of figures, voitures, and other vehicles on land and water are judiciously introduced; the trees are well painted, and the perspective is admirably preserved. The procession crossing the square to the spot where the mild and amiable Louis XVI. and the infernal Robespierre, &c. suffered by the guillotine, is an amusing feature in the scene. Wine carts are driving to the place of distribution, followed by a crowd of men, women, and children, all in high excitement at the anticipated bounty. The men here are true gallants; for though they love wine, they seem to love woman more, as in the hurry and uproar they cannot refrain from clasping their spouses and chères amies in their arms. The man on horseback, environed with evergreens, and holding a pitcher in his hand, is a good Gallic Bacchus. Carriers of lemonade, dancing dogs with opera hats and delighted peasantry, Norman women with their high caps, drivers of voitures, &c. striving against each other for customers, stalls of fruits, &c. &c. make up the life of the picture.

At the Panorama in Leicester-square a new view has been since added, of the town of Sydney, New South Wales; which we have not yet seen, but of which report speaks very highly.

*Lane's Imitation of Sketches by Modern Artists.* Dickenson and Co. Bond Street.

These imitations are executed in lithography, and are without any exceptions the finest productions yet gained from the stone process. Lane's talents and Mr. Dickenson's patronage we have frequently had occasion to notice. It is now gratifying to

say that the abilities of the one are still more conspicuously brought out by the steady encouragement of the other, whose efforts meet with the public approbation. The portrait of *Lord Cosmo Russell* on a pony, and accompanied by his dog, from one of Landseer's beautiful paintings, is really a splendid specimen. We know of nothing in the whole range of art more natural, more intellectual, or more spirited. Landseer is a great, a surprising artist, and it is a bold undertaking of Mr. Lane to attempt to catch his fire, accuracy, and feeling. But having succeeded, he demands every praise from us and encouragement from the public. The horse leaping forwards with the graceful young highlander on its back, and the dog running by its side, and turning its head to catch the countenance of its youthful master, added to a very romantic landscape, makes a picture as pleasing as clever. Another of these interesting plates recently published is from a sketch by T. Phillips, R.A., and is an illustration of *Paradise and the Peri*, a tale in Moore's enchanting poem of *Lalla Rookh*. The incident chosen is the discovery of the treasure that was to procure the Peri admittance through the gates of heaven. That treasure is the tear of repentance which falls from the man of crimes at the admonitions of a sweet babe. The repentant warrior and the child are kneeling in prayer, while the Peri wings its flight to bliss with the warm tear of unfeigned regret and sorrow. What an exquisite contrast between the countenance of the child and its admonished! The one, all innocence, looks up to heaven with cheerful aspect, and warbles forth its holy words in unaffected intonations, while the other, dark and gloomy, bends his head in lowliness, as if seeking into his heart for still more and greater crimes, or fearful of encountering the radiance of heaven's light.

The sketch of a lady in modest thoughtfulness, from a drawing by G. Stuart Newton, is very good; and so is the *Origin of a Painter*, from a sketch by W. Mulready, R.A. It is a domestic scene in humble life:—a poor boy tracing on the wall the profile of his sleeping father, before the anxious gaze of the rest of the family. This is not strictly an ideal scene:—several of our best portrait painters may look back, and date the origin of their eminence to such a trifling incident.

*Alfred in the Neatherd's Cottage.*  
Moon and Co.

This we are told is the first historical subject painted by Wilkie that has been engraved, and this has been executed by James Mitchell in a very superb manner. The moment chosen is that when the good woman who gave him shelter is rating him for

his negligence in suffering the cakes to burn. The disguised monarch is deep in things far above the value of a few burnt cakes, and looks vacantly at the burning embers, while the rattle of her tongue is doing its duty. Her good man is entering behind her with a bundle of fuel and a hatchet, and a little girl is taking up one of the lighted cakes with her fingers, and blowing the fire off. In the left of the picture is a damsel kneading the dough, and a hunter with his horn and flask hung behind him, appears to be addressing her. This we believe to be a portrait of the artist himself. The picture is very good; but the costume is not in keeping. The origin of the picture is historical; but the painting itself is not. Who could ever look at the penherd's wife in that old village granddam dress, and fancy her the wife of a Saxon churl, lured in the fastnesses of Athelney? Nor is there a piece of real Saxon furniture about the hut. This should be attended to, as a little study is only requisite to acquire a sufficient acquaintance with the rude manners and habits of these times. There are numerous authentic books upon the subject, and exact representations are in existence. The necessity of preserving a unity between the design and the costume can never be too often en-

forced, or its absence too severely reprehended. Wilkie is our great favourite in his school, and we are delighted with his productions, but we lament that such contraries and inconsistencies should be introduced.

#### Opening of Sheerness Docks—Huggins.

This interesting print, which we announced in our last number, has since been published and is calculated to maintain the fair fame of Mr. Huggins, and advance the reputation of Mr. Edward Duncan as an aquatint engraver. In it are given portraits of the Prince Regent and the Howe of 120 guns, the *Genoa*, *Bellerophon*, and *Hercules* of 74 guns, and the *Isis* of 50. The scene is one of great gaiety, the vessels being thronged with persons, and the ships colours hoisted and undulating with triumph.

#### NORTHERN WHALE FISHERY.

Mr. Huggins of Leadenhall-street is now engaged in painting a very spirited picture representing the process of Whale Fishing among the ice-borers. When finished, it is to be engraved and it will be the first representation of the northern Whale Fishery ever submitted to the public eye.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 12.

*The Chancellor's Medal.*—For the best English Ode, or the best Poem in heroic verse—subject, "Timbuctoo."

*Members' Prizes.*—For the Bachelors—An putandam sic posthac fore ut gentes Meridionales sub Septentrionalium viribus iterum succumbant?—For the Under Graduates—Utrum apud Græcos poetas an familiaris sermonis scriptores plus effecerint ad virtutem promovendam et mores emolliendos?

*Sir William Browne's Gold Medals.*—Greek Ode—*ἦσαν Αἰγάιν ὄρας εἰς ἀλὶ ναυτοῖσι.*

*Latin Ode.*—Cæsar, consecutus cohortes ad Rubiconem flumen, qui provinciam ejus finis erat, paulum constitit.

*Greek Epigram.*—*οὐρανὸν δαδοναί.*

*Latin Epigram.*—Splendidè mendax.

*Porson Prize.*—The best translation of a proposed passage in Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher, into Greek verse. The subject of the present year is Henry VIII. Act iv. Scene 2, beginning "This Cardinal," &c. and ending, "Peace be with him." The metre to be Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum.

Dec. 19. *The Norrisian Prize* was on Tuesday adjudged to the Rev. J. H. Pooley, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, for his

Essay "On the nature and use of Parables, as employed by Jesus Christ."

#### Ready for Publication.

*Commentaries on the History, Constitution, and Chartered Franchises of the City of London.* By GEORGE NORTON, Esq. Advocate-general of Madras; edited by EDWARD TIRRELL, Esq. Deputy-Remembrancer of the City of London.

*Present State of Van Diemen's Land.* By HENRY WIDOWSON, late Agent to the Van Diemen's Land Agricultural Establishment.

*Allen's History of London*, 4 vols.

*The Abomination of Desolation, or a Voice to Jews, Pharo-Judeans, and the People of God in Babelon.* By M. PARRIN.

Second volume of M'Gravin's Scots Worthies.

*Coronation Anecdotes: or, select and interesting Fragments of English Coronation Ceremonies.* By S. W. BURGESS.

*History of Initiation; or, an Account of all the secret Celebrations of the Heathen World; forming a Continuation to his Signs and Symbols of Freemasonry.* By the Rev. G. OLIVER. Also, the History and Antiquities of the Conventual Church of Great Grimby.

*Moral and Sacred Poetry*, selected from the Works of the most admired Authors, ancient and modern.

## CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 24. The Bishop of Lincoln, the President, in the chair. A memoir was read by Professor Airy, "On the longitude of the Cambridge Observatory." He observed that difference of longitude, as determined by geodetical operations, and by differences of sidereal time, do not necessarily coincide. They depend upon different definitions, and are used for different purposes. The geodetical longitude of the Cambridge Observatory from Greenwich, as proved by the trigonometrical survey, is 24s. 6. of time east. But on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of October last, a comparison of the transit clocks at the two places was made by means of six pocket chronometers, carried four times from one place to the other; and this gave the astronomical difference of longitude 28s. 54., which Professor Airy considers as the quantity to be used in future. A paper was also read by Mr. Willis, of Caius College, "on the vowel sounds;" and after the meeting, experiments were exhibited illustrative of the doctrines asserted. It appears that the vowel sound may be produced by means of a loose reed in the order *i, e, a, á, o, ó, u*; by successively contracting the aperture of the cavity in front of the reed. It appears also, that by fitting on a tube of gradually increasing length, the sounds produced are the above series of vowels in a direct order—and the same in an inverse order—with intermediate positions giving no sound; and that this cycle is repeated at equal lengths of the tube.

## SOCIETY OF SCHOOLMASTERS.

It is perhaps not generally known, that there is a Society of Schoolmasters established in London, supported almost entirely by the opulent part of this laborious profession, and applying its funds to the relief of its necessitous members. Our munificent Sovereign contributes 50 guineas annually. The objects of this Society deserve to be more generally known. It is not only identified with the earliest and fondest recollections of literary men, but it speaks to the feelings of every one who is capable of appreciating the pleasures of intellectual exertion.

## THE ALMANACKS.

It is curious to observe how the predictions of the Almanacks respecting the state of the weather have this year been falsified, owing to the peculiarity of the seasons. The month of December, for instance, has been remarkably fine. The early part was extremely mild and genial; but Rider's British Merlin says that it was to be "stormy and cold." The editor then proceeds to say that from the 8th to the 17th, it would

be "fair at times, with sharpish frosts," and "mostly wet,"—rather contradictory; but it happens that there was neither frost nor rain! From the 21st to the end, there were to be "boisterous winds, with violent showers of sleet or snow." But the beauty and serenity of the Christmas week proves that false prophets have arisen in the land. How long are these self-convicting impositions to continue. The new almanacks have discarded these ridiculous prophecies; but it appears they are falling into more serious errors; thus in the "British" and "Englishman's Almanack" for 1829, the time of high water for one and the same day through the whole of the year, usually differ by about an hour, and sometimes more than an hour and a quarter!! Both cannot be right; and as the numbers in the "Englishman's Almanack" agree with those in "White's Ephemeris," long experience would induce us to give them the preference. The editor of the "British" tells us that he computed his tide columns from the table in "Mackay's Navigation." Never could a Society professing the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge have made a more unfortunate admission. The table in "Mackay's Navigation," is wholly inapplicable to the phenomena of the tides at the distance, up a river, of more than forty miles from the open sea.

## ENCKE'S COMET.

The present comet, for which the discoverer has been awarded the medal of the Royal Society, was nearest the earth about the 13th of December, and will be nearest to the sun on the 10th of January at noon (see p. 162). In comparing its colour with that of the long bright nebula about a degree to the west of the star marked *v* in the northern part of the girdle of Andromeda, it appeared much less luminous through the telescope, except at short intervals. It appears to describe a much more contracted orbit than it once did, and consequently that it is not unlikely future observers may find it run a far different course, or possibly lose it altogether, as happened with a comet of 1770. Computations have shown that the attraction of Jupiter changed the orbit of this latter comet from one of more than 48 years to one of less than six: and again from this latter orbit to one of 16 years. Such is the powerful action of the planet Jupiter. It is generally understood in England that Miss Herschel first discovered Encke's comet, as it is called, in 1795. If this be fact, the French have not been very true to the characteristic gallantry of their nation, to assign the first discovery to MM. Méchain and Messier nine years before—that is, on the 17th and 19th of January 1786.



## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Dec. 4. H. Hallam, esq. V. P. in the chair. A drawing was presented by Nicholas Carlisle, esq. Secretary of a golden armlet found during the current year in the parish of Asparria, in Cumberland. It weighs five and a half ounces, and is now in the possession of a watchmaker at Carlisle.

The reading was concluded of the account of the learned societies of Denmark, communicated by Professor Thomzen through the medium of the Right Hon. W. W. Wynn, the British Ambassador at Copenhagen. The description of the Royal Museum of that city possessed considerable interest. It was commenced in 1807, under the patronage of the Government, to promote the study of Antiquities, and the care of its formation and arrangement confided to six committees. It is confined to Northern Antiquities, or such as bear some relation to the North; and now amounts to the number of 1,700 articles. Such a museum of national and local antiquities is certainly a consideration in this country; and that of Copenhagen is well worthy our imitation. When "urns from England" were mentioned in the synoptical view of the Danish mode of arrangement, it must have been with a mixture of regret and self-reproach that those interested in that branch of research would reflect, that in England there is no repository for those interesting records of the last sad rites of our ancestors, except the private cabinet of Sir Richard Hoare; whilst most that are disinterred are allowed to remain scattered up and down in private houses, unknown and unregarded, at the bottom of a lumber closet, or on the dusty roof of a bookcase.

Dec. 11. Thomas Amyot, esq. V. P. in the chair.

Mr. J. Byrne, of York, communicated an Essay on the Working Principles of Ecclesiastical Architecture, accompanied by a portfolio of mathematical draughts in illustration of his opinions, of a similar nature with the several plates which are attached to the Essay on Gothic Architecture, by the late Mr. Kerrich, in the 16th volume of *Archæologia*.

Dec. 18. Mr. Amyot in the chair.

The remainder of Mr. Byrne's paper was read, and Mr. Ellis communicated, from the British Museum, "The Ordinance made in St. Henry VIII. regulating the conduct of the officers and men in the Lord High Admiral's forts."

The Society then adjourned to Feb. 8th.

## FRENCH EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

In p. 360 we gave the substance of a letter from M. Champollion, dated Aug. 29. *GENY. MAG. December, 1823,*

A subsequent communication, dated Oct. 3, states that the expedition left Alexandria on the 14th of September by the canal of Mahmoudieh. On the 16th, M. Champollion arrived at the ruins of Sais, where he found an Egyptian necropolis built of unbaked bricks, and several fragments of funereal emblems. On passing the gateway of the principal inclosure, he found enormous blocks of stone, eighty feet in height, which resembled rocks torn from their beds by some convulsion of nature. In the centre of this great inclosure were constructions of unbaked Egyptian bricks, sixteen inches long by seven in width, and five in thickness. These also were the remains of a necropolis, and explained, says M. Champollion, what had frequently embarrassed him, viz. how the towns of Lower Egypt, situated at a distance from the mountains, disposed of their mummies. This second necropolis of Sais, in which there still remained several floors of funereal chambers, is stated to be 1,400 French feet, nearly the third of an English mile in length, and 500 in width. In several of the chambers there were found vases of baked clay, which had contained the intestines of the dead, and in the bottom of one of them was discovered a quantity of bitumen. To the right and left of this necropolis were mounds, in which were discovered fragments of rose-coloured, gray, and red granite, and of the white marble called the marble of Thebes. The dimensions of the great wall in which these edifices were inclosed are extraordinary. The parallelogram, whose small sides are of not less than 1,440 feet, and the large of 2,160 feet, has a circuit of more than 7,000 feet. The height of this wall may be estimated at eighty feet in length, and fifty-four feet in thickness. This gigantic circumvallation appeared to M. Champollion to have inclosed only the principal sacred edifices of Sais. All those of which the ruins are visible were catacombs, and, according to the information supplied by Herodotus, M. Champollion considers the large inclosure which he visited to have contained the tombs of Apries, and the Saitan kings his ancestors; on the opposite side to these he supposes to have been placed the tomb of the usurper Amasis. That part of the inclosure which is towards the Nile may, he imagines, have contained the temple of Neith, the chief goddess of Sais. At some hundred toises distant is a third catacomb, which appears to have been the burial-place of persons of quality. This had already been explored, and among other things was found the enormous sarcophagus, composed of green basalt, of a keeper of the temples under Psammeticus the Second. On the

20th of September, M. Champollion arrived at Cairo. It was the anniversary fête celebrated by the Mussulmans in honour of the birth of their Prophet. On the 22d, after paying a visit to the governor of Cairo, who received M. Champollion with great kindness, and conversed with him a long time on the object of his mission, M. Champollion went over the citadel, where he found an enormous block of siliceous stone, upon

which was cut in bas-relief the figure of King Psammethicus the Second. On other blocks of stone, which, like the first, had formed part of the temple of Memphis, were marks denoting under what King each block had been taken from the quarry. M. Champollion found the names of three kings, viz. Psammeticus the Second, Apries his son, and Amasis the successor of the latter.

## SELECT POETRY.

TO JULIA,  
*An Infant Daughter.*

I LOVE to hear thy infant tongue  
In lisping accents speak,  
Whose dulcet sounds like cherub's song  
Upon my senses break.

Like heavenly music to my soul,  
Or sweet celestial strain,  
Those accents thrill upon my ear,  
And every sense enchain.

I love to see the seraph smiles  
That play around thy brow ;  
I love to hear thy infant wiles,  
And every care forego.

But when thou would'st, in sportive love,  
Th' endearing kiss bestow,—  
'Tis bliss by angels felt above,  
Which parents only know.

Oh, that thy future years may be  
Calm as the present hour ;  
And may kind Heaven, my child, on thee  
Its choicest blessings pour.

P. A. NUTTALL.

### MAN'S EXCELLENCE.

(Suggested by reading the "*Man's Virtue*"  
of Bürger.)

WHOM best befits the name of Man ?  
Who best fulfils Creation's plan ?

'Tis he whose soul on Truth is bent,  
Whose lips were ne'er to falsehood lent.

Amid the groveling sons of earth,  
He stalks as one of heavenly birth ;  
Or seems, as loft his musings rise,  
A plant long destined for the skies.

The virtues singly given to shine  
In others' breasts, in his combine ;  
Their strength, their value, Time extends,  
And age a deeper polish lends.

His actions free, his speech sincere,  
He charms the heart, enchains the ear ;  
His every word a vow conveys,  
That far another's oaths outweighs.

His tongue the counsel's voice directs,  
His generous arms the wronged protects,

He blunts the sting of others' woes,  
And sufferers on his breast repose.

With pious care, with accents sweet,  
He nerves each parent's tottering feet ;  
If friends are false, if life is drear,  
He smooths the path, and wipes the tear.

E'en as a flower the tree entwines,  
His consort on his truth reclines ;  
Her, as the tree his branches wields,  
From blight he shades, from tempest shields.

His infants, while they lisp, aspire  
To seem the semblance of their sire :  
Each storm his firm affection braves,  
He rises with the surging waves.

The clouds that glitter o'er his way,  
Are transient as the billow's spray ;  
Detraction hides her snaky head,  
And slanderers quiver at his tread.

His frown is Folly's dread disgrace,  
Vice masks for him her odious face ;  
Around each goodness seems to spring,  
For counsel speeds on pattern's wing.

'Tis his each glorious thought to fan,  
The dust to spurn, the heavens to scan ;  
His deeds, as rolls life's tide along,  
Amass the themes of future song.

Time's gathering winters cannot chill  
His virtues' worth, his feelings' thrill ;  
But like Italia's mountain rose  
They bloom amid the drifting snows.

He shines, in every danger tried,  
His kindred's shield, his country's pride ;  
And foes that thwart his progress now,  
Contribute trophies for his brow.

The marble record of his fame  
Shall perish ere his glorious name,  
That breathes and calls to deeds sublime  
Each generous breast of aftertime.

Thus seen in nature's noblest part,  
Yet ever watchful o'er his heart,  
He seeks perfection from the powers  
That change the bosom's weeds to flowers.

Whom then befits the name of Man ?  
Who best fulfils Creation's plan ?  
'Tis He whose soul on truth is bent,  
Whose lips were ne'er to falsehood lent. L.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The trial of the poet Beranger, for bringing the government and religion of the country into contempt, took place on the 11th Dec. It excited extraordinary interest, from the popularity of the accused, and the nature of the prosecution. Several deputies of the Chamber, some members of the Academy, and a considerable number of foreigners (among whom was Sir Francis Burdett), attended to witness the proceedings. His companions in the accusation were M. Baudouin, booksellers; M. Fain, printer, and Messrs. Secluse, Bauré, and Truchy, booksellers. M. Beranger acknowledged that he was the author of the songs. M. Champouet, the King's Advocate, then commented on the three songs containing the alleged libels—one of them entitled the "Angel Guardian;" one the "Coronation of Charles the Simple;" and a third called "Les Infimement Petits, or La Gerontocratie;" in which France is represented (a century hence) as being shrunk from its present greatness into dwarfish insignificance under the government of the Bourbons. Beranger's counsel, after alluding to the satires and attacks made upon Princes and the Nobility by Lafontaine, Racine, Labruyere, and other celebrated authors, instanced the indifference with which the English Government treated caricatures and epigrams of all kinds tending to bring royalty into contempt. He particularly cited some articles which appeared in a London morning paper, and read a part of an Ode to the Princess Charlotte, inserted a short time before her death, characterizing the following expression as much more criminal than anything to be found in the Odes of Beranger, which were the subject of prosecution, though in England no notice was taken of it: "Daughter of the blood royal, thou hast to mourn thy father's dishonour and the destruction of a kingdom. It would be well for thee if each of thy tears could wash away one of thy father's faults." A feeling of amazement seemed to pervade the auditory at the licentiousness which had been tolerated in a country affecting so much morality as England. M. Beranger was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 1000 francs (400*l.*); Baudouin was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 500 francs, the expenses of the prosecution to be defrayed between them. The four other defendants were acquitted. The Court in its sentence, described the song of the "Angel Guardian" to be impious and immoral; the "Gerontocratie" as calculated to excite hatred and contempt of the

Government; and the "Coronation" as containing an insult against the person of the King.

## RUSSIA.

The Russians have raised the siege of Chumla and Silistria. When the army broke up from its positions before Chumla, it proceeded towards Silistria, where it was to join the 6th corps. General Rudzewitch was to cover its movements with the 8d corps, but Hussein Pacha followed him closely and attacked him. The Russians lost 800 men and a great part of their baggage. It was after this attack that the siege of Silistria was raised. All the cattle belonging to the besieging army perished, and the greater part of their artillery was abandoned. The whole of the Russian army were in full march to the Danube, but the inclemency of the season rendered their retreat difficult and dangerous. Other accounts describe the retreat from Silistria as resembling the retreat of the French from Moscow. Detachments arrive at Jassy in the most forlorn condition, without cannon, without ammunition, and without baggage. Accounts from Jassy inform us that the garrison of Varna consists of 6,000 men, and that the Turks have appeared in the environs.

## AFRICA.

Tangiers has been blockaded by his Majesty's ships *Orestes* and *Meteor*. The cause of this measure is thus explained: the English Consul demanded a sum of money (we believe about 1000 dollars) for the detention of two English merchant vessels; this the Dey refused to pay, and threatened the English Consul, Mr. Douglas, with vengeance. The latter acquainted the commanders of the English ships of war with the circumstances, when they formed the blockade. Mr. Douglas has been put in close confinement, and it has been notified, that if a shot or a shell be fired against the town, the English will be put to death.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

The South American Republics appear to be in a very unsettled state. From Bogota we have an account of a serious conspiracy against the life of Bolivar, which broke out on the 25th of September, in which the late Vice-President, General Santander, General Padilla, and several other Officers of rank, were concerned. The conspirators had seduced the artillery by a promise of six months' pay, and the sack of the city. An attack was made on three points simultaneously. Five of the ringleaders have been executed.



## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

A special Meeting of the Proprietors of Shares in the St. Katharine's Dock Company was lately held at the Dock-house, when Mr Tooke, the chairman, read a summary of all ships and craft that had come into the docks, and all without the slightest inconvenience, accident, or complaint of want of accommodation, from the 25th of October to the 30th of November last, of which the following is an abstract:

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| 65 Vessels with cargoes, total register | Tons   |
| tonnage                                 | 11,559 |
| 12 Ditto to load outwards               | 9,286  |
| 14 Ditto with iron, stone, &c.          | 1,564  |
| Total number of lighters, &c.           | 552    |

Mr. Cross, of Exeter Change, has caused the bones of the enormous elephant Chany to be anatomically united; and the skeleton, in an erect position, now occupies the den in which he resided during his life. From the anatomical conformation of the animal, and the immense size of his bones it is clear that his strength must have been prodigious. The head, which appears to have been pierced by many bullets, is 13 feet from the ground, the top of the back is 12 feet. The bones weighed 876lbs., the skin 17 cwt.

Dec. 9. *Murray v. Lambard*.—This was an action in the Court of King's Bench brought by Mr Murray, of Albemarle-street, against Mr. Lambard, of the Strand, for having printed the works of Lord Byron, of which the copyright belonged to the plaintiff. The publication complained of was "The Beauties of Lord Byron," in which not only copious extracts of the larger poems were given, but many of the minor pieces were given complete. Lord Tenterden observed, that, if the Plaintiff could make out that the Defendant had published even one poem entire, there could be no defence on the ground of abridgment. Mr. Brougham, for the Defendant, admitted this, but said, as his client had lost 75*l.* by the speculation, the publication could not have been productive of any great injury to the Plaintiff. A verdict was at length entered for the Plaintiff, on Defendant's counsel agreeing to give up the stereotype plates of the work, and sell no more copies.

Dec. 12. This and the following day an interesting trial took place in the Court of King's Bench, in which Mr. Bransby Cooper, the eminent surgeon, and nephew of Sir Astley Cooper, was plaintiff, and Mr. Wakely, the editor of "The Lancet," defendant. The action was brought for a libel contained in that work on the professional skill of the plaintiff, in the case of an operation for the stone, which, though successfully performed after protracted sufferings, occasioned the death of the patient. After very long examinations and cross examinations, and a defence in which the

Defendant, a verdict was found for the Plaintiff, with 100*l.* damages.

The pupils of Guy's Hospital have lately held a meeting, when they resolved unanimously "to offer their warmest congratulations upon the triumphant result of the trial, and to present Mr. Cooper with a moving testimonial of their gratitude towards him as their teacher, and as a token of the high sense which they entertain of his skill as an operator, of his judgment as a surgeon, and of his character as a man."

Dec. 19. Mr. Austin, the Deputy Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, was tried for embezzling certain sums of money to a very large amount in his official capacity. He was indicted as a servant or clerk to the Treasurer, but was acquitted on all the counts, and returned home to his family.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

## DRURY LANE.

Dec. 4. An operetta called *Love in Herkles*, the music arranged by Mr. Rossini, from a composition of M. Feis. Very successful.

Dec. 11. A drama in two acts, by Mr. Planché, entitled *Charles the Twelfth*. The plot is interesting, and the acting very good. Succeeded perfectly.

Dec. 26. The pantomime called *The Queen Bee; or, Harlequin and the Fairy Hive*.

## COVENT GARDEN.

Dec. 5. A piece entitled *Sultane en Beautiful*, being an alteration of Bulwer's farce of the Sultan. It is not a very brilliant production, but it maintains its ground.

Dec. 17. A new comedy entitled *Home's Love; or, the Triumph of Patience*. The plot is absurd, the language coarse, and the patience of the audience was completely taxed.

Dec. 26. The pantomime is entitled *Harlequin and Little Red Riding Hood, &c., the Wizard and the Wolf*.

## ADELPHI.

*The Earthquake; or, the Phantom of the Nile*; a most extraordinary and splendid display of scenery, machinery, dresses, and decorations. Remarkably well received.

Dec. 26. The pantomime is entitled *Harlequin and the Magic Marrowbone, or, Jaffy was a Welchman*.

## SURREY.

Dec. 22. This theatre opened for the winter season with *Othello and Virginia*, by Mr. Osbaldeston. It was announced that Mr. Elliston intends to take the run of all his popular characters during this season.

Dec. 26. The pantomime is called *the Golden Goose; or, Harlequin and the Goblin of the Golden Mine*.

\* \* Some of the panoramas, dioramas, &c. introduced in these pantomimes, are of very superior execution this year.

## PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &amp;c.

Oct. 21. J. H. Lance, esq. to be Commissioner Judge; and C. J. Dalrymple, esq. to be Commissioner of Arbitration to the Mixed British and Netherland Commission established at Surinam for the prevention of illegal Traffic in Slaves.

Nov. 24. 3d Light Drag. Capt. G. Gustavus Tuile, to be Major—22d Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. G. Falconar, to be Lieut.-Col.—28th ditto, Major G. Seymour Crole, to be Major—42d ditto, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Sir C. Gordon, to be Lieut.-Col.—59th ditto, Lieut.-Col. Fran Fuller, to be Lieut.-Col.—83d ditto, Major Hon. H. Dundas, 28th Foot, to be Major.—98th ditto, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Tho. Francis Wade, to be Major.

Unattached.—To be Lieut.-Colonels of Inf. Major Arch. Montgomery Maxwell, 95th Foot, and Major Cha. H. Somerset, 7d Light Dragoons.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Rich. Kelly, 83d Foot.

Garrisons.—Lieut. Gen. Sir John Fraser, to be Lieut.-Governor of Chester; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Alex. Cameron, 1st Greek Light Inf. to be Deputy-Governor of St. Maw's; Capt. Benj. Routh, to be Town-Major of Montreal.

Hon. Robert Cavendish Spencer, Capt. R. N. to be K. C. of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Nov. 25. Right Hon. Baron Rivers, of Sudeley Castle, co. Gloucester, to take the surnames of Pitt-Rivers, instead of that of Beckford.

Nov. 29. 77th Foot: Lieut.-Col. Geo. Paris Bradshaw to be Lieut.-Col.

Garrisons.—Gen. Geo. Moncrieff to be Governor of Carrikfergus.

Dec. 1. James Park, esq. one of the Justices of Court of King's Bench, knighted.

Dec. 3. 44th Foot, Major Day Hort Macdonald to be Major—75th ditto, Major W. Burney, 44th Foot, to be Major.—94th ditto, Capt. David Munro to be Major.

Unattached.—To be Lieut. Col. of Inf. brevet Lieut.-Col. Thos. Staunton St. Clair, from the 94th Foot.

Dec. 9. Barrington Reynolds, esq. to be Deputy Warden for Cornwall; John Ennis Vivian, esq. to be ditto.

Jeffery Wyatsville, esq. knighted.

Dec. 10. Royal Artillery.—Capt. and brevet Major Fred. Campbell to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and brevet Major Geo. Turner to be Lieut.-Col.

Dec. 12. Thos. Cartwright, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at the Court of the Netherlands.—Geo. Tierney, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Munich.

Dec. 15. Foot Guards, Lieut. Col. H.

Armstrong to be Captain and Lieut.-Col.—65th ditto, Major David Stewart, 74th Foot, to be Major.—74th ditto, Major J. W. Hutchison, 65th Foot, to be Major.

Capt. Rich, R. N. to command the *Southampton*, of 50 guns, which is to bear the flag of Rear-Adm Sir Edw. W. Owen, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. G. Pellet, to the Deanery of Norwich.

Rev. W. G. Broughton, Archd. of New South Wales.

Rev. L. V. Vernon, Archd. of Cleveland.

Rev. F. Black, Preb. in Lichfield Cath.

Rev. H. J. Lewis, a Minor Canon in Worcester Cath.

Rev. C. W. Eyre, Canon and Preb. in York Cathedral.

Rev. J. Peel, Preb. in Canterbury Cath.

Rev. G. Skiffner, Preb. in Chichester Cath.

Rev. Dean Greene, to be Precentor of Connor and R. of Ballymany.

Rev. J. Atkinson, Owersly V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Bishop, Mary de Lode V. Glouc.

Rev. R. B. Byam, Kew and Petersham V. Surrey.

Rev. C. W. Cleve, Livery Dole P. C. Devon.

Rev. R. C. Lyster, Dersingham V. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Custance, Beapton R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Davison, Old Sodbury V. Gloucester.

Rev. C. Eddy, Fogglesstone St. Peter R. Wilts.

Rev. W. Harbin, Esher R. Surrey.

Rev. E. Harrison, Lasingham P. C. co. York.

Rev. W. Hett, Elkesley V. co. Nottingham.

Rev. G. Hedson, Colwich V. co. Stafford.

Rev. W. F. Hook, Holy Trinity V. Coventry.

Rev. J. D. Hurst, Clapton R. with Croydon V. co. Bedford.

Rev. J. D. Hustler, Great Fakenham R. Suff.

Rev. R. Jones, Brookthorp V. co. Glouc.

Rev. J. E. N. Mulesworth, Wirksworth V. Derbyshire.

Rev. W. W. Motlow, Rudford R. co. Glouc.

Rev. J. A. Park, Elswick R. Durham.

Rev. J. T. Price, Loys Weedon R. co. Northampton.

Rev. J. T. Roberts to Trinity House Chapel, Mile-end.

Rev. T. Roberts, St. Mary's R. Stamford.

Rev. G. W. Scott, Kentisbeare R. Devon.

Rev. W. W. Smyth, Manton V. co. Rutland.

Rev. W. Thomas, Orlestone R. Kent.

Rev. C. Tomblin, Walcot V. near Falkingham, co. Lincoln.

Rev. R. L. Townsend to St. Philip's Church, Liverpool.

Rev. R. H. Tripp, St. Sidwell P. C. Exeter.

Rev. R. T. Tyler, Merthyrtydovan and Winys RR. Glamorganshire.

Rev. W. Winter, Little Bittering R. Norf.

upon it, but by the invention and introduction of a system of regular operations, and of mechanical improvements, which evinced the highest professional skill and judgment.

Of this system and these improvements, an account has been printed by the highest authority, of which we are happy now to avail ourselves, as a document both curious and accurate. Having been made known only a few months before Mr. Hansard's death; it may be considered, by a short anticipation only, as a MONUMENTAL tribute to his ingenuity and integrity.

About the end of the last Session of Parliament, was appointed "A SELECT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING done for the HOUSE OF COMMONS," and after the examination of various evidence the REPORT of this Committee was ordered to be printed July 10, 1828. In the course of this examination JOHN RICKMAN, Esq. Clerk Assistant to the House of Commons, gave the following history and character of Mr. Hansard and his establishment.

"It really appears to me, that from having been intimate with the printing arrangements of the House of Commons for many years, and not inattentive to the various inquiries of Committees on that and collateral subjects, that I may render good service to all parties concerned, by giving a succinct view of the entire subject. For this purpose, I must be allowed to speak of the individual to whom this extensive business is entrusted; of his arrangements and establishment.

"Mr. Hansard has been employed in the service of the House of Commons from the year 1772, and came into the management of the printing business as a partner of Mr. Hughes in 1774; so that his experience is now of fifty-four years standing; and it will be found that his talents have not been suffered to lie dormant for many days during that long period. For half this time, nearly twenty-seven years, I have been the principal channel of communication with him on all occasions which have called for the Speaker's personal attention to this department; and if I have contracted a long habit of esteem for Mr. Hansard's liberal character, and admiration of his industry and acuteness, I trust I shall be able to show that he has not earned my friendship and goodwill too cheaply.

"Half a century ago the printing of the House of Commons was comparatively of small extent, and the types of the printer were oftener employed in the service of booksellers and of authors than at present. Mr. Hansard, early in his career, was employed by Mr. Orme

in printing his "History of India;" and from personally attending that gentleman, and assisting him in correction of the proofs and revises, he gained a competent knowledge of Indian affairs, which afterwards became highly useful to himself and to the public.

"He had previously become acquainted with Mr. Burke in carrying through the press for him the early editions of his "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful;" so that when Mr. Burke came into public life, and commenced his Indian inquiries at the House of Commons, he was highly pleased to see his humble friend again at hand, and soon found him his most useful assistant in discovering, among the mass of Indian papers (reluctantly furnished to the Committee), such as were essential to his purpose, especially the various "Consultations" which developed the secrets of the then policy of our Indian Empire. After this, Mr. Burke of course employed Mr. Hansard in printing his "Essay on the French Revolution;" and the large and reiterated impressions were carried through the press with a facility that called forth Mr. Burke's warm commendation.

"Dr. Johnson, when in connexion with Mr. Dodsley, preferred Mr. Hansard as his printer, whenever his services could be obtained; who also carried the original edition of the "Hermes" through the press, greatly to the satisfaction of Dr. Harris. Mr. Bryant presented Mr. Hansard with a copy of his work, in token of satisfaction in his manner of printing it; and Porson pronounced him to be the most accurate of Greek printers. This last praise, well merited no doubt, and gratifying as it was, led him to purchase a store of Greek type, which the increase of Parliamentary business rendered dead stock, after it had been employed in printing the Port Royal Greek Grammar, Clark's Homer, and a few other works. Living authors, of solid reputation, might here be named (if necessary or proper) among Mr. Hansard's friends and employers.

"In public employment Mr. Hansard first attracted Mr. Pitt's notice, when the latter, having drafted in his own hand-writing (which was not remarkably legible) the Report of the Secret Committee on the French Revolution, sent for the printer, and stated to him the pressure of the occasion, doubting however the possibility of his reading the manuscript; but the printer was accustomed to the hurried writing of great men, and having read it to Mr. Pitt immediately, undertook to copy it himself for press; when a question of



secrecy and expedition arising, Mr. Hansard at once showed in what manner the first object was perfectly secure, and the more so among numerous workmen; and as for expedition, Mr. Pitt was astonished at receiving all the proof-sheets early the next morning, and was not slow in expressing his sense of this opportune service. The same thing happened in the case of the Report of 1794, on advancing Exchequer Bills in relief of a commercial panic; when expedition was of the last importance for insuring full effect to the aid thus wisely and effectually afforded by a judicious government.

"Mr. Hansard next distinguished himself in the service of the Finance Committee of 1796-7. In the next year the Slave Trade was brought before the Privy Council, and the mass of matter printed at the suggestion of Mr. Wilberforce and Dr. Porteus (afterwards Bishop of London) was such, that three printers were employed, Mr. Hansard planning and distributing the whole.

"After the Union with Ireland, the printing of the House of Commons increased rapidly, and Mr. Speaker Abbot (now Lord Colchester) duly appreciated the merit of Mr. Hansard, already well known to him as Chairman of the Finance Committee of 1797, and near the close of his Speakership, and vividly gave a striking testimony of his good opinion of Mr. Hansard's conduct as Printer to the House of Commons.\* Mr. Hansard's occupation now became too incessant to admit of private printing, except such as could be procured in the dead time of the year, to keep his large establishment unbroken, in readiness for each ensuing Session of Parliament.

"Among the combinations of workmen in the year 1805, the printing trade did not escape, and the standing order for the delivery of printed Bills before their first reading was deemed by the workmen a good opportunity to try an experiment of forcing a rise of wages in Mr. Hansard's printing office. The Pressmen were put in front of the battle; twenty-four of them simultaneously left their work. Their master lost no time in seeking and finding unemployed men in the streets and stable-yards, and he was seen by more Members of Parliament than one in a working jacket, and, with his sons, instructing these new men by precept and example.

"It is difficult to persuade those, who classify all tradesmen as persons mainly attentive to their own gain, that in this instance and in all others Mr. Hansard has uniformly preferred the public to his own profit: but why should he not, from the habit of many years, become so identified with the interesting service of the House of Commons, as to prefer it to personal considerations? Why should not a man, conversant from his youth upwards with persons high in intellect and in dignity, imbibe feelings and motives far above tradesmen in general, by whom the common-place business of the world is respectably conducted on that most useful, although (in words) despised principle of self-interest?

"Mr. Hansard, from the beginning of his official life, has established this rule for his conduct, to spare no cost or personal labour in attempting to perform the important duty entrusted to him, BETTER, and CHEAPER, and MORE EXPEDITIOUSLY, than any other printing business is done in London. To what extent

\* Extract from a Letter addressed by Mr. Speaker Abbot to Mr. Whittam, dated Kidbrooke, 8 September 1816.

"With Mr. Hansard's letters to you, I have also sent you one from Mr. Hansard to me, and I have answered the whole conjointly in my present letter to you; which you will therefore be so good as to communicate to Mr. Hansard.

"I cannot but repeat, upon the present occasion, my admiration and approbation, in the most unqualified manner, of the laborious, accurate, and faithful manner in which Mr. Hansard discharges all the duties of which I am so constantly a witness, and in which he appears to me to combine every consideration of the strictest economy with a due regard to the best means of displaying his matter, by the most methodical arrangement, and the most distinct and perfect typographical execution.

"CHA<sup>S</sup> ABBOT, Sp<sup>r</sup>."

The present Speaker has done Mr. Hansard equal justice, both in the opinion expressed of him to the House from the Chair on more than one occasion, and emphatically in a letter to him from Worthing, Aug. 6, 1819.

"Sir,—I have received and am truly obliged for your reprint of the Standing Orders. Your energy and unwearied attention to every thing that concerns the House of Commons and its proceedings are (I really think, and therefore I may without the suspicion of flattery be permitted to say) more exemplary than I ever witnessed in any other person. I am, Sir, with great truth, yours most faithfully,

"C. MANNERS SUTTON."

he has succeeded in the first and last of these self-imposed conditions of his service, all active Members of Parliament, not of very recent standing, are competent to declare; by means of what exertion, and by what pecuniary sacrifices, will be shown to the Committee.

"No person with less practice than Mr. Hansard in printing arrangements could equal him, in seeing at a glance, and marking on paper (intelligibly to the workman) the exact scheme of every type, and line, and column, and indentation, so as to be at once perspicuous and economical. Mr. Hansard's labours in this particular faculty of mind and practice, in the present session, are before the Committee, and will astonish them if they can find time to inspect these schemes, for the accurate direction of numerous workmen. This kind of editorial attention in the variety and novelty of arrangement of House of Commons printed Papers, saves considerable expense to the public, who pay nothing for it. In this department Mr. Hansard's singular invention for invariably leading the eye across two pages, has produced equal convenience and economy in the non-use of leaves folded as maps. So his printing four folio pages at once instead of two, saves to the public half the press-work, (about 25 per cent. on the total *printing* expenses) and is no inconvenience, if (as recently contrived) the leaves are cut before delivery to members.

"Modern legislation even depends upon Mr. Hansard's exertions in printing and reprinting with amendments and accuracy the Bills always pending in Parliament, and always painfully urgent for dispatch, especially towards the end of each session. In fact, after having so long enjoyed the benefit of this man's wonderful activity, it is not conceivable how business could go on without him. But his two sons are trained in the same course of business; and if even their father relaxes from his constitutional activity, or in case of his death (till when he will not willingly relax), they would give proof of the force of his precepts and of his example on them and on their numerous progeny.

"But, if the House of Commons cannot proceed conveniently without such aid, so the Hansard family cannot pros-

per without the employment afforded by the House of Commons. Their property is too deeply invested in this peculiar kind of work to permit withdrawal of it without enormous loss; and Mr. Hansard would no doubt be much gratified, and even benefited, by any expression of approbation and confidence which may appear to the Committee to be due to him upon full investigation of his conduct."\*

If any additional testimony were wanted of the value of Mr. Hansard's public services, it might easily be selected from the Report from which we have extracted Mr. Rickman's evidence, and that contributed not only by the official gentlemen of the House of Commons, but by several of the most eminent of his brethren in trade, who came forward with a liberality which did them infinite credit. But the disinterestedness ascribed to Mr. Hansard by all who were called to speak on the value of his public services, was in him an early principle, and diligently fostered in his mind through all the vicissitudes of life. His personal wants were few and easily satisfied. He seems to have thought with the poet,—

"Man wants but little here below,  
Nor wants that little long."

He was abstemious in his diet, saw but little visiting company, and was but seldom in any part of the day so detached from business as to have leisure either to visit or be visited merely for convivial purposes, although there was a sprightly vivacity in his conversation which was peculiarly agreeable to those who were permitted to share his leisure hours. He worked for others, not for himself. There was nothing in his mode of life showy and ostentatious. A benevolent spirit, however, reigned throughout the whole. His contributions to public charities were truly liberal, but they were little known, and it is only now that the extent of them can be ascertained. Among others, his benefactions a few years since, to the Worshipful Company of Stationers, as a provision for decayed printers, will make his name remembered with gratitude many a distant year. In the discharge of his parochial duties, he was not only a judicious guardian of the public purse, but a kind

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\* Lord Colchester, after perusing Mr. Rickman's Evidence, addressed the following letter to that gentleman:—

"In returning your printed evidence on Mr. Hansard's character, and conduct of his business, I cannot help expressing my satisfaction that so good an opportunity has presented itself for giving a biographical memoir of his merits, and that you have done him the justice which I am sure must to you be a sincere pleasure as well as a public duty. Ever yours, C."

friend to the numerous poor in his extensive neighbourhood.

Of this his private character, in some respects not easily detached from that which was more within the eye of the public, much remains to be said. It was in all respects most exemplary. If it be true, as asserted by more than one eminent writer, that all morals and all integrity, to be permanent, and of practical effect, must be bottomed upon religion, this was precisely the case with Mr. Hansard. In one of his letters he acknowledges the obligations he owed, in this respect, to his mother, who took every pains to imbue his mind with the value of religion and its obligations. The importance of this early discipline was very obvious throughout his whole life; but he was most sensible of its advantages when he became, in his turn, the father of a numerous family, and felt it his duty to point out to them, to the youngest, as well as to those who were most likely to succeed him, the road through which, with all its difficulties and vicissitudes, he had attained happiness and prosperity. One effect of his seeking this happiness where only it can be found, was obvious to all who knew him in private or in public, a degree of cheerfulness of mind and temper which never failed him, even when painful disease and the rapid decay of his constitution indicated his departure from active and social life. Although frequently interrupted, and that in his most busy moments, by calls not strictly of business, there was a liveliness in his manner, and a constant smile of self-possession which not only promoted the kindness with which he listened to every visitor and every application, but showed a mind perfectly at ease, happy in being always found in his duty, and always ready in the discharge of it.

It may here be remarked, that among his visitors, especially during the sitting of Parliament, were many of the most distinguished members of both Houses. These invariably treated him with the respect due to a man whose advice and assistance were frequently necessary in forwarding those important branches of public business, for which he, above all his predecessors, was eminently qualified. In these interviews he displayed a wonderful readiness in comprehending, and a facility in directing, what was necessary. This could only be acquired by long practice and long experience, and could neither be found or expected in gentlemen whose political fame rested on other and more popular accomplishments. A late learned, ingenious, and liberal contemporary, when speak-

ing in 1812 of printing the Parliamentary Journals, said, "That business has since devolved into the hands of, perhaps, the *only printer living* who unites in one person the ability of superintending such extensive duties, and strength of mind and body sufficient to undergo the fatigue of constant personal attendance." \*

In some persons such frequent marks of consideration from men in the highest orders of the State, might have proved an incitement to vanity, and might even have been met with a proud disrespect. But Mr. Hansard knew nothing of this degrading weakness. He was too old, and too wise even in his youth, to be injured by flattery. He always knew his place, and his duties. His character was formed upon the most conscientious principles. He presumed neither on the compliments paid to him, nor on the services which his professional skill enabled him to render. He neither boasted of, nor in a single instance seemed elated by, the intimacies with which men of rank and influence favoured him. His sole ambition was to give satisfaction to his employers. It is true, that in a course in which he met with such frequent approbation, he certainly could not look with frigid indifference upon the success of his endeavours to please those whom he wished to please. All this was natural and honourable to the humblest mind, but beyond this he did not appear to have a passion excited, nor a wish ungratified.

As a man of industry few such instances can be mentioned. He knew little of relaxation or pleasure. He was throughout life an early riser, and sketched in his mind the plan and business of the day before others were awake to execute it. During the more complicated periods of Parliamentary duties, he was always prepared, and knew directly where to look for extraordinary as well as ordinary assistance. On most occasions, on the shortest possible notice, he was enabled to execute with ease and promptitude, what others, with less experience and a less establishment, would have thought impossible under any circumstances. All this arose from the estimate he was continually making of the value of time, regularity, and perseverance. These were subjects which had very early in life made a strong impression on his mind. They were adopted by him as virtues, and unquestionably led to personal virtues of a higher stamp. He was not inattentive to what

\* Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," vol. III. p. 414.





days before his death, that he had been for some months aware that this would be his last regular effort, but that he had determined never to relax from his duties while Parliament sat. The Session terminated on the 28th of July, and one of his last labours was the printing of that Report, so honourable to himself, from which we have made a very interesting extract. Soon after, becoming more sensible of his decay, he took a solemn leave of the principal persons employed in his large establishment, and intimated, as his own firm belief, that he should see them no more. This farewell act could not fail to make an affecting impression; and some of them, to whom he was particularly endeared by his kindly habits, could not help wishing that his fears might be imaginary.

After this, however, his health rapidly declined, yet he never lost his cheerfulness. The many letters which he wrote at Worthing, to which he repaired in quest of ease, if not health, in the early part of September, evince that the discharge of his Christian duties, and the expression of his Christian feelings, were always uppermost. Nor indeed had the exercises of piety been ever remitted, even during the most urgent periods of active employment. His mind and memory was amply stored with religious sentiment, derived from his habitual perusal of the Holy Scriptures, and such helps as are afforded by the writings of the most eminent English divines.

Still he persisted in the firm belief that his days were numbered. He seemed, like the Jewish Monarch, to hear the awful message, 'Set thine house in order, for thou shalt die, and not live.' While listening to this voice, he entered with promptitude and spirit on the arrangements which his property required, that, to use his own words, he might 'die in peace and love with all mankind, and particularly with those who were so near and dear to him.' With such sentiments, it was his peculiar happiness that, upon a retrospect of former intentions, he found no duties neglected, either of affection or gratitude, which many are apt to delay until the performance becomes painful and

imperfect, if not impossible. He had no enemy to conciliate, nor forgotten obligation to discharge; and his only anxiety seems to have been to close life with fresh proofs of his regard for his numerous offspring—to be able to express to them his last affectionate wishes, and to bestow upon them his last caresses. All this he was in some measure enabled to do, although interrupted by increasing debility. While it remained possible to pen a blessing, he sent it to all his children, and to his acquiescence in the will of the Almighty added many a fervent Amen.

As far as business or property was concerned, he left nothing to disturb the tranquillity of a death-bed. Ambition, such as he entertained, had been gratified; and his schemes of life had never been frustrated. They all depended on the efforts of industry and the principles of integrity, and he was constant in both. As a master, he was a strict disciplinarian, and considering the imperfect state of domestic education among the lower classes, it was humane as well as expedient that he should make up for what the parent neglected, but his kindness and condescension made him beloved by the youth who served under him, and whose interest he promoted with paternal benevolence. In a word, he did not, like many, grow less tender as he grew older. The very last letters he addressed to the younger branches of his family are as full of parental feeling and eager desires for their welfare as any he had ever written.

After a month's residence at Worthing, passed, for the most part, in helpless weakness and decay, but cheered by the attentions of filial affection, he returned, by slow journeys, to his son's house in Southampton-street; and on his arrival expressed himself, in prayer, with pious gratitude, that he had been enabled to die in the arms of his family. During the few days that remained of his life, he took leave of his family individually, explaining to each the provision he had made for them, dispersing among them tokens of remembrance, and bestowing upon them his blessing. When visited by the few friends he was

important Committee (the Finance Committee) present to bear him out in the assertion, that the labour of the Printer during this Session, both as to the mass of matter, and the expedition with which it was prepared, was unparalleled. The pressure of the voluminous papers required for that Committee, coupled with others which were from time to time of immediate necessity, would account for the non-production of others. Every attention had been paid; and it was but justice to bear this testimony to the merits of a most assiduous officer, who spared not his time in working himself and superintending the work of others, in order to execute what was entrusted to his care; every part of which he performed with an accuracy as remarkable as was the dispatch."

## SIR A. S. HAMOND, BART.

Oct. 12. At his residence near Lynn in Norfolk, in his 90th year, Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart. F.R.S.; a Captain in the Royal Navy, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house, and formerly Comptroller of the Navy.

This venerable and much respected officer was born at Blackheath, Dec. 17, (old style), 1738, the only son of Robert Hamond, Esq. a merchant and considerable ship-owner, by Susannah, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Snape, of Limekilns, near Blackheath, Esq. His baptismal name he received from his uncle, Andrew Snape, D.D., Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and one of the Chaplains to Queen Anne. He entered the naval service in 1753, and was appointed a Lieutenant of the *Magnanime* 74, at the particular request of her Captain, Earl Howe, in June 1759. On the 20th of November in that year, the *Magnanime* formed part of Sir Edward Hawke's fleet, in the action off Quiberon, in which the French lost six ships of the line. Lieut. Hamond served under Earl Howe until the end of the seven years' war, was made a Commander in the *Savage* sloop, about 1765, and obtained the rank of Post-Captain, Dec. 7, 1770.

After serving for some time as Flag-Captain to Lord Howe, in the *Barfleur*, of 90 guns, he obtained the command of the *Arethusa* frigate, in which he was employed on the American station nearly four years. At the commencement of the colonial war he joined the *Roebuck*, a new ship, mounting 44 guns on two decks, and soon after entered upon a series of most active and perilous services, in the rivers Delaware and Chesapeake. In June 1776, he accompanied Vice-Adm. Lord Shulldham and his military colleague, Gen. Sir W. Howe, to the reduction of New York; and on the 9th of October, Capt. Hamond accompanied Capts. Hyde Parker and C. Ommanney, of the *Phoenix* and *Tartar*, up the North River, for the purpose of intercepting any supplies which might be sent to the rebels by that channel. The ships sustained a heavy cannonade on passing the enemy's batteries, by which the *Roebuck* had ten men, including a lieutenant, killed; and eighteen wounded.

On the 23d of July, 1777, Lord Howe sailed from Sandy Hook, with a fleet of 276 sail, having on board a considerable body of troops, destined for the reduction of Philadelphia. Owing to calms and adverse winds, it was the 14th Aug. before his Lordship reached the Chesapeake. On the 11th Sept. the Americans were defeated in a severe battle

fought at Brandywine; Gen. Washington fled to Philadelphia, but finding that he could not maintain his position there without the hazard of a general action, abandoned that capital to its fate, and continued his retreat several miles higher up the river. A few days after, the Delaware frigate, assisted by some other armed vessels, attempted to obstruct the British troops, who were employed to erect batteries next the sea. Upon the falling of the tide, she got aground, and was taken possession of by the *Roebuck*: her consorts having cut the cables and pushed up the river, Capt. Hamond appointed his First-Lieutenant to command the prize, and pursue the whole of them, amounting to seventeen sail. Before the ships of war could proceed higher up the river, it was necessary that several machines, resembling chevaux-de-frize, which the enemy had sunk to block up the passage, should be removed. This arduous undertaking was entrusted to Capt. Hamond, and after much perseverance and great exertions, succeeded in weighing a sufficient number of them to secure a safe channel for the ships, notwithstanding he was greatly annoyed by the enemy's shore batteries. The next object was to dislodge the Americans from the strong posts which they held at Red Bank and Mud Island. To effect this service, on the 22d Oct. the *Augusta*, *Somerset*, *Isis*, and *Merlin*, commanded by Capts. Reynolds, Cornwallis, Ourry, and Ross, were ordered to cannonade the batteries on the island. Unfortunately, the *Augusta*, by some accident, took fire; the other ships being obliged to withdraw, the *Roebuck* covered her till she blew up, to prevent the Americans getting possession of her. This service Capt. Hamond performed under a very severe fire, his springs having been shot three several times; and when bearing upon the fourth, fourteen men were knocked down by one shot, which completely cleared two opposite capon bars.

On the 15th Nov. a more vigorous and successful attack was made on Mud Island, by the *Somerset*, *Isis*, *Roebuck*, *Pearl*, *Liverpool*, and three smaller vessels: the cannonade was so furious that the enemy were driven from their guns and retired in great confusion. The *Roebuck*, on this occasion, had three men killed and seven wounded. The loss sustained by the other ships was



more than three slain and thirteen wounded. At the close of 1778, Capt. Hamond received the honour of knighthood for his very distinguished conduct.

During the ensuing two years, Sir Andrew was constantly employed on a variety of hazardous services, rendered necessary by the peculiar nature of the war. In Feb. 1780, he accompanied Vice-Adm. Arbuthnot, who had recently hoisted his flag in the *Roebeck* as Commander-in-Chief on the American station, on an expedition against Charlestown, in South Carolina; from whence he returned to England with the official despatches relative to its reduction. During the operations against that place, he appears to have acted, per order, as Captain of the Fleet.

Towards the latter end of the same year, Sir Andrew Hamond was appointed Lieut.-Gov. and Commander-in-Chief of Nova Scotia, and Commodore and Resident Commissioner at Halifax, where he remained until the conclusion of the war. He returned to England, about June 1783, and on the 10th of December following, he was created a Baronet of Great Britain, with remainder, in default of issue male, to his nephew Capt. Andrew Snape of Douglas.\*

From this period we find no mention of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, until the commencement of 1785, when he hoisted a broad pendant on board the *Irresistible*, of 74 guns, as Commodore and Commander-in-Chief in the river Medway and at the Nore, which appointment he held till 1788. He also sat as a member of the board appointed to investigate and report on the expediency and efficacy of certain plans which had been proposed for the better security of the dock-yards at Portsmouth and Plymouth.

During the Spanish armament, and the altercation that afterwards took place between Great Britain and Russia, Sir Andrew commanded the *Vanguard* 74; and on that ship being put out of commission, in the autumn of 1791, he was appointed to the *Beaumont*, another third rate, in which he continued until the commencement of the French revolutionary war, when he removed into the *Duke*, of 90 guns. In 1793 he was nominated a Commissioner of the Navy Board, of which he became Deputy-

\* Of this gallant officer, who also was knighted in 1789, see a short memoir in our vol. lxvii. p. 533. His son, Andrew Snape Douglas, Esq. is now Secretary of Embassy at the Court of the King of the Netherlands.

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Comptroller in February 1794; and in the following August, on the death of Sir Henry Marten, he became Comptroller of the Navy; in which high and laborious office he remained till early in 1806, when on the death of Mr. Pitt, he retired with a pension of 1500*l.* *per annum*. In 1796 he was elected one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House; and at the general election in the same year he came into Parliament for the borough of Ipswich, after a sharp contest with Messrs. Crickett and Middleton. He was re-chosen in 1802 without any opposition; but retired in 1806.

Sir Andrew Hamond married, March 8, 1779, Anne, only daughter and heiress of Henry Græme, of Hanwell Heath, co. Middlesex, esq. (a Major in the army), and by her he had one son and one daughter, 1. Sir Graham-Eden Hamond, a Rear-Admiral and C. B., who has succeeded to the Baronetcy. He married Miss Kimber of Cornwall, and has several children. 2. Caroline married in 1804, to the Hon. Francis-Wheeler Hood, who was Lieut.-Col. of the Third Regiment of Guards, and Adjutant gen. of the 2d Division of Lord Wellington's army, when slain at the battle of Orthes, March 2, 1814. He left her the mother of a son, now heir apparent to his grandfather Viscount Hood, and other children.

R. P. DUNDAS, Esq.

June 1. At his seat, Newbury, co. Kildare, Ralph Peter Dundas, esq.

He was the only son of the late General Ralph Dundas, of Manor, North Britain, first cousin to the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby, and was married to Marianne, daughter of the late John la Touche, esq. M.P. of Harristown, co. Kildare, and sister to the present Member for that county, and to the Countess of Llandaff. Mr. Dundas was from his infancy educated for the military profession, and at an early period of his life served in the continental war, and was at the taking of Valenciennes, where he was Aid-de-Camp to the General his father, (as he was afterwards in Ireland, during the Rebellion of 1791). In mind, appearance, and manner he was a perfect gentleman, and has not left a more generous or benevolent heart to lament the loss. He was interred in the family vault at Harristown. The funeral was attended by gentlemen from all parts of the county.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 31. At Knighton-house, Halmaker, Sussex, aged 46, the Rev. Henry Payne, D. C. L. Dean of Laws, and Law Fellow of

St. John's coll. Oxford. He proceeded B. C. L. 1807, D. C. L. 1812.

Sept. 7. At his son's residence at Downend, Glouc. after a short illness, aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Spilsbury*.

Sept. 8. At Hoggston, Bucks, aged 70, the Rev. *Thomas Howard*, for forty-five years Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B. A. 1780, and was presented to Hoggston in 1782 by Earl Stanhope.

Sept. 10. At Esher, aged 87, the Rev. *Wadham Diggle*, fifty-one years Rector of that parish, and of Fifield, Wilts. He was of Wadham coll. Oxford, M. A. 1766; and was presented to both his livings in 1777, to Esher by his College, and to Fifield by the King.

Sept. 29. At Geneva, of consumption, after a lingering illness, aged 28, the Hon. and Rev. *Hugh Anthony Rous*, Vicar of Reydon cum Southwold, Suffolk, brother to the Earl of Stradbroke. He was the fourth son of John first and late Earl of Stradbroke, by his second wife Charlotte-Maria, sister of Abraham Whittaker, of Lysonhouse, Herefordshire, esq. He was of Brazenose coll. Oxford; and was presented to his living by his father.

Oct. 1. At the Hermitage, Beaumaris, the Rev. *Samson Soler Wood*. He was the only surviving son of the late Samson Tickel Wood, esq. and grandson to the late Comberbatch Sober, esq.

Oct. 8. At Wickham Market, Suffolk, aged 77, the Rev. *Jacob Chilton*, Rector of Eyke. He was of an antient Suffolk family, and the third of the same Christian name that has graduated at Cambridge since the Restoration. He was of Trinity college in that University, B. A. 1774. In 1776 he was instituted, on his own petition, to the Rectory of Eyke; as well as, on the presentation of Thomas Gross, gent. to the Vicarage of Mendlesham, which latter benefice he resigned in 1787. In 1811 he was presented by the Earl of Rochford to the Rectory of Easton, which also he afterwards resigned.

Oct. 18. At Marlborough, the Rev. *James Townsend Lawes*, master of the grammar school in that town, Vicar of Halberton, Devon, and Perpetual Curate of Easton, Wilts. Mr. Lawes had been for many years the under master of Warminster school, when he was appointed to Marlborough school in 1808, at which time it had been for several years almost without a scholar. The high character and respectability which that school has since acquired, were therefore chiefly attributable to his talents and indefatigable exertions, and were gratifying rewards of his successful labours. The friendly intercourse always maintained between him and his former pupils, fully evinced with what cordiality he was esteemed by them; and he is deeply lamented for his social qua-

lities and the goodness of his heart. He took the degree of M. A. as of St. Alban's hall, Oxford, in 1818. He was presented to Easton by the Earl of Aylesbury; and to Halberton by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol in 1821.

Oct. 15. The Rev. *John Monkhouse*, Rector of Bramshot, Hants. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M. A. in 1786, and he was presented to his living by that Society in 1809. He was brother to Thomas Monkhouse, D. D. F. S. A. also Fellow of Queen's, and for a few years Principal of Edmund hall. He died in 1798; and some particulars of him will be found in our vol. LXI. pp. 479, 496; vol. LXXXII. p. 448.

Oct. 21. In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, aged 85, the Rev. *Joseph Davidson*. He was of King's coll. Camb. B. A. 1771, M. A. 1774, and subsequently elected Fellow.

Oct. 27. At a son-in-law's on Kingdown near Bristol, the Rev. *Richard Howell*, of Chipping Sodbury, Glouc. formerly officiating minister of Preese, in Shropshire, and of Congresbury in Somersetshire, during a period of thirty years. He was of St. Alban's hall, Oxford, M. A. 1789.

Oct. 29. In London, where he had arrived a few days before for medical advice, the Rev. *William Hooker Hughes*, B. D. He was the second son of Edward Hughes, esq. of Smeeth-hill house, in Kent; and was of Oriel college, Oxford. He is deeply regretted by those who were acquainted with his conspicuous talents and the urbanity of his disposition.

Nov. 6. At Flaxton, near York, aged 62, the Rev. *Thomas Bowman*, M. A. late of Beverley, and last surviving son of the late Rev. Thomas Bowman, Rector of Craike, and Vicar of Hessele, co. York.

Nov. 7. At Wensley, Yorkshire, aged 70, the Rev. *Jacob Costobadie*, Rector of that parish. He was son of the Rev. Jacob Costobadie, also Rector of Wansley, who died in 1802, after having held the living for fifty-three years. He had been of Jesus college, Camb. LL. B. 1748; and the son, having become a member of the same house, proceeded B. A. 1781, being the twelfth Wrangler of that year; M. A. 1784, was afterwards elected Fellow, and for a short time officiated as tutor. Having been presented by the Society to the church of All Saints in Cambridge, Mr. Costobadie was married at Newark, July 14, 1796, to Anne, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Milnes, of that place. He afterwards held the college living of Swavesey, in Cambridgeshire; and in 1802 exchanged that Vicarage for the Rectory of Graveley, in the same county, also in the patronage of Jesus college. But on being presented a few months after to the Rectory of Wensley, then vacant by the death of his father, he relinquished all his

college preferment. Mr. Costobadie was of all men the least ostentatious, and it was impossible to be intimately acquainted with him, without being delighted with the goodness of his heart, and, when he was in health, with the amiable playfulness of his manners. He has left a widow and ten children, of whom Hugh Palliser Costobadie took the degree of B. A. at Cambridge in 1823, being, like his father and grandfather, a member of Jesus college; and has been ordained since his father's death.

Nov. 10. At Botley, at an advanced age, the Rev. James Neale. He was the son of the Rev. James Neale, M. A. late Curate of Aldbourne, Wilts, well known to the literary world by various publications, especially by a translation of the Book of Hosea from the Hebrew, with a Scripture Commentary and Notes,—a work in high repute at the time, but now extremely scarce. His son, the subject of this notice, was of St. John's coll. Cambridge, where he took his B. A. degree in 1771, as the sixth Junior Optime of that year; and Perpetual Curate of Allerton Malletverer, near York. For more than seven years he had been almost bed-ridden; and during the long period of his sufferings his Bible was his constant companion, every page of which bears witness how intensely its sacred contents engrossed his mind: its promises were his stay under trouble, and support in death. His departure was so placid and tranquil that it was imperceptible to his surrounding friends.

Nov. 13. At Putnall, near Egham, the Rev. Thomas Bisse. He was great-nephew to Philip Bisse, D. D. Bishop of Hereford. His grandfather and father were both named Thomas, and both clergymen. The former was preacher at the Rolls, and King's Chaplain; and the author of numerous Sermons (see Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. i. p. 120). The clergyman now deceased was of Wadham coll. Oxf. M. A. 1783. He married in 1787 Miss Katherine Townsend, of Ham; and afterwards purchased Putnall-park, in the parish of Egham, and there built a house. Mrs. Bisse died in 1815.

Nov. 15. At Woolwich, aged 66, the Rev. J. Meentier, many years Garrison Chaplain there, and a Justice of the Peace for Kent.

Nov. 21. At Dantsey, Wilts, aged 62, the Rev. George Bisset, Rector of Dantsey and Vicar of Malmesbury. He was educated at Westminster school, where he was admitted a King's Scholar in 1779, and elected to Christ church, Oxford, in 1782. He attained the degree of M. A. in 1790; was presented to Malmesbury in 1793 by the King, and to Dantsey in 1800 by the Earl of Peterborough.

Nov. 21. At Chichester, the Rev. Charles Pilkington, Canon-residentary of that Cathedral, Prebendary of Eastham, and Rec-

tor of Eastergate. He was son of the Rev. Charles Pilkington, D. D. who died in 1797, having been twenty-four years Vicar of Findon, in Sussex, a living in the patronage of Magdalen college, Oxford. His son now deceased was of the same Society, a grand-compounder for the degree of M. A. in 1801. He was presented to the Prebend of Eastham, in the Cathedral of Chichester, in 1803; to the Vicarage of Chidham, in Sussex, in 1813, by E. M. Mundy, esq.; to his Canonry and to Eastergate in 1825.

Nov. 25. Aged 62, the Rev. West Wheldale, Rector of Christ Church, Spitalfields. He was son of Mr. West Wheldale, Alderman of Boston, who died in 1788, and was formerly Fellow of Brazenose coll. Oxford, where he attained the degree of M. A. in 1792, and by which society he was presented to his living in 1804. In the same year he also accepted the Vicarage of Frampton in Lincolnshire, but he resigned that preferment in 1811.

Nov. 29. At Cheltenham, aged 29, the Rev. Daniel Richard Drake Maxon, eldest son of the late Wm M. esq. of Cottingham.

At Stoke-in-Teignhead, Devon, aged 55, the Rev. Wm. Stracey, Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Camb. B. A. 1795, and was presented to his living in 1810 by Dr. Pelham, then Bp. of Exeter.

Nov. 30. Aged 80, the Rev. Charles Woolsey Johnson, Rector of Datchworth, Herts, and of Whitnash, Warw. and Vicar of Witham-on the Hill, Linc. He was son of Geo. Woolsey Johnson, esq.; and was formerly Fellow of Clare hall, Camb. where he proceeded B. A. 1770, being 6th Junior Optime of that year; M. A. 1773. He was presented to Witham by G. W. Johnson, esq.; and to Datchworth by his college in 1786.

Dec. 4. At the Elms, Solihull, aged 80, the Rev. J. S. B. Yates, eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Wm. Yates, of that place.

Dec. 7. At Tottenham, aged 35, the Rev. Joseph Shrimpton Brooksbank.

## DEATHS.

### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 15. Mary, widow of Hon. Rodomoris Dominicetti, M. D.

Nov. 16. At his daughter's, Mrs. Col. Norris, Connaught-square, aged 80, W. Harcourt Tortiano, esq. late E. I. C.'s service.

In Chesterfield-street, Harriot, widow of Rich. Croftas, esq. of West Haring, Norfolk.

Nov. 20. In Millman-str. aged 43, Joshua Mills Nelson, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 4 years, Arthur, son of Rev. Dr. Russell, of Charter-house.

Nov. 21. At Camberwell, aged 67, Anne, relict of Rev. Ed. Parry, of Mold, and Rector of Llanveras, Denbighshire.

Nov. 22. At Stockwell-common, aged 82, Francis Waring, esq.



Nov. 23. In Canonbury-square, Islington, aged 74, Margaret, widow of Francis Rivington, esq. of St. Paul's churchyard.

Nov. 24. In Henrietta-street, aged 79, G. Erck, esq.

Nov. 25. Aged 28, John Aldridge, esq. the son of James Aldridge, esq. of Northumberland-street.

In Seymour-st. the widow of J. G. Booth, esq.

Nov. 27. In Torrington-square, aged 59, James William Dunkin, esq. formerly of Demerara.

Nov. 29. In Chapel-st. Grosvenor-place, Miss Jones, sister of Richard Jones, esq. of Drury-lane Theatre.

In Baker-st. aged 76, Susannah, relict of James Whatman, esq. of Vinters, Kent.

Nov. 30. At Underhill, near Barnet, aged 76, Mary, wife of Keane Fitzgerald, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 49, Charles Spyers, esq. of Wallop Lodge, Hants.

Aged 60, Joseph Remnant, esq. of Bloomsbury.

Lately. Lieut.-Col. Strickland, of the Royal Marines.

At the seat of his uncle, Sir Chas. Mill, Bart. Charles, son of late John Barker, esq.

In Harley-street, aged 68, the Lady Harriet Anne Barbara, wife of the Right Hon. John Sullivan, and aunt to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, the Marchioness of Bute, and Viscountess Goderich. She was the second daughter (and twin with Henrietta Countess of Guilford, who died in 1794) of George third Earl of Buckinghamshire, by Albinia daughter and co-heiress of Lord Vere Bertie. She was married in 1789; and had a family, of whom a daughter Albinia, the wife of the Rev. Marmaduke Thompson, died June 3, 1827.

Rich. Read, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-st.

At Paddington, Wm. Wood, esq. late of the Army Pay Office.

In Bedford-st. Bedford-sq., John Charles De Boffo, esq.

At Ramsgate, C. Josi, esq. of Gerrard-st. Soho, late of Amsterdam.

Dec. 1. In Park-crescent, Thomson Bonnar, esq. of Elmstead and Camden-pl. Kent.

In Mornington-pl. aged 77, Mrs. Anfossi.

Dec. 3. Aged 58, John Inwood, esq. of Norland-place, Notting-hill.

In Gloucester-place, aged 79, James Sutherland, esq. formerly of Bombay.

Dec. 4. In the Clapham-road, aged 67, Anne, relict of John Wild, esq. of St. Martin's-lane.

Dec. 6. The infant daughter of Captain W. E. Parry, R. N.

In Somerset-str. aged 93, Mrs. Fellowes, the relict of W. Fellowes, esq. of Ramsey Abbey, Hunts.

Dec. 7. Aged 51, Robert Lilly Storks, esq. of Camberwell, and of Lawrence-lane.

At Dulwich-common, aged 74, Thomas Peter Romilly, esq.

Dec. 8. Aged 34, Mary Anne, wife of Henry Oxenford, esq. of Camberwell.

In Abingdon-st. Mr. Geo. Green, many years attached to the Colonial Office.

At Torquay, aged 19, Charlotte Frances, eldest dau. of the Hon. Lindsey Bury, grand-dau. to Lady Willoughby d'Eresh, and niece to the Countess of Clare and Lord Gwydir.

Dec. 11. In Torrington-sq. Francis Caridge, youngest child of Alaric A. Watts, esq.

At Kensington, the widow of Mr. Jm Pugh, of Trinity-sq. who was unfortunately drowned while bathing at Gravesend in June last.

Dec. 14. At Guildhall, the wife of Henry Woodthorpe, esq. LL. D. Town Clerk of London.

In Cavendish-square, aged 76, Wm Phillips, esq.

BEDS.—Dec. 3. At Luton, Wm. B. esq.

BERKS.—Mary-Eliza, wife of the Rev. C. Everett, Reading.

Nov. 12. Francis Smith, esq. of Elm Lodge, near Newbury, youngest son of late Rev. Dr. Smith, Master of Westminster School.

Nov. 26. At Reading, aged 97, M. Bearda.

Dec. 3. At Old Windsor, Elizabeth, widow of John Walkden, esq. of Highgate-place, and of London, stationer, who died in 1808, and of whom a brief notice is found in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes" vol. v. p. 739.

CHESTER.—Nov. 27. Louisa, wife of the Rev. J. M. Turner, Rector of Wilmslow.

Lately. At Chester, aged 50, the Rev. James Dnkerley, Minister of the Methodist New Connexion.

Lieut.-Col. Edmund Coghlan, Lieutenant-Governor of Chester. He was appointed Lieutenant in the 92d foot in 1794, Capt. 1795, Captain 66th foot 1803, and in 2d garrison battalion 1806, brevet Major 1804, Inspecting Field Officer of a recruiting district, and brevet Lieut.-Col. 1814. He was on the half-pay of the 2d garrison battalion.

CORNWALL.—Dec. 8. At Penzance, W. Gore Langton, esq. eldest son of Col. Gore Langton, of Newton Park, Somerset.

DEVON.—Nov. 28. At Torquay, Mrs. wife of the Rev. Henry Barry Dunsford, of Leigh, and eldest dau. of late W. Russell, esq. of Stanter's Court, co. Worcester.

Dec. 1. At Parkerswell House, near Exeter, in her 88th year. Mrs. Gifford, mother of the late Lord Gifford, Master of the Rolls.

DORSET.—Nov. 15. Aged 46, Mr. Wm. Spencer, attorney, of Dorchester.

Nov. 21. At Milton Abbas, aged 76, the Hon. Lady Caroline Damer, sister and sole heir of the last Earl of Dorchester, who died in 1809. She was the only daughter of the

seph the first Earl, by Lady Caroline Sackville, only dau. of Lionel first Duke of Dorset, K. G.

DURHAM.—Nov. 30. At Pilmore House, in his 62d year, Gordon Skelley, esq. late a Lieut.-Col. in the army.

ESSEX.—Nov. 20. Aged 71, John Wilkin, esq. of Tolleshunt Knights.

Nov. 30. At West Haro, aged 63, Jane, wife of J. Blydestem, esq.

Dec. 7. At Steward's, Romford, aged 61, Wm. Tolbutt, esq. a Justice of the Peace for Essex.

Dec. 9. At Snarebrook, aged 71, Mrs. Capper.

GLOUCESTER.—Nov. 21. At Clifton, Henry Parke, esq. of Highbury Grange.

Nov. 27. At Cheltenham, aged 29, Daniel Moxon, esq. of Cott. agham.

Dec. 3. At Cheltenham, aged 77, Sarah Pickering, relict of the Rev. Samuel Pickering, late Rector of Bishop's Cleeve.

HANTS.—Nov. 25. At Downes House, Elling, Benj. Kingston, esq. formerly of Demerara.

Dec. 6. At Christchurch barracks, Caroline, eldest dau. of Maj. Cane, 5th dragoons.

Dec. 7. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 50, Major Wm. Robinson, late of the 8th foot. He was appointed Captain in that regiment in 1805, brevet Major 1813. Through many years of hard service, he proved himself an able and gallant officer; and left the army disabled, and covered with honourable scars. He had latterly sunk to painful imbecility, but intelligent and frank, though rough and unpolished, he was contemplated at once with compassion and respect.

HEREFORD.—Nov. 27. At Hereford, in her 43d year, Mary, wife of the Rev. W. Aldridge, Bearfield, Wilts, and dau. of Dr. Myddelton, Heavitree, Devon.

KENT.—At Preston Court, near Wingham, Ann, wife of S. E. Toomer, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. Robert Sluper, of Devizes.

Nov. 17. Catherine, wife of Thos. Gogney, esq. of Longlands, near Fooks Cray.

Dec. 4. At Dover, aged 86, George Finch, esq.

Dec. 10. At Rome House, aged 73, Chatham, James Best, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—In the Cherry-holt, Skirbeck, aged 102, Mrs. Sarah Gunniss.

Dec. 2. At Grimsby, at an advanced age, Wm. Brackenbury, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—Dec. 13. John Featherstonhaugh, esq. of Sion-place, Isleworth.

NORFOLK.—Dec. 6. At Horstead, aged 49, Geo. Warren Watts, esq. late of Lamb's Conduit-street.

NORTHAMPTON.—At Laxton Hall, aged 68, the Right Hon. Catharine Charlotte Lady Carbery, sister to the Earl of Arran and Marchioness dowager of Abercorn. She was the third daughter of Arthur Saunders, second Earl of Arran by his first wife the

Hon. Catherine Annesley, daughter of the first Viscount Glerawly; was married in 1783 to the Earl of Arran, who was her first cousin (his mother being a daughter of the first Earl of Arran); and has left no children.

OXON.—Nov. 21. Aged 67, Hicks Wells, esq. of Hornton Grounds.

At Chastleton, in his 82d year, Arthur Jones, esq.

Dec. 8. Urban Fiddin, esq. formerly an attorney at Deddington.

Dec. 7. In his 82d year, William Taylor, esq. of Sandford House.

At Cornwell, in his 34th year, Francis Penyston, esq. a magistrate of the county.

Dec. 9. At Swincombe House, B. Keene, jun. esq. eldest son of B. Keene, esq. of Westoe Lodge, Cambridgeshire.

SOMERSET.—Nov. 28. At Milverton, aged 73, Charlton Yeatman, esq. M. D.

Dec. 5. At Bath, aged 76, Edmund Broderip, esq. of Wells.

Lately. At Bath, Major-Gen. Ambrose, of the Austrian service, and Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria.

At Chard, R. Cook, esq. of Ileigh Water.

Dec. 16. At his father's house, in Bath, Henry Hayward, esq. of the Navy Office, Somerset House, younger son of Francis Hayward, M. D.

At Axminster, Joseph, son of late Rev. G. Tucker, Rector of Musbury.

Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Wm. Camplin, Rector of Weare.

SUFFOLK.—Nov. 20. At Lachford, Sophia, wife of the Rev. T. E. Rogers, Rector.

Lately.—At Boxford, Alex. Hogg, esq. Purser R. N. This officer was with Capt. Cooke in his voyage of discovery, 1777.

At Woodbridge, aged 81, Cornelius Collett, esq. banker.

SURREY.—Nov. 16. At Carshalton, the widow of Robert Houstoun, esq.

Nov. 21. At Epsom, Edw. Robert, infant son of the Hon. and Rev. Edw. Moore, brother to the Earl of Mountcashell.

Nov. 22. Thomas Blair, esq. of Walton-grave and Welbeck-street.

Nov. 26. At Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 74, the Hon. Mrs. Lisle, aunt to the Marquis Cholmondeley. She was Hester, dau. of George Viscount Malpas, by Hester, dau. and heiress of Sir Francis Edwards, of Shrewsbury, Bart.

At Croydon, John D'Arley, Esq. of His Majesty's Colonial Audit-office, son of Major D'Arley.

Nov. 28. At Richmond-hill, Mrs. Chandler, of George-st. Bryanstone-sq. relict of the Rev. Dr. Chandler.

Dec. 7. At Epsom, aged 47, Mrs. Margaret Boulton, widow of the late Capt. Grey Boulton, of the 14th regiment of foot.

Dec. 14. At West Moulsey, aged 80, Edward Dodwell, esq.

SUSSEX.—Nov. 18. At Brighton, Harriet

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, 1896

From Nov. 26, to Dec. 25, 1896

| Fahrenheit's Therm. |                       |       |                      | Barom.<br>in. pts. | Weather.   | Fahrenheit's Therm. |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Day of<br>Month.    | 8 o'clock<br>Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock<br>Night. |                    |            | Day of<br>Month.    | 8 o'clock<br>Morning. |
| Nov.                |                       |       |                      |                    |            | Dec.                |                       |
| 26                  | 55                    | 57    | 52                   | 29, 87             | cloudy     | 11                  |                       |
| 27                  | 48                    | 54    | 54                   | 30, 04             | fair       | 12                  |                       |
| 28                  | 56                    | 60    | 53                   | , 07               | fair       | 13                  |                       |
| 29                  | 57                    | 59    | 52                   | , 09               | fair       | 14                  |                       |
| 30                  | 59                    | 54    | 54                   | , 06               | fair       | 15                  |                       |
| D.1                 | 42                    | 45    | 36                   | 29, 92             | cloudy     | 16                  |                       |
| 2                   | 35                    | 41    | 37                   | 30, 35             | fair       | 17                  |                       |
| 3                   | 45                    | 49    | 49                   | , 15               | cloudy     | 18                  |                       |
| 4                   | 52                    | 55    | 50                   | , 19               | cloudy     | 19                  |                       |
| 5                   | 51                    | 52    | 40                   | , 10               | cloudy     | 20                  |                       |
| 6                   | 50                    | 53    | 41                   | 29, 90             | cloudy     | 21                  |                       |
| 7                   | 51                    | 54    | 50                   | , 63               | rain       | 22                  |                       |
| 8                   | 48                    | 46    | 38                   | , 16               | heavy rain | 23                  |                       |
| 9                   | 40                    |       |                      | , 75               | fair       | 24                  |                       |
| 10                  | 45                    | 50    | 49                   | , 90               | fair       | 25                  |                       |

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS

From November 27, to December 26, 1896

| Nov. & Dec. | Bank<br>Stock. | 8 per Ct.<br>Reduced. | 5 per Ct.<br>Consols. | 3½ per Ct.<br>1818. | 3½ per Ct.<br>Reduced. | New<br>4 per Cent. | 4 per Cent.<br>1896. | Long<br>Annuities |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 27          | 208½           | 85½                   | 6 86½                 | 2, 94½              | 94½                    | 102½               | 103½                 | 19½               |
| 28          | 208½           | 86                    | 6 86½                 | 7 95                | 95½                    | 102½               | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 29          | 208            | 85½                   | 6 86½                 |                     | 94½                    | 102½               | 104                  | 19½               |
| 1           | 207            | 85½                   | 6 86½                 |                     | 94½                    | 102½               | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 2           | 209            | 86                    | 6 86½                 | 7 95                | 95½                    | 102½               | 104                  | 19½               |
| 3           |                | 86½                   | 6 86½                 | 7 95                | 95½                    | Shut               | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 4           | 208½           | 86½                   | Shut                  | 95½                 | 95½                    |                    | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 5           | 208½           | 86½                   |                       | 95½                 | 95½                    |                    | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 6           | 209            | 86½                   |                       | 95½                 | 95½                    |                    | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 8           | 209            | 86½                   |                       |                     | 95½                    |                    | 104                  | 19½               |
| 9           | 209            | 86½                   |                       | 95½                 | 95½                    |                    | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 10          |                | 86½                   |                       | 95                  | 95                     |                    | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 11          | 210            | 86½                   |                       | 94½                 | 95                     |                    | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 12          |                | 86½                   |                       | 95                  | 94½                    |                    | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 13          | 208½           | 86                    |                       |                     | 94½                    |                    | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 15          | 209            | 86½                   |                       |                     | 95½                    |                    | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 16          | 210            | 86½                   |                       | 95                  | 95½                    |                    | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 17          | 209            | 86½                   |                       | 95                  | 95½                    |                    | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 18          | 210            | 86½                   |                       | 95½                 | 95½                    |                    | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 19          | 209½           | 86½                   |                       | 95½                 | 95½                    |                    | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 20          | 209            | 86½                   |                       |                     | 95½                    |                    | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 22          | 208½           | 86½                   |                       |                     | 95½                    |                    | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 23          | 209½           | 86½                   |                       | 95½                 | 95½                    |                    | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 24          |                | 86½                   |                       | 95½                 | 95½                    |                    | 104½                 | 19½               |
| 25          | Hol.           |                       |                       |                     |                        |                    |                      |                   |
| 26          | Hol.           |                       |                       |                     |                        |                    |                      |                   |

Old South Sea Annuities, Dec. 5, 86½.—10, 86.—

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, E

late P

J. B. NICHOLS AND SONS, 25, FARRIS



# SUPPLEMENT

TO

## VOL. XCVIII. PART II.

Embellished with Views of LONGNER HOUSE, Salop;  
LE SAGE'S HOUSE at Boulogne;  
And the MORAVIAN CHAPEL, and the WORLD'S END TAVERN, Chelsea.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Oct. 14.*

**I**N compliance with the solicitation of several antiquarian friends, I send you a drawing of the old mansion at Longner, co. Salop, long the residence of the Burtons; but more particularly worthy of notice from being not only the residence, but the *burying-place* of Edward Burton, Esq. temp. Q. Mary. (See Frontispiece to this Volume.)

The following account is mostly taken from Burton's Commentary upon Antoninus's Itinerary. Longner is a small village on the banks of Severn, about three miles from Shrewsbury, in the same Hundred, where the family of Burton have a seat. The Burtons of Shropshire were a family much in favour with the House of York, and we are informed in history, that Sir Edward Burton, Knt. served that side in 14 set battles. From him, in a direct line, descended Edward Burton, Esq. who had his seat in this village. He was a zealous assertor of the Gospel all Queen Mary's days, and is named by Fox, in his Acts and Monuments, among those who by various ways and means escaped the persecutions then carried on. He being one day sitting alone in his upper parlour at Longner, meditating on the troubles of the times, and the deliverances he and other lovers of the truth had experienced (though many had suffered), heard the ringing of all the bells in Shrewsbury, which he guessed must be for the accession to the throne of the Lady Elizabeth, by the death of Queen Mary. Wishing with certainty to know the truth, and yet not daring to send his servants to inquire, he sent his eldest son, about 16 years of age, desiring him, *if it happen to be so*, that he should throw up his hat to gratify his expectation. His son finding it so, did as he was directed, which, when his father observed, he was suddenly affected with such extremity of joy, for the liberty and comfort that God's people had a prospect of, that he re-

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tired from the window, with difficulty reached his chair, and immediately expired. By his will he had ordered his burial to be in the parish Church of St. Chad, in Shrewsbury; and that no mass-monger should be present at his interment, which his friends designing to execute, brought his corpse to the Church, but were met there by the Curate Mr. John Marshall, who said, that he should not be buried in his Church, being an heretic (for the Popish priests were yet in place, Queen Elizabeth being crowned the same day). One of the friends of the deceased replied to the Curate, "that as to his being an heretic, God would judge him at the last day." To whom the Curate replied, "Judge God, or judge devil, he should not be buried in his Church." Whereupon his friends being forced to carry his body back again, buried it in his own garden, and set a monument over him, which being much defaced by time and neglect, it was repaired in the year 1614, under the direction of Sir Andrew Corbet, Lieutenant of Shropshire, who composed the following epitaph, which is placed round the tomb in old English characters.

At the end of the tomb:

"EDWARD BURTON, ARM.  
ob. A. D. 1558."

Round the upper part of the tomb:

"Was't for denying Christ? or some notorious fact,  
That this man's body Christian burial lackt?  
Oh no! (not so) his faithfull true profession,  
Was the chief cause which then was held  
transgression. [Rome  
When Popery here did reign, the See of  
Would not admit to any such a tomb  
Within her idol temple walls, but he,  
Truly professing Christianity,  
Was like Christ Jesus in a garden laid,  
Where he shall rest in peace 'till it be said,  
'Come, faithfull servant, come, receive with  
me,  
A just reward for thine integrity.'"

On the side of the tomb are the following arms:—the field quartered Azure and Purpure, counterchanged;

a cross engrailed Or, between four roses Argent; this, according to the Heralds at Arms, was given by King Edward IV. to Sir Edward Burton of Longner, for his eminent services, who also created him a Knight Banneret in the field of battle, under the Royal standard.

The old House at Longner was taken down in 1803, and a characteristic mansion, in the ancient baronial style, erected, by Robert Burton, Esq. the possessor of this fine domain.

Yours, &c.

D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN,

Paris, Nov. 1.

**D**URING a short stay in Boulogne, I happened to observe the house in which the celebrated author of *Gil Blas* terminated his existence. As you may not be in possession of any sketch of the spot, I venture to enclose a very rough one, which, as it is faithful, you may perhaps think not inadmissible in your interesting Magazine, as it relates to the last moments of the first French Novelist. The time and place of his death are, I think, recorded in Sir Walter Scott's life of *Le Sage*. The slab over the door-way contains the following inscription:

Ici est mort  
l'Auteur de *Gil Blas*,  
en 1747.

Yours, &c. DUDLEY COSTELLO.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

**T**HE Miscellany, of which you are the respected Editor, has from its first establishment to the present period been devoted to the cause of literature, and the diffusion of useful knowledge; and both in the selection of its various contents, and in the manner of discussing them, we perceive abundant matter of just commendation. To me no subject is half so attractive and interesting as that of British antiquities, and I rejoice whenever an article of this description appears in any of its columns. This gratification, however, receives considerable alloy from observing the conflicting opinions entertained by distinguished writers in this department of science. Regretting the existence of these jarring and contradictory statements, I sometimes feel induced to wish for the momentary possession of my namesake's magical wand to reconcile and harmonize the

several discrepancies; or at least for the ability to terminate the dispute by detecting the error, and tracing it to its real source. To succeed in antiquarian researches, we must adopt the same method which a wise man would adopt in every human pursuit; we must begin at the right point. '*Dimidium facti, qui bene cepit, habet.*' To this trite and obvious truism, English antiquaries have hitherto neglected to pay the attention it deserves. They have started from the wrong goal, and begun their antiquarian course by taking for their guides Greek and Roman writers, who could not possibly have attained the true account. That this predilection for the authors of their juvenile studies has operated more than any other cause to mislead their judgments, and to keep alive in their minds many erroneous notions respecting the character of the primæval inhabitants of Britain, their customs, and their institutions, will be made manifest by the following brief detail.

1. English antiquaries, by adopting the falsification of Greek and Roman writers, have stumbled and failed in '*ipso limine*' of their investigations. They derive the origin and descent of the ancient Britons from the '*Celts*,' than which nothing can be more distant from truth. Their real progenitors were the '*Cimmerii*,' or '*Cimbri*,' an appellative that signifies 'the first race of European colonizers.' This name was affixed to their several places of abode successively in Asia and in Europe, viz. '*Cimmerium*' in the former, and '*Cimbrica Chersonesus*,' in the latter; and is retained in those places to this day, as well as in that of their posterity, the '*Cymru*' of Britain\*; whereas the senseless appellation '*Celtæ*,' which is not a patronymic, perished as soon as imposed. This erroneous beginning presages a corresponding progress; as will appear:

2. From the silly attempt of assimilating the religion of ancient Britain with the mythology of Greece and Rome, than which no two things can be more opposed to each other. The well-attested hostility which ancient Britons ever bore to idolatrous temples, and to idolatrous worshippers, furnishes a sufficient refutation of this gross falsification. '*Brennus*,' a Briton, marched into Greece for the sole pur-

\* Archaeology.

pose of demolishing the idolatrous temple of 'Delphos.' A people who deemed it a duty to destroy idolatrous temples, could hardly have been guilty of so great an inconsistency of conduct as to have constructed idolatrous temples themselves. I know not whether of the two is the greater absurdity, the committing of such glaring self-contradiction, or the believing of this imputed calumny. Julius Cæsar, in his 6th Book of Commentaries, asserts that the British Druids taught astronomy, geometry, natural philosophy, &c. and theology. We may, therefore, justly assume, that they possessed schools and seminaries, where tutors and pupils assembled together, the one to impart, the other to receive instruction. And as no mention is made of these receptacles of study, either by Greek and Roman writers on the one hand, or by English antiquaries on the other, it is but fair to presume, that these scholastic edifices were mistaken by these sagacious narrators for temples; and that what they deemed to have been temples were really no other than public seminaries of education. This statement is most certainly true of 'Stonehenge,' every part of which is admirably adapted to make astronomical observations. On persons, wedded to their own preconceived hypothesis, and led astray by ignorant and prejudiced guides, no reasoning, however conclusive, makes any impression. By such, every Druidical vestige in the island has been, in their opinion, dedicated to the service of religion, as if the Druids taught nothing but religion. And,

3. Even the two mounds of earth, denominated 'Abury and Silbury,' two places as unlikely to have enjoyed that distinction as it is possible for imagination to conceive, are supposed to have been two British temples; and not only British temples, but temples dedicated by Britons to Grecian and Roman deities. It is strange that the ancient Britons should be so strongly attached to supererogatory labour, as to throw up these mounds of earth for sacred uses, when the brow of a contiguous eminence would have served the purpose much better, and preserved a greater conformity with their wonted custom. Nor is it less strange, that English antiquaries, in endeavouring to explain the use and design of these two mounds, should have to-

tally neglected the history and language of ancient Britain, which alone are capable of affording the desired explanation. 'Silbury' is designated in the British language by 'Cludair Cyfrangon,' which signifies, literally, 'the heaped mound of congregations.' On this mound were congregated or assembled the national representatives in their legislative capacity, for the purpose of enacting laws, and appointing officers of trust and power\*. 'Gorsedd llyn gwyddon,' or 'the tribunal of cognitions,' is the name bestowed on 'Abury,' on which sat the judges of the land, who decided all controversies and causes, according to the cognition, or knowledge, or evidence†. The two mounds formed the legislative and executive courts or tribunals of the ancient Britons, who were wont to assemble therein once at least, if not twice, in every year, viz. at Midsummer, when the sun enters into the sign Cancer; and in September, when he enters into the sign Capricorn. As astronomical instruction was never lost sight of by British Druids, who made every public place and object instrumental to their discipline, so the two avenues of erect stones on the east and west sides of Abury were placed for the purpose of exhibiting to crowded assemblies of the higher classes a view of the sun's path in the ecliptic, his progressive and retrograde motions, his declination from, and his approximation to, the equinoctial line, viz. from March to June, from June to September, from September to December, and thence to March, respectively. Such was the design of these two avenues to 'Abury.' They had no reference to religion, much less to the abominable mythology of Greece and Rome. Nor do they bear the least resemblance to the figure of a serpent; they have neither the beginning, nor the middle, nor the end of that reptile, but they form a curve line, such as is delineated by the sun's path in the ecliptic; having, as tradition reports, the twelve signs of the Zodiac sculptured upon them. The notion of a serpentine resemblance originated with Dr. Stukeley, who was an acute but a visionary observer, and whose imagination frequently triumphed over his judgment.

The Druids combined religion with philosophy; and it is observable, that

\* Triads.

† Ibid.



conspicuous in the two minds were  
 law and, more were with respect, and  
 a lecture is accordingly delivered, a na-  
 tional air, none are not called to assist  
 persons. On the hill, now called St.  
 Anne's hill, but formerly 'Tân-hill,'  
 was kindled a fire, which blazed, if  
 not perpetually, yet certainly on every  
 occurrence of the national conventions,  
 or assemblies, above described, the  
 emblem of the supreme Creator, and  
 the venerated symbol of his beneficence  
 to man. It is singular, that the name  
 'Tân-hill,' in Somersetshire, should  
 be synonymous with 'Tân-fun' in  
 Germany, each having the same signi-  
 fication, the same designation, and  
 each being indebted to the Cimbric or  
 British language alone for its respective  
 elucidation. For 'Tân' is fire, and  
 'Fun' is a hill, the letter *F* being  
 convertible into *V*; both appellations  
 emphatically designating 'Hill-fire.'

From the preceding statements may justly be inferred the necessity of observing the maxim with which I set out, viz. *to begin our antiquarian researches at the right point.* MERLIN.

Mr. URBAN,                      Cork, Nov. 29.

**T**HE Gold Coins of Scotland, although neither numerous nor of great variety, present us with nearly as many difficulties as we meet with in our investigation of the silver coinage.

The Scottish records relative to the latter are few and unsatisfactory; but those of the former much more so. Before, however, we proceed to examine the coins themselves, it will perhaps be better to adduce such evidence as the scanty records above noticed supply us with, which may enable us to appropriate a few of the gold coins in question.

The first Scottish Act which we find ordering a coinage of gold, is that of James II. 1451, which directs a new penny of gold, called a *lance*, to be struck of the same weight as the English *Notre*, which was then in use, and also a new shilling of gold, called a *rosary*, to be struck of the same weight as the English *Notre*, which was then in use.

the Deputy of the 14th  
 Lord of the 14th  
 which I take to be the  
 54 grs. the same as the  
 light Noble.

The next Act we meet with is 1483, which ordains a penny to be struck of the weight of the a Rose Noble, and in the year which, it appears, was worth pence each; also another for 20 groats; and a third as the standard of the Rose Noble then 120 grs. the weight of three coins would be 120 grs. and this also agrees with the silver coins; for 30 groats each would make 35 shillings was by the Act of 1475 the value affixed to the English Noble of 120 grs. the Henry Noble 108 grs. being ordered by the Act to go for 31 shillings.

The last Act to be noticed is James IV. 1488, which orders the coinage precisely in the words of the Act of 1483, that is, one coin of the weight of the Rose Noble to be 30 groats, another for 20, and a third for 10.

This is all the evidence I have been able to discover, independently of the coins themselves furnish; and I am afraid it will not enable us to associate with any degree of certainty many of these coins.

The gold coins of the Robertson  
... 1 and 3 are of  
... the 2d; and the  
... weight of the  
... from 34 to  
... kind about  
... we find no  
... of the  
... proclamation  
... was order  
... receive  
... all  
... the  
... certain  
... before

haps about 40 grs ; these coins may have passed as Half Nobles, and being greatly inferior to the latter in weight, were probably the coins against which the proclamation of Edward above cited was directed. Nos. 4 and 6 being of the full weight of the Half Noble, could not of course have been liable to the same objection, and were probably coined after this period ; we may, therefore, I think, suppose that Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, were struck by Robert II. and Nos. 4 and 6 by Robert III. No. 5 is not given at all by Snelling, and is by Cardonnel assigned to Robert III. ; but from its weight, and the resemblance which its type bears to that of No. 2, I am more inclined to consider it as coined before Nos. 4 and 6, than to suppose it half of either of these coins.

In the Acts of James I. no mention is made of a gold coinage ; and as Nos. 7 and 8, which appear to be the first struck of the gold coins of the Jameses, seem more likely to belong to James II. it is probable none of them belong to the former, and perhaps he never coined any. The Act of James II. 1451, as we have before seen, directs a gold coin to be struck of the weight of an English Half Noble ; and as No. 7, as to its type and weight, agrees perfectly with the coinage ordered by that Act, and as the small crowns, both as a mint mark and in the quarters of the reverse, are found on the silver coins of James II. it is very likely this coin and also No. 8, its half, were struck in that Prince's reign, although, from the circumstance of no other gold coinage being noticed in the Acts of James III. and the crowns also occurring on the silver coins of the latter Prince, if my arrangement of them in a former letter be correct, it is very possible the same type and standard may have been used by both Princes.

Of the other coins of the four first Jameses, given by Cardonnel, the only ones whose appropriation is unquestionable, are Nos. 16 and 18, which, from the numerals, evidently belong to James IV. ; it is, therefore, only by comparing their types with those of the last named coins, and their weights with those ordered by the Acts of Parliament above noticed, that we can come to any conclusion as to the rest. The weights are so differently given by the writers on this subject, that I can place no dependence on them. The

only one which seems to correspond with the coinage ordered by the Acts of 1483 and 1488, is No. 18, which originally weighed, I believe, about 80 grs. , but this coin is sufficiently ascertained by the numeral. Nos. 9 and 10 appear to belong to the same Prince as No. 18 ; but the weights, which are given as from 48 to 54 grs. would rather assign them to the reigns of James II. or III. Of Nos. 11 and 12, I can form no satisfactory conjecture ; I think it most likely they belong to James III. or IV. ; but I can see no strong reason why they may not belong to James II. or V. ; their weight affords us no light on the matter. The Unicorns No. 13, 14, 15, were evidently minted before No. 16, which bears the numeral of James IV. and I see no particular reason why they should not be assigned to the same Prince, although all writers have given them to James III. The Riders No. 17, Pl. 1, and Nos. 2 and 3, Pl. 2, are generally given to James IV. ; but I am inclined to imagine on no better grounds. The coins assigned to James V. are Nos. 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, Pl. 2, (for Nos. 4, 7, 8, are considered medals,) which coins all bear dates, and most of them numerals, but none of them bear an earlier date than 1539 ; and as James V. began to reign in 1513, it can scarcely be supposed that during the first 26 years of his reign, he did not coin gold ; and if he did, I do not think any of the gold coins we have bear a greater appearance of having been struck within that period than the Riders above noticed ; nor do the ancient form of the letters and the want of the numerals form a sufficient objection, for on Nos. 12 and 13, Pl. 6, of Cardonnel's Silver Coins, which are universally considered as coins of James V. we find the ancient letters and no numerals.

In concluding these remarks on the gold coins of Scotland, I must express my regret at having been able to throw so very little additional light on this branch of the Coinage ; indeed I should not have noticed it at all, but for the purpose of showing what a slight foundation the different writers on this subject have had for the appropriation of these gold coins, those of the Roberts and the four first Jameses, which constitute the entire of the early part of this series, scarcely exhibiting, if we except those of James IV. with

numerals, a single coin whose appropriation is not doubtful. The discovery, however, of Acts of Parliament and Proclamations respecting the Coinage, and of unpublished specimens of the coins themselves, may at some future period remove much of the obscurity in which this subject is now involved.

#### BILLON COINS OF SCOTLAND.

The Billon Coins of Scotland admit of but few observations. The series, if it deserves the name, commences with James III.; and as the coins of Mary and her successors are easily known, we have only to consider those of James III. and IV., and in the appropriation of these the Scottish numismatic writers have most widely differed. Cardonnel assigns the five first numbers in his first Plate to James II.; although it is the opinion of almost every other writer, that the Billon Coins were first struck in 1466 by James III.; and indeed on this point, from the Act itself, and from the absence of any former notices of these coins, I think there can hardly be a doubt.

Pinkerton has very justly observed, that the black farthings bearing the King's head on one side, and a cross and pellets on the reverse, and which have been generally assigned to James III. do not agree with the words of the Act of 1466, which orders the coin to bear a St. Andrew's cross on one side, and a crown on the other; and the superscription of Edinburgh on the one part, and an R. with James on the other. But subsequent remarks of the same writer would leave us in doubt whether these farthings should be assigned to James III. IV. or V.; for in vol. II. page 135, he speaks of pieces of James V. having been given to James II.; from which one would suppose that the five first numbers of Cardonnel, or at least some of them, belonged to James V.; and in his Appendix, p. 446, although he says those of James III. bear a head on the obverse, and a cross and pellets on the reverse, he says immediately after, speaking of the black money of James IV. that the farthings have an annulet on each side of the *head*, which would assign No. 1, Cardonnel, to James IV. With respect to the three first numbers of Cardonnel, I think they were probably struck by James III. and should

be placed before the other Billon Coins hitherto published, but whether they were struck pursuant to the Act of 1466, or subsequently, is not very easy to determine. Cardonnel's most plausible reason for assigning them to James II. is, that No. 3 bears so strong a resemblance to the silver coin, No. 8, Pl. 5, which he says is given by the best authorities to James II.; but if this coin, No. 8, should belong to a standard of 10 or 12 groats to the ounce, it is far more probable it belongs to James III. With respect to Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, Cardonnel, Nos. 4 and 5 are by that writer given to James II., No. 6 to James III., and No. 7 to James IV.; but all these coins bear so strong a resemblance to each other, that one would be inclined to think they all belonged to the same reign. On a closer examination, however, three points of difference may be observed; the first is in the formation of the letters, which on Nos. 4 and 5 are the old English, and on Nos. 6 and 7 the Roman: the second difference is in the Mint mark, which on No. 4, and the obverse of No. 5, is a plain cross, and on Nos. 6 and 7 a crown: the third point of difference is in the centre of the cross, which on Nos. 4, 5, 7, is a saltire, and on No. 6 a mullet of five points; the latter distinction has caused Cardonnel to assign No. 6 to James III. But even admitting that the groats without numerals, bearing mullets on the reverse, belonged to James III. which in a former letter I attempted to controvert, it will be seen that most of the mullets on these groats are of six points, whilst those on the coins of James IV. with numerals have only five; the mullet of five points, therefore, is rather a proof that this coin, No. 6, belongs to James IV.; and the letters, which on that and No. 7 are more modern, and the crown Mint mark which occurs on these numbers, whilst on Nos. 4 and 5 it is a plain cross, and the numeral 4 on No. 7, make it highly probable that Nos. 4 and 5 belong to James III. and Nos. 6 and 7 to James IV. Indeed I should have been inclined to attribute them all to James IV. were it not for the mention which is made in the Act of 1471, of the *al-layed* groat of seven pennies, which by this Act is ordered to pass for six pennies, and the half gr same  
for three pennies; and lay-



ed groat was of base metal, I think there can be no doubt, for the silver groat then went for 12 pence. In the Act of 1483, also, mention is made of the *new* placks, which were then ordered to be called in, at the rate of 2 pence for each plack. These two Acts, therefore, I think, prove that other Billon money, besides the black farthings of 1466, were current in the reign of James III. and it is very probable Nos. 4 and 5 were of this money. No mention is made in any of the Acts of James IV. I have met with of any Billon or base money; but I think it likely that it was coined in his reign, as we know it was in those of his successors; and Nos. 6 and 7 have every appearance of being his. No. 7 indeed bears the numeral 4, which would put the matter beyond doubt; but No. 7 of Snelling's plate, which appears to be the same coin, seems to have, in place of the numeral, a small cross and four pellets or dots, which Cordonnell may have mistaken for a 4, although it is more probable Cardonnell was right; for we find the numeral 4 on one of James IV.'s gold coins, No. 16, Pl. 1, also given by Snelling, No. 17, Pl. 1; and if we compare this gold coin with the above Billon coin, No. 7, we must be strongly inclined to attribute them to the same Prince. The Billon Coins of the subsequent reigns require no observations; some unpublished varieties, however, of Mary's, have, I think, been met with.

JOHN LINDSAY.

#### MEMOIRS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

(Continued from p. 415.)

1815. **B**ETWEEN the termination of the war with France, in 1814, and the definitive treaty in November 1815, many ships and vessels were broken up or sold, as mentioned in a former page; and more would have been so disposed of, but for the war with America during a considerable part of the time, and the renewal of hostilities against France. On the 20th Nov. 1815, the List of the Navy stood as shewn in the following table, after deducting the few ships lost, &c. previous to that date; but for want of official or formal authority for striking them out of the List, (or because they were not then known to have been lost or taken,) they were still continued on it.

#### Abstract of the Royal Navy on the 20th Nov. 1815.

| Rates.   | Guns.            | No.  |
|--|------------------|------|
| 1st.....   | 120 to 100 ..... | 14   |
| 2d .....   | 98 .....         | 15   |
| 3d .....   | 84 to 74 .....   | 150  |
| — .....  | 64 .....         | 16   |
| Line....   |                  | 195  |
| 4th (Razees)...  | 57.....          | 2    |
| 4th.....   | 56 to 50 .....   | 16   |
| 5th.....   | 44 to 32.....    | 178  |
| 6th.....   | 28 to 20 .....   | 18   |
| — .....  | 18 .....         | 53   |
| Sloops, brigs, bombs, fireships,<br>and all other ships and vessels<br>specified in preceding abstracts, 558 |                  |      |
| Of 57 guns, and under....  |                  | 825  |
| General Total....  |                  | 1020 |

As the difficulty of manning a very large fleet, in the first instance particularly, with the necessary dispatch, or the facility of doing it, must always in a great degree depend upon the extent of the maritime trade of the country, it cannot be irrelevant here to state what was the whole amount of *commercial* shipping which belonged to the British dominions at the following periods, as the same were registered under the directions of law;\* namely,

|               | Ships.     | Tons.     |
|---------------|------------|-----------|
| In 1786-7.... | 14,143.... | 1,343,473 |
| 1792.....     | 16,079.... | 1,540,146 |
| 1802.....     | 20,568.... | 2,128,055 |
| 1814.....     | 24,418.... | 2,616,965 |

"The tonnage of our mercantile marine was nearly doubled in the course of the last war. Upon the cessation of the war, between three and four hundred thousand tons were discharged from the public service."†

The following particulars were reserved for the concluding part of these memoirs.

1818. A new dock is making in Chatham-yard, capable of receiving a first-rate man of war,‡—and a bason, and three large docks connected therewith, are making in Sheerness Yard, where other very great and expensive improvements are also going on,§ which will render this conveniently situated yard very efficient indeed.

\* See *The State of the United Kingdom at the Peace of Paris*, by Geo. Chalmers, Esq.

† See the Right Honourable William Huskisson's Speech on the 7th May, 1827.

‡ It has been finished some years.

§ These docks were completed in 1823. The yard, which contained only twenty-three acres, is increased to about fifty-six acres.

1814. An Act was passed in 1814 for the encouragement and reward of Warrant and Petty Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines.

1812. In 1812 a great work was undertaken, for the security of his Majesty's ships in particular, in the inner part of Plymouth Sound, namely, a Breakwater, which is to be carried out for almost a mile across the Sound. Mr. Whitby was the projector, and is the superintendent of this work, and the late Mr. Rennie the architect. Such progress had been made in this work, that before the end of the second year, it was ascertained that the object in view would be fully accomplished when it should be completed, which is not yet quite the case (1828).

1818. A commodious watering-place, with the necessary accommodations, for watering ships of war, is also making in the neighbourhood of the Breakwater.

I have now to mention, with great gratification, that very important improvements in the mode of constructing ships, were partially introduced into the King's yards about the year 1811,\* calculated not merely to give the ships much additional strength, but also to render them more durable, with other advantages; all which particulars are set forth in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society for the Year 1814*. Sir Robert Seppings, one of the Surveyors of the Navy, was the author of these improvements, for which the Society honoured him with their gold medal in 1818; and the Government have since made him a very handsome pecuniary grant. Circumstances will not well admit of a detail of the improvements in question in this Miscellany; but it may not be amiss to mention that one of the principal ones is that of diagonal timbers intersecting the timbers of the frame at about an angle of 45 degrees:—another is, that of the planks of the principal decks being laid diagonally, instead of fore-and-aft, and those of the starboard contrariwise to those of the larboard side.

As a further means of rendering ships more durable than heretofore, they are to be built under cover. The oak timber is also to be seasoned under cover; and at the yards where there is

salt-water,† it is to be immersed therein for at least two months, with the view of preventing the dry-rot.

The rise and progress of the Royal Navy has now been shown by a regular series of tables and details of circumstances, interspersed with many brief relations of sea-fights, and matters respecting the dock-yards, for more than three centuries, until the naval force has attained a pre-eminence unequalled in the annals of the world; for which pre-eminence we are, under Providence, in a very great measure indebted, be it remembered, to our naval heroes, who have, on innumerable occasions, displayed surprising instances of bravery and professional skill, and certainly never more so than during the last long and arduous contest. And to the honour of his Majesty, and all ranks of people, be it also recorded, that never were their merits more duly appreciated, both by the one and the other, than in the present age.—“His Majesty, too, has always extended his patronage to astronomy and every other science in which the interests of navigation and geography were concerned; and to the consummate abilities of the most experienced commanders, exercised under the auspices and direction of his Majesty, it is owing that a solution has been given to three of the greatest problems that concern the world which we inhabit; for it is determined by a succession of voyages commenced and prosecuted by his command, that the entrance into the Pacific Ocean by a passage either on the North-west or North-east, is impracticable,‡ and that the existence of a great Southern continent had nothing but theory for its support. It has likewise been ascertained that the longest voyages are not detrimental to life or health; and it has been proved by the execution of the commands alluded to, that distant nations may be visited, not for the purpose of subjugation, but for the interchange of mutual benefits, and for promoting the general intercourse of mankind.”§

C. D.

† And at Deptford and Woolwich, the timber, &c. is to be boiled in salt water.

‡ The voyages and travels of Captains Parry and Franklin have finally settled this point, in ordering of which, for that purpose, his present Majesty has shewn the same zeal in the cause as was possessed by his royal predecessor.

§ Dean Vincent.

\* And generally, in 1815.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 2.

SO much having been said from time to time in your valuable Magazine respecting Comets, I wish to offer the following desultory observations, on a subject which cannot fail to interest every inquirer after philosophical truth.

And first, I think a comet may have been nothing more nor less than the foundation of the ancient fable of the *Phœnix*, and make no doubt but that this idea, once started, all who may refer to the accounts which the ancients give of that *miraculous bird*, as they thought it, will be of the same opinion. I will mention here only those of Herodotus and Tacitus, because I have them by me. They have handed to after times descriptions of a *phœnix* with all the air of a reality. But we may gather from them that, though the learning of Egypt was displayed, and Greece exhausted her ingenuity, in discussions of its history, yet it could not be denied that it was considerably mixed with fable; which Herodotus seems to imply, in saying,

Ἐγὼ μὲν μὴ εἶναι τὸν, ἢ μὴ ὅσον γράφει.  
And Tacitus also, when he says, *hæc incerta et fabulosis aucta.* However, it is plain that they never hit upon the true materials from which the fabulous part was worked up. Some of the moderns, indeed, seem to be satisfied that the ancient histories of it were fabulous, but they appear to have thought no further about it. In the Introduction to a work on Entomology, by Kirby and Smart, there is a remark, that 'it had been objected against Clemens Romanus, that he believed in the absurd fable of the *phœnix*,'—absurd, perhaps, as a reality, but not as a fable. All fables must have some materials, some tangible point, to form their allegory upon, and we may say of them what Dr. Johnson says of a parable, that a fable is 'a relation under which something else is figured.'

What think you, then, of a comet's being that 'something else' figured by the fable of the *Phœnix*? Allowing for circumstances, can there be a closer description of a comet than that which Herodotus, Pliny, Tacitus, nay, all the ancient writers on the subject, give of the *phœnix*? There you have most of the material circumstances of a comet delineated. Its periods of absence,

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and return. The accounts of its approaching the Sun, of its being attended by a tail, or some visible atmosphere, which moderns have thought to be a collection of innumerable small stars, — '*advolarisse multo ceterarum volucrum comitatu,*' as Tacitus also expresses himself, are all minutely detailed.

Now, that in fabulous ages,—and in so remote a time that even the most learned of the ancient philosophers could not solve the fable, (and Herodotus lived in such an age, and was remarkable for his credulity,)—a comet should be the subject of a fable, is not so very surprising; but that such an author as the elegant Tacitus, and in the Augustan age too, should give such a description as above alluded to, with so much gravity, with such extreme credulity, and without a single attempt at solution, nay, seeming to express despair of doing so, is astonishing. Therefore, that Clemens Romanus, Pomponius Mela, and many other writers of the Christian æra, adopted his opinions, need not so much surprise us.

But surely, according to the old adage, wonders will never cease; for that, with the learning of the ancients to help us, with all the philosophy of the moderns, with all the march of intellect, the fable or riddle of the *Phœnix* should not have been developed in the present day, must be a still greater wonder than the truth of the fable itself would be.

The very name *Phœnix* seems to accord with the object in question, it being doubtless derived from the Greek word *Φοινίσσω*, which signifies to shine with a glowing purple. Herodotus says, *τα μὲν αὐτῆς χευσσομα, τὴν περιπύρ, τὰδὲ ἰσθῆα.* And the luminous matter which is diffused around comets, has been, by modern astronomers, described as similar in colour to an *aurora borealis*, which I myself have many times seen of the above hue. So that I think it may be fairly concluded that the *Phœnix* of the ancients was the Comet fabled, that the origin was not discovered by any of the ancient writers whose works are now extant, and consequently that when Herodotus wrote, there had been a decrease of the knowledge of astronomy, since the periods of the return of the miraculous bird had been ascer-





THE HOUSE AT CHELSEA.



WORLD'S END TAVERN, CHELSEA.

## MORAVIAN CHAPEL AT CHELSEA.

THE sect of Moravians, which was founded in Bohemia, by Count Zinzendorf, in 1722, is doubtless well known to our readers. In ancient records they are known by the title of *Unitas Fratrum*, or United Brethren. Respecting their peculiar discipline and tenets, some interesting details will be found in our vol. LXXVII. p. 795, to which the reader is referred.

In the year 1750, Count Zinzendorf formed an intention of establishing a settlement at Chelsea\*, and hired a plot of ground to erect a large building for the reception of three hundred Moravian families, to carry on a manufactory; and at the same time he purchased the Duke of Ancaster's old mansion, called Lindsey House, and also purchased of Sir Hans Sloane a piece of land, part of the gardens of Beaufort House, for a burial ground, together with the stables belonging to that old mansion; and also a slip of ground as a carriage way from the stables, which they intended to make their chapel to Lindsey House. He also took a long lease of ninety-nine years, from Sir Hans Sloane, of most of the remaining site of Beaufort House. The chapel was fitted up, but the settlement, which was to be called *Sharon*, failed; Lindsey House was, however, inhabited by some of the society. Count Zinzendorf himself lived there, and presided over the community as long as he dwelt in England. After the ordinary, with his household, had moved into Lindsey House, he again began the conferences with the labourers that were at hand from the German and English congregations. He made preparations for the Girls' Economy, which formerly had been established at Mile End, and which moved from thence to Chelsea, to be transported to Fulneck, where it could be better regulated.

Soon after, in November 1754, an English provincial Synod was held at Lindsey House, at which the Minister of the Brethren's Church at London, John Gambold, a divine greatly esteemed for his piety and learning by several English Bishops, who were his

\* The following particulars are chiefly abstracted from Mr. Faulkner's 'History of Chelsea,' now in the course of publication; in whom we are indebted for the use of the annexed engravings.

contemporaries at Oxford, was consecrated a Bishop of the Church of the Brethren. He had previously published, in 1752, a hymn-book for the children belonging to the Brethren's congregation, printed entirely with his own hands at Lindsey House. The Brethren inhabiting this house consisted mostly of Germans and Missionaries; for whose use indeed the Count principally intended the establishment, that they might make it a sort of caravansera or resting place, when they arrived in this country, in passing to or from their various missionary establishments in the British dominions.

The great staircase of Lindsey House being wainscoted, the pannels were painted by Haidt, a German artist. Besides several portraits, the subjects of these pictures related principally to the history of the Brethren, and the transactions of the Missionaries. These paintings were afterwards removed to their Minister's house in London, probably in 1770, when Lindsey House was sold by the Society to persons of the names of Coles and Bannister.

There are not any of the Moravians residing at present in Chelsea. Their church is episcopal; and, after due examination, has been acknowledged as an ancient Protestant episcopal church by the Parliament of Great Britain; by which recognition security has been afforded to their various settlements and missions in the British dominions.

The Burial Ground is situated at the north end of Milman's-row, and is surrounded by houses and walls; on the south side are still to be seen some interesting remains of Sir Thomas More's house, afterwards the Duke of Beaufort's; consisting of brick walls of great thickness, remnants of doorways, windows, &c. This cemetery occupies about two acres of ground; it is kept extremely neat, a person having a house on the spot, and a salary allowed him for taking care of it. The whole is divided into four distinct compartments. The Brethren are buried in separate divisions from those of the Sisters, for, as in their public assemblies, they still adhere to the ancient custom of separating the sexes, the men occupying one, and the women the other side of the chapel, so they retain it even in their burying ground.

The burial service of the church of

the Brethren is conducted in the following order. The coffin being deposited in the middle of the chapel, a hymn is sung by the congregation, for they value and carefully cultivate music as a science, and the responses of their liturgies are attended with peculiar effect. The Minister then delivers a discourse, in which some account is given of the deceased, and of his or her state of mind in dying, with suitable exhortations.

The chapel at the north side of the burial ground occupies the site of the old stables. It is nearly twenty years since divine service was performed here by the Brethren; but it is now used by various religious denominations, with permission of the Rev. Mr. La Trobe; and on Sunday it is successively occupied from an early hour in the morning till eight in the evening.

The tomb-stones of the Brethren are all flat, placed on turf, raised about six inches above the ground, in regular rows. They are of two sizes, the larger for grown persons, and the smaller for children. The inscriptions on the grave stones in general record only the names and age of the persons interred. Against the south wall of the chapel is a tablet to the memory of Christian Renatus, Count of Zinzendorf and Pollendorf, born December 19, 1727, departed May 28, 1732. He was the only son of the celebrated Count Zinzendorf.

#### WORLD'S END TAVERN.

In the reign of Charles the Second, the World's End Tavern (of which we have given a view, as it formerly appeared, from Faulkner's 'History of Chelsea,') was a noted place of entertainment. The grounds and tea-gardens were on an extensive plan. Every thing was elegantly fitted up for the reception of company, similar in some respect to the tea-gardens of White Conduit House. The 'World's End' was frequently visited by the higher classes of society, owing to the superiority of its accommodation; but in the course of time, the promiscuous assemblage of all ranks generated into licentiousness, till it was considered a reproach on the moral character of an individual to be seen there. Thus in Congreve's comedy of 'Love for Love,' Mrs. Foresight and Mrs. Frail, in a

dialogue, accuse each other of having been seen at the 'World's End.'

*Mrs. Foresight.* I suppose you would not go alone to the World's End?

*Mrs. Frail.* The World's End! what do you mean to banter me?

*Mrs. Foresight.* Poor innocent; you don't know that there is a place called the World's End. I'll swear you can keep your countenance—surely you'll make an admirable player.

*Mrs. Frail.* I'll swear you have a great deal of impudence, and, in my mind, too much for the stage.

*Mrs. Foresight.* Very well, that will appear who has most. You never were at the World's End.

*Mrs. Frail.* No.

*Mrs. Foresight.* You deny it positively to my face?

*Mrs. Frail.* Your face! what's your face?

*Mrs. Foresight.* No matter for that, it is as good a face as yours.

*Mrs. Frail.* Not by a dozen year's wearing. But I do deny it, positively, to your face, then.

*Mrs. Foresight.* I'll allow you now to find fault with my face; for I'll swear your impudence has put me out of countenance. But look you here now; where did you lose this gold bodkin?—Oh, sister!—Oh, sister!

*Mrs. Frail.* My bodkin!

*Mrs. Foresight.* Nay, it is yours—look at it.

*Mrs. Frail.* Well, if you go to that, where did you find this bodkin? Oh, sister! sister! sister every way!

*Mrs. Foresight.* Oh! devil on't that I could not discover her without betraying myself. (*Aside.*)

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

MY acknowledgments are due to 'P.' and another Correspondent in your October Magazine, p. 317, for their respective communications in regard to the Pakington family. They have prevented some mistakes, and corrected some errors. In return, I beg leave to endeavour to elucidate the obscurity of Mr. Habingdon's account of the arms on the monument in Hampton Lovet Church: but as I am not confident that I may be able to do so with satisfaction to your ingenious Correspondents, I must beg their indulgence for that portion of my remarks which may be conjectural.

In the first place, not knowing upon what authority the name of Smyth is annexed to the first quarter of the coat described (p. 317), I am inclined to imagine that Habingdon, who did not



assign the quarterings, might have mistaken the coat altogether for that of another Dame Dorothy Pakington, instead of the lady to whom it properly belonged. By reference to the pedigree, it will appear that Sir Thomas Pakington, knt. father of that Sir John Pakington who married Dorothy daughter of Humphrey Smith, according to Kimber, or *Amlrose* Smith, according to your Correspondent from Bedford-place, p. 318, married Dorothy daughter of Thomas Kytson, Esq. of Hengrave in Suffolk, by whom, 'as seems to me,' to use a phrase of some of our olden antiquarians, these quarterings came into the family, and not by Dorothy Smith; and for these following reasons, first, because I can not find any such arms assigned to persons of the name of Smyth, or Smith; secondly, because the first quarter bears a great resemblance to the arms of Kytson, and the second and third to the arms of Donyngton, which bearings being brought into the Pakington family by the daughter of Kytson, and before the marriage of Dorothy Smith, appears strongly to support my conjecture. As to *Dorington*, suggested by Dr. Nash, not knowing any thing of such an alliance with either of the Pakingtons, and there being no agreement between the armorial bearings of the former and the quartering described, I think it may be laid entirely out of the question. Kimber's account is very erroneous, and Betham seems to have borrowed it, *verbatim*. These writers state, that Dame Dorothy Pakington (the first of the two Dorothys), died in 1575, in her 65th year, having been married, after Sir Thomas Pakington's death, to Thomas *Tasmagh*, Esq.; but the fact is, that the name of her second husband was *Tasburgh*; that she died 2d May, 1577, aged 46 years and 7 months; and that in addition to the inscription on her monument at Hawridge in Buckinghamshire, where Thomas Tasburgh, Esq. resided (and according to Br. Willis, filled the office of High Sheriff of that county 23d Elizabeth (see Hist. of Hundred of Buckingham, p. 17), there are three brass plates, on which are still to be traced the arms of Pakington, impaling Kytson, Kytson impaling Donyngton, and Tasburgh impaling Kytson. In the first of these, the sinister impalement is three fishes hauriant in fess, a chief . . . . In the second,

the last described (which I ought to have mentioned has, like its fellows, the names engraven above the escutcheon), impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, paly of six . . . on a chief three roundels: 2 and 3, a chevron between three mullets. In the third, the arms of Tasburgh (as having no connexion with the immediate object of the present discussion) need not be noticed; but the impalement is the same as of the first described coat. There are no marks to distinguish the blazoning, and (which is still less satisfactory) here are wanting the charges on the chief, described by 'P' in the first quarter, to which is attached the name of Smyth; and here I beg to be allowed to offer my conjecture:—that in this case, as in many others, the hasty execution of the engraving, or the imperfect directions given, may have occasioned the omission of the Lion and Ogresses, more correctly introduced in the window of Hampton Lovet Church. Such errors are frequently observable on modern, as well as ancient monuments, and whoever will take the trouble to examine half a dozen achievements on the walls of Churches, or even on the fronts of houses, and compare those designed for persons belonging to the same family with each other, will soon be convinced that incongruities quite as glaring are even at the present day to be discovered. To whom properly belonged the third quarter, viz. a chevron between three mullets, having no pedigree of the Donyngtons at hand, I am unable to say; but for the reasons before given, it must have been brought to the Pakingtons before the marriage of Dorothy Smith, and may not improbably have been the bearing of a maternal ancestor of the first Dame Dorothy Pakington, although it could not of the second.

Yours, &c.

Q.

MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Dec. 12.*

IT has been a matter of surprise to many that no memorials should exist, with the exception of two portraits,\* to transmit to posterity the bravery of that zealous officer, ADMIRAL BENBOW, who not only stood against the enemy off Carthage in 1702, un-

\* One in the Guildhall Shrewsbury, engraved in our vol. LXXXIX part ii., and the other at Greenwich Hospital.

They all keep a cow, or a cow and goats. A field of small size feeds the cow, and produces an orchard so thickly planted with fruit trees, as to be almost impervious to the eye, and so well fenced as to protect the fruit from wind and cold. These fences encourage the growth of produce to a greater extent than shelter would probably do in our climate. Their trees are planted so regularly, that not an inch of ground is lost, and their hedges furnish their firing. They cut down and thin their hedges every two years, an interval, at the expiration of which, they are always thick enough for cutting again. A section of land is set apart for corn. The property occupied is generally their own, and when not, the rent, in consequence of the smallness, or almost inexistence of taxes, is too inconsiderable to affect them.

Their children generally propose to marry about sixteen years of age. Both sexes are shrewd; their relative portions are chief points of discussion and consideration among them in their matrimonial speculations. A little land, cattle, or stock of linen and utensils, but seldom money, are given to them by the parents on both sides, to begin life. They are free in their manners, and amorous.

On entering the Church-yard, where on Sundays they congregate before service, the young male peasantry take off the French caps they generally wear, and kiss each other first on the right and then on the left cheek. They then kiss the women. This kissing continues some minutes, and is like the quacking of young ducks in a shower. The utmost hilarity and felicity seem to reign among them. They are always plainly habited on the Sunday.

The French peasantry are deplorably ignorant; and, in this respect, inferior to our own, but courteously disposed to give information. In general they evince respect towards the English; but I heard an anecdote of two youths, who had been fighting, and wished to leave off, when two Englishmen came up; one then proposed to continue a sham combat, "for," said he, "those devils of English will go back to their own country, and say we are cowards." The French peasantry are very hospitable in their houses. Their customary salutation is, *Asseyez vous! Echauffez!*

The peasantry in some parts of France are under the government of their priests, and fanatical; but with the great body religion is a matter of form, to which in reality they are indifferent. There are several reasons why the French are not likely to become a religious people; but the subject requires separate discussion.

The prosperity of the French peasantry, as well as the general march of prosperity and improvement in France, are universally ascribed to the Revolution, and, in a minor degree, to the vigorous government and equitable regard of Napoleon to the interests of all classes of his subjects. It was his ardent desire to advance the interests of the whole of his people, and those of individuals, without discrimination, except according to merit. It is extraordinary how much has been done in France these last thirty years, by pure patriotic feeling, for the general good of the people at large, whilst in England no such feeling has obtained, except for exclusive interests.

The grand step that converted a nation of beggars into a nation almost wholly peopled by a healthy and even rich peasantry, was the equalization of the national property, by disposing of the immense landed monopolies of the aristocracy, (except the forest lands, which were reserved for governmental uses,) to the existing population at reasonable rates. Of course there are at present exceptions to this prosperity, and various degrees of it. In Lower Brittany the people are miserably poor, and feed upon the ground; but this province is filled with the antient aristocracy, and the state of society is much the same as before the Revolution. When I was in the Park of the Prince de Conde, at Taverigny, and speaking in admiration of this magnificent chateau and grounds, a Frenchman replied, "Ah, wherever you see these fine possessions under a powerful aristocracy, and the division of a whole country among *the few*, you will find only want, servility, and wretchedness among *the many*. We had a revolution to get rid of these things." Near the great towns, and in situations where the produce of their vineyards is sold dearer, and finds a near market, the peasantry are rich. At Taverigny, which is close to the forest of Montmorency, I entered a Church on the day of a fete, and was excessively

## THE PEASANTRY OF FRANCE.

SIR ARTHUR FAULKNER, in his rambling notes and reflections, and some other recent Tourists, have remarked the superior content and prosperity of the French peasantry. I was desirous to be correctly informed upon this subject. The following observations were made in my route through Normandy and the adjacent provinces.

Their cottages are constructed of mud and stakes, and are safe from destruction, because they are too low to be blown down. The exterior is wretched. In the interior, the disorder, uncleanness, and want of comfort, characteristic of the middle and lower classes of French in their habitations, afford a strong contrast to the general neatness and arrangement of English cottages. The habits of the two nations are so different in this respect, that an Englishman in the same situation would be miserable. Rude benches instead of chairs, and slabs of wood upon trellises instead of tables, are the ordinary furniture. They have constantly one domestic ornament, a fancy clock, which costs them about ten francs, clocks and watches being very cheap in France. Their fires are burnt in a poêle, with which a manufactory at Rouen supplies the surrounding country. The poêle is placed in the middle of the house, and the men and women sit round it. The chimney is carried through the centre of the apartment, and high above the roof to convey the smoke clear away. The poêle is a stove, with three compartments, of which the lowest contains the fuel, and the two upper are used for baking and boiling. The fire is kindled with charcoal, and consists of faggots and roots of trees.

Notwithstanding the uncouth implements and contrivances which they substitute for proper conveniences, and their total indifference to cleanliness and respectability in several respects, a particular pride and care are discernible in their bed and table linen, and clothing, all which, since they spin it themselves, they possess in profusion, and use only in the cleanest state. Their beds, of which the curtains are gathered at top, and drop in the form of a beehive, present quite a feature in their cottages. English cottagers, men, women, and children, often sacrifice

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themselves to filth, rags, and deficiency, both in their houses and persons, for six days in the week, to make a preposterous appearance on the seventh, in absurd imitation of their superiors, and always, as Addison observes, to render the defects of the wearers more conspicuous. On the contrary, the French family is abundantly supplied with house-linen and clothing every day in the week, which are spun by themselves. The attire of the French peasant is a particular costume suited to his estate, and characteristic of his order, from which he never deviates. Lindsey woolsey, and very strong linen for coats, petticoats, and trowsers, are fabricated by this system of domestic manufacture.

The French peasant eats less solid food than the Englishman. He seldom sits regularly down to his meals, and as he walks about volatile and lively whilst he is eating, never appears to be seriously engaged in the act. His food is seldom in a solid form. Animal food is boiled down into a bouillon, till every fibre disappears, to which potatoes, carrots, &c. are then added. The peasantry near the coast make a compound dish of fish, vegetables, &c. boiled together, which, unlike a great part of French diet, is not repugnant to the English palate. They also boil potatoes, take off the peel, and bruise them, add butter or hogs-lard, and spices, and keep the compound in a jar all the winter round. They take out a spoonful of this mash at a time, boil it with bread, and make soup. They sometimes make a mixture of bread, potatoes, butter, and a quite white and soft kind of cheese, which they spread upon bread.

An Englishman among them wanted tea; but they had no idea of making it. Their breakfast is frequently of bread and milk, which are excellent. The flour for the household is ground daily. Cider is a very favourite beverage, of which they make a great quantity; sweetness is a characteristic of French cider. This cider is made in a cove, which communicates with a second cove. The first contains a press, which consists of a large stone weight, simply laid upon the apples; the second receives the cider, which filtrates through loose stones, and is drawn off by a cock. This rude apparatus, and the cider, are contained in out-houses.



with bad, has been a dead heavy loss, which the farmers have been enabled to sustain upon their private resources only, and encouraged to continue hazzarding, from knowing it to be equally as precarious to leave off at the present moment, as to incur farther risk. It is as well to be hanged for a sheep as a lamb. One of the individuals who gave me these details, has been a farmer for twenty years, and his father, now living, fifty. They possess a good private property, but have lost 100*l.* per ann. for the last seven years, upon farms, and find it impossible to avoid losses. A farmer in Lincolnshire possessed a grazing farm of 700 acres, for which he paid no rent, and by which he lost 700*l.* in the years 1826-7. The expence of keeping stock, during those burning summers, was enormous. Hay sold at 10*l.* straw at 6*l.* per load, and oil cake, which was the most economical for use, at 13*l.* and 14*l.* per ton. Ten acres would not produce a single load of hay. Everything was compelled to be bought, otherwise stock could not be kept, and after being kept, they were like Pharaoh's lean kine, without flesh upon their bones, and worth nothing. Indeed, they were thankful for the death of an animal. Then British wool, the only means which remained to make a profit upon grazing farms, was not convertible into money. A gentleman from London, inexperienced in agriculture, has farmed a thousand acres in Lincolnshire during the last eight years, and suffered a loss computed at 10,000*l.*! He sowed several acres of arable with grass seed, but only butter-cups came up. This gorgeous 'garniture of fields' attracted the curious from all the country round, who exclaimed, "This is *Lunnon* farming, but it looks very pratty!" The state of British agriculture, with few exceptions, is not more prosperous in other parts of the kingdom. A Clergyman of Suffolk, who is a Royal Chaplain, demonstrated to me a loss of 2000*l.* in three years, by farming his own estate of 200 acres! The Guard of an Oxford coach told me, that having been brought up to farming, and having had left to him 4000*l.* he rented an estate under the Duke of — in Oxfordshire\*. He lost

\* Land in Oxfordshire rents upon an average at 3*l.* per acre, and the profit is upon the lattermath.

3000*l.* in two years, after which he had notice to quit, upon a pretext of not preserving the game. He had no other means of revenge, he said, than telling his Grace to his face that he was a d—d s——l.

In this state of things, obvious remedy is reduction of rents, when landlords, with the present annuities and mortgages upon their properties, chiefly the results of excessive extravagance, are not very well able to bear. It is curious in relation to this subject, to note the difference of rents upon lands of equal value. In Lincolnshire the estates of the Chaplins rent at from 10*s.* to 13*s.* per acre, whilst those of the Nevilles, which are flooded, sometimes even in the summer, up to the knees, rent at from 7*s.* to 8*s.*; and others, very inferior to those of the Chaplins, at 13*s.* I need not add, that in Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and Worcestershire, I have been told but one story, that the average result of the LAST SEVEN YEARS farming has been LOSS.

Yours, &c.

VAGUS.

Mr. URBAN, Winchester, Dec. 13.

THE communications in your Magazine for November, relative to Winchester Cathedral, signed respectively 'An Old Observer,' and 'E. I. C.' appear calculated to excite very different ideas in the minds of your readers. The former seems intended to impugn equally the taste which prevailed, and the practical course pursued; while the latter bestows unqualified approbation upon the extensive repairs and restorations of that celebrated edifice, and the sacred relics it contains. Such discrepancies, if suffered to pass unnoticed, must have the effect of exciting doubts as to which of the two statements is most entitled to credit.

I am on this account induced to state, for the information of your readers upon this subject (which has certainly acquired some interest with the public), a circumstance which I have learnt from good authority, namely, that the idea of removing the small iron bars from the side screens of Bishop Waynflete's monumental chantry, was suggested by observing the striking and superior effect produced in its opposite neighbour, the elegant, the

the dignified monumental chan-  
cel Cardinal Beaufort, by the ab-  
surdly embarrassing appendages;  
such bars as were removed,  
it disturbed without a previous  
consultation with the Society of  
Antiquaries College.

However this may be, I am  
to state with the utmost con-  
fidence that "the bars which passed  
through the mullions and pillars"  
were not removed AT ALL, but were  
left in the commencement of the  
work ready for the reception of  
the prior bars. Whether or not the  
necessity of such a fluctuation in  
the work would require the restitution  
of the small bars, was contemplated by  
the architect attached to the Cath-  
edral when he preserved the more im-  
portant bars, I will not undertake to  
say; but the fact of their pres-  
ence in their original situation, is  
undeniable, notwithstanding the  
assertion of 'An Old Observer'  
to the contrary. From this circum-  
stance your readers will be enabled to  
judge the value of his other insinua-

tion. I am entirely disposed to bear testi-  
mony to the skill and diligence with  
which the repairs and restorations of  
Waynflete's monumental chan-  
cel have been effected, as far as they  
go. Every advocate for implicit re-  
pairs will regret that the grotesque  
of the lower divisions of the  
chancel, have all been cut away  
to the prominent angles, instead of  
being restored. If the corresponding  
parts of sculpture at the angles  
of the buttresses join the piers of  
the chantry, had also been cut away,  
the absence of those ornaments would  
have been so easily detected, as the  
absence of the lower from the super-  
visions of the buttresses might  
then be attributed to incorrect taste  
in the original design. In their pre-  
servation, the remaining fragments  
show that the beautiful chantry of  
Waynflete has not passed the ordeal of  
reparation without being shorn  
of its characteristic ornaments.  
Bars, &c. VOX VERITATIS.

#### THE CELTIC AND EGYPTIAN HARP.

Mr. Bowles's *Hermes Britannicus*,  
(reviewed in p. 527).

On the peculiar form of the Celtic  
harp, and its counterpart in the

caverns of Thebes, we have nothing  
of the kind in any part of the world.  
The common Grecian harp had six  
strings. The harp of ten strings is  
spoken of in the Psalms as if such a  
compass was most extraordinary, but  
one of the Egyptian harps in the ca-  
vern of Thebes has thirteen, the other  
eighteen strings. The division of the  
monochord into its common intervals  
is a work of refinement.

The reader, who perhaps knows the  
common scale by rote, will think there  
is nothing extraordinary in eight con-  
secutive notes. Yes there is. Where  
is the difficulty? It is this: as the eight  
notes are now universally given, in  
what is called the diatonic scale, he  
will find the fourth a half tone;  
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.; the 7th is half a  
note from the 8th, and the 4th half a  
note from the 3d.

Now all rude nations are puzzled  
when they come to the 4th and 7th  
tones; and indeed the reason is ob-  
vious, for the 4th and 7th cannot be  
made on the trumpet; the fourth note,  
as blown on a trumpet, will consist  
of a whole tone, that is, be too sharp  
for the scale, and the scale so di-  
vided would bring it into execrable dis-  
cord.

The oldest Scotch tunes, such as  
'Tweed-side,' as first composed, (and  
it is a peculiarity of those Scotch tunes,  
which are really so,) omit the 4th and  
7th generally, and hence the well-  
known idea that the black notes of a  
piano of themselves produce a kind of  
Scotch tune.

I was never so sensible of this cir-  
cumstance, which perhaps it will re-  
quire a musical reader to understand,  
as on examining a vast number of in-  
struments, at the Duke of Somerset's,  
which were brought from Java by the  
late lamented Sir Thomas Raffles.  
These were sets of cylinders of some  
resonant metal, struck with two pieces  
of wood, in the form of our common  
staccado, only much larger. I ex-  
amined ten or fifteen sets, I believe,  
and found in every one of them, with-  
out a single exception, that the fourth  
note and the seventh were entirely  
omitted.

As the doctrines of Plato were the  
echoes of the great knowledge of the  
Egyptians, so only does the Celtic  
harp, as it were, give the echo of the  
knowledge of music in Egypt. I ad-  
duce the fact as showing how compa-

relatively greater the knowledge of music was in Egypt, when such a harp as now in use was found exactly repre-

sented on the walls of the tombs of the most ancient Kings, and in the most ancient city of the world.



When Bruce first gave this representation, it was considered as the romance of a lying traveller. Denon has established the veracity of Bruce. There are two harps in the caverns of Thebes. One has thirteen strings, the other eighteen; the first being the

octave with the third above; and the other, the octave, a sixth above. The scale of Pythagoras is evidently taken from this model exactly, as the doctrines of Plato echoed the sublime knowledge of Thoth.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

**T**HE disregard and indifference which have been displayed towards certain classes of the destitute and afflicted in England, is disgraceful to a nation which conceives itself to be the most religious, moral, and philanthropic in the world. These national stains and turpitudes have been particularly evinced in the want of all well-regulated charitable institutions for lunatics, and of proper medical treatment for the poor. To its eternal credit Parliament has taken up the one cause; and the gross, brutal, and depraved conduct towards the insane, which was the order of the day in these lazar-houses of human woe, will,

it is to be hoped, never again be practised or permitted without the summary punishment and exposure of such wretches as are found capable of so much guilt and cruelty. Some years ago, the writer was requested, by the nephew of a leading surgeon in Edinburgh, to visit a mad-house in the neighbourhood, where human beings were to be found like wild beasts in dens, naked and howling, shut up in darkness, and wallowing in filth. Medical men, whose education and habits ought to have taught them better, were accustomed to look upon these disgusting and revolting scenes, in their capacities as medical officers, as mere matters of course; partly because the inmates were deprived of their reason,



and partly from custom. You took notice of the provisions made for English paupers, in your review of the excellent plan of Mr. Smith of Warwick, for ameliorating the infamous system of farming them out at the very lowest rates to the very lowest *charlatans* of this country.

Dr Kerrison, in the first volume of the "Transactions of the Associated Apothecaries and Surgeon-Apothecaries of London," has given a regular list of the parishes of more than one county in the West of England, and of the description of *doctors*, with the amount of their salaries, to whose protection the lives of the poor are committed; and I hesitate not to say, that the criminal who is sentenced to the gallows is in a better situation than the pauper who is compelled to have the attendance and take the worthless drugs of these homicides. The one is killed outright, and the other is poisoned into his grave.

In the reign of Louis XVI. there was one hospital only in Paris, the Hotel Dieu, into which thousands were crowded in such excess as to be destroyed by the pestilence which was created by themselves. After the revolution took place, and 80,000 lazy monks and nuns had been swept out of the monasteries and convents, France created the finest philanthropic institutions in the world, by the conversion of the monastic establishments into hospitals, asylums, and *maisons de santé*. The aged and epileptic find shelter and solace in the huge edifice and shaded avenues of L'Hôpital de la Vieillesse, some thousands of insane in the Bicetre, and 13,000 foundlings in the Hospice de la Maternité. Every department possesses a general hospital, into which the illegitimate children of the country are received and brought up for the service of the state. There are no bastard laws, and consequently not the horrid frequency of perjury, and large parochial incumbrances, which result from these laws in England. As all the shame and exposure of being confined in hospitals is incurred in France, there is not the inducement which is held out to women in England, in the shape of affluence upon gentlemen, with handsome allowances by way of a premium to false-swearing and seduction. Hence bastardy is accounted shameful, and shunned in the French provinces.

In England there are towns with populations of 20,000 persons, which barely support a small dispensary, whilst there is scarcely a town in France with half that number of people, in which there is not a large hospital. Also, of this fact I am convinced, that the white-curtained beds and bed-furniture are more comfortable, and the medical attendance more systematic and regular in the hospitals and infirmaries of France, than in our own institutions. I have known respectable men reduced to indigence, glad to take shelter in the French hospitals under pretence of sickness. One species of asylum in France, upon the compensation plan, deserves mention. By paying a small sum annually, persons in precarious professions may ensure, in case of need, apartments and all the comforts and gratifications of genteel life gratuitously. In the public *Maisons de santé*,—the Maison Royale for example, invalids with insufficient annuities, may have board, lodging, nurses, and medical attendance, with all the comfort of private apartments, and the greater certainty of strict medical discipline, for 2*l.* 8*s.* per week, which is less than they would pay for board and lodging alone in Paris. A friend of mine told me a short time since, that he had endeavoured to find a place of refuge in some public institution for a decayed artist of merit in this country, and found that impossible in England, which he could have effected immediately in France. These comparisons, be it remembered, are made from personal observation.

I have made these statements chiefly for the consideration of those who embark the superfluous resources of charity in fanatical schemes, of which the whole are *speculative*, and one half *chimerical*. Two hundred thousand pounds are raised annually in England for these purposes, and spent, in great part, upon the vagabonds of the continent, and though I have attended Bible and Jew-converting societies, *et omne hoc genus*, I have yet to learn what we have to show in the shape of a solid and practical return for this immense drain of ready money into foreign countries. An orator at one of these societies lately stated that the people of Huntingdonshire subscribed in the proportion of one farthing in the pound of the gross income of the county. A recent writer

calculates the entire income of Great Britain at four thousand millions per annum, out of which an annual subscription of one farthing in the pound would return 4,166,668*l.* 1*l.* 8*d.*, a sum sufficient in a few years to furnish the United Kingdoms with the most noble institutions both for instruction and every philanthropic purpose, which would greatly diminish, if not supersede, the poor-rates. Even the 200,000*l.* per annum now levied, if applied to practical purposes at home, would supply the thirty-six counties of England in thirty-six years with foundations which would amply alleviate the wretchedness under which the country groans, and support them munificently afterwards. One good establishment for the relief of misery, effects more for Christianity than all the Bible and Jew-conversion societies will ever accomplish, even to the end of the world.

At a future period I shall probably revert to the subject of insanity, and the treatment of the insane; for, if fanaticism and want of common sense continue to gain ground, there will be abundant occasion to follow Swift's advice, and

—"Build houses for fools or mad,  
And show no nation wanted them so bad."

Before closing these remarks, I beg to refer your readers to an able pamphlet on this important subject, written by Dr. E. P. Charlesworth, which also contains a plan of the rules and regulations of the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum. This excellent public establishment, when finished, will admit seventy eight patients, and cost about 20,000*l.*

MEDICUS.

MR. URBAN, *Magilligan, Dec. 11.*

**I**N my communication to your Magazine for December 1827, relative to the ancient and noble family of Macnaghten, the descendants of the gallant Scottish Baron, celebrated in Archdeacon Barber's heroic poem on the Acts of King Robert Bruce, I have, most unintentionally, inflicted a wrong upon the elder branch of that family, which I write this letter to repair, and to which I reasonably expect you will give the same publicity which you innocently did to my mistake.

In my former letter I mentioned that John Macnaghten, of Benvarren, who had married Helen, daughter of

Francis Stafford, Esq. of Portglenone, in the county of Antrim, had but one son, namely, Edmund, of Beardaville, the father of Edmund Alexander, and of Sir Francis Macnaghten. This, Sir, was a mistake, for I have found, not only by the credible testimony of many gentlemen disinterested in the affair, but from an entry in the family Bible, a Latin one (*now at Beardaville*), and in writing, marking that of the seventeenth century, that the above-mentioned John and Helen Macnaghten had issue three sons, viz. *Bartholomew, Edmund, and Alexander.* Bartholomew, the eldest of these three sons, succeeded to the family estate, and married a daughter of Henry Macmanus, Esq. of Londonderry, by whom he had issue two sons, viz. 1. John, who left no male issue; 2. Bartholomew; besides two daughters, who married into the families of Leslie, in the county of Antrim, and of Workman, in the county of Armagh. The above-mentioned Bartholomew, who carried on the line of the eldest branch of this family, married three times; 1. Elizabeth, daughter of — Cary, Esq. of Greencastle, in the county of Donegal, by whom he had no issue, 2. a daughter of — Johnson, Esq. in the county of Down, by whom he had one son, Edmund, who died an infant; 3. Charlotte, daughter of Robert Giveen, of Coleraine, Esq. by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters, viz. 1. Edmund Bartholomew M'Naghten, Esq. lately Captain in the Londonderry regiment of militia, and now resident near Clontarf, in the county of Dublin, who married Mary Anne, daughter of Hill Mills, of Bennet's-bridge, in the county of Kildare, Esq.; 2. Henry, who married Frances, daughter of Robert M'Causland, Esq. of Coleraine, by whom he left issue one son, namely, Bartholomew Macnaghten, of Rockspring, in the county of Wexford; 3. Robert Cary Hamilton Macnaghten, of Mountjoy-square, Esq. an eminent solicitor, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Orr, Esq. of Dublin, and has issue by her three sons and two daughters.

As this notification is of great consequence to a very worthy family, your giving publicity to it will be an act of justice to them, and one which will confer an obligation on your old and faithful correspondent

JOHN GRAHAM.



MR. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

PERMIT me to express my obligation, as one of the Protestant public, for the valuable communications of J. S. H. as to the actual site where the Gunpowder Plot was intended to explode (now, alas! no longer in existence, through the ill-directed demolitions of a modern Committee of Taste), and also as to the supposed writer of the celebrated anonymous Letter to Lord Monteagle. I think I detect in J. S. H. the acute representative of a lover of antiquities, and an Historian of music, "*Filius dignus Progenitore digno*." Since the celebrated cellar, the *evidentia res*, is thus put *hors du combat*, we might in the next age have been gravely assured by some of the Catesby school, that it never existed at all, if so honourable a correspondent had not told us he had been in it, and actually furnished us with its dimensions.

With regard to the celebrated Letter, it had long been generally referred (before J. S. H.'s Letter) to Mrs. Habington, the sister of Lord Monteagle, and wife of one of the conspirators, who, aware of what was intended, determined by this means, if possible, to save her brother. Nash, in his History of Worcestershire (published about half a century since), observes, "Tradition says she was the person who wrote the letter to her brother, which discovered the gunpowder plot;" and he then notices the remarkable fact which must strike every one who ever saw the Letter, namely, that in the phrase 'the love I bear to you;' the word 'you' has been evidently erased by the writer, and instead of it, is substituted the phrase, 'some of your friends;' leaving the obvious inference that the alteration was in consequence of an afterthought, under which it was feared that the word 'you' might savour too strongly of affection, and perhaps lead to a discovery.

Now that the important Letter in question, to which (under the gracious providence of God) we owe the whole detection of this nefarious scheme of Popish villainy, originated with Mrs. Habington, I have no doubt whatever; but since, through the favour of the Secretary of State, I have been permitted to examine that Letter, and indeed all the accompanying

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documents now arranged by that most indefatigable antiquary and meritorious officer Mr. Lemon,\* I can have no doubt that, however Mrs. Habington may have been the mind which dictated this Letter, it was actually written by the hand of her friend and confidante Mrs. Ann Vaux,† since I discovered a letter preserved among the correspondence, under the hand of the latter, dated 12th May, 1605, the hand-writing of which bears so exact a resemblance to the peculiar hand-writing of the anonymous letter, that it is impossible to compare them together, without observing their identity. This letter of Ann Vaux was among the papers used by Sir Edward Coke (then the Attorney general) in conducting the prosecution of the traitors, and is indorsed by himself.

The connexion that subsisted between the Habington family and Ann Vaux was so well known, that she was at first committed to the Tower, as suspected of having been privy to the Plot; and her confession, when there, bears date the 11th March, 1605. This confession is also indorsed by Coke, and she admits in it, that after she had left White-Webbs (near Enfield), where all the chief conspirators were known to have resorted, 'she came from Mrs. Habington's house at Hinthp, where she had remained about a fortnight before her coming with her to London, and the first night she lay with Mrs. Habington at her lodging in Fetter-lane;' after which follows much matter tending equally to connect her with Catesby, Winter, Tresham, and Garnet.

It further appears, from an important historical document, entitled 'The Manner of the Discovery of the Popish Plot,' published by Mr. Secretary Coventry, and noticed by Miss Aikin in her Memoirs of James I. that Chief

\* It should be added that the curiosity of the general readers may be nearly equally gratified by reference to a fac-simile engraving of the letter, in the twelfth volume of *Archæologia*, p. 200.—ELIT.

† For the benefit of your Heraldic readers it may be noticed that she was the fourth child of the first wife of Wm. Lord Vaux of Harrowden, who was Elizabeth the daughter of John Beaumont, Master of the Rolls. His second wife was Muriel, the daughter of John Tresham, and hence the connection of the latter with the other conspirators. Lord Vaux died in 1595, and his will is dated 20th Aug. 25 Eliz. 1573.



Justice Popham observed on the trial, as to Ann Vaux, 'Catesby was never from you, as the gentlewoman that kept your house with you confessed;' and the Earl of Salisbury further says of Ann Vaux, when addressing himself to Catesby, 'This gentlewoman that seems to speak for you in her confessions, I think would sacrifice herself for you to do you good, and you likewise for her.'

It is further remarkable, as appears from the same document, that at the execution of Garnet, which took place on 3d May, 1606, he felt it necessary, in his dying moments, to contradict the public rumour which, from the known intimacy subsisting between himself and Ann Vaux, had not been very scrupulous in its whispers, although perhaps without the slightest foundation in truth. The passage is as follows: 'Then turning himself from the people to them about him, he made an apology for Mrs. Ann Vaux, saying there is an honourable gentlewoman who hath been much wronged in report, for it is suspected and said that I am married to her, or worse, but I protest the contrary; she is a virtuous gentlewoman, and for me a pure virgin.'

Now, laying these things together, enough appears from the most incontestable documents of the period, to show that Ann Vaux, the bosom friend of Mrs. Habington, after having been long domiciled with the traitors at White-Webbs, was by her own confession a whole fortnight at Hinpul, the house of Mr. and Mrs. Habington, and the country seat of the conspiracy, from whence she admits that she proceeded with her friend Mrs. Habington to the lodgings of the latter in London; and that, from her peculiar intimacy with her priest Catesby, of which there is abundant evidence in the State papers, in addition to her close intimacy with the Habingtons, she possessed the means of being privy to the intended Plot and its details.

Under these circumstances, on whose fidelity could any one desirous of admonishing a brother of his peril, be more likely to rely, than would Mrs. Habington on her intimate associate at bed and board, Mrs. Ann Vaux; and whose hand, if it were (as it must have been) an object to conceal her own, would have been more likely to employ the same indivi-

dual? When we then come to find the characters of a whole letter under the hand of that female precisely identical with those of the anonymous letter itself, we seem to come as near as historical and documentary evidence will carry us, to the conclusion which I have ventured to adopt, viz. that, if Mrs. Habington dictated the letter in question, her friend and associate Mrs. Vaux supplied her with the means of executing her purpose.

May I not here venture to remark, as a Protestant Christian, that whether Mrs. Habington or her friend, or both, were the instruments, under God, of unintentionally exposing so foul a conspiracy, we have only another example (among an infinite number of others), that 'God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty,'—a remark equally applicable to the wonderful discovery of such a nefarious treason,—let who will have been the writer of this remarkable Letter; since nothing can be clearer than that its author never intended to save more than the party actually addressed, and it is most remote from his intentions that the whole Plot should have been detected through such a kindness to an individual.

I must be further permitted to express my astonishment and regret, that with such full and conclusive evidence of the first commencement, entire progress, and final defeat, of this foul conspiracy, as is now collected at the State Paper Office, in a variety of original documents of the first value and importance, the British public should not be put in possession of printed transcripts of such invaluable papers. If this were done, we should no longer find the champion of the Romish Church have the hardihood to write of these very documents,—'the result of my researches has been favourable to the Catholic cause;' or, should he still continue to hold such language, the damning proofs to the contrary which would then be in every one's hands, would render his opinion perfectly innocuous.

CHRISTIANUS PROTESTANS.

Mr. URBAN,  
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may with me be gratified by a paper printed in the last number of the *Retrospective Review*, entitled, "Notices relating to the Ancient Collars of the King's Livery, and in particular those which are still denominated Collars of SS, by George Frederick Beltz, Esq. Lancaster Herald." The writer has had the advantage of access to the best authorities, and after a diligent investigation has given the result of his researches in a clear and satisfactory manner, from which may be deduced,

1. That this ornament was first used in this country by Henry IV. (even before he came to the throne); and that it was considered as the sign and livery of the House of Lancaster.

2. That originally it was not exclusively a badge of *Knighthood*; for proof is adduced of Henry the Fourth, when Earl of Derby, having presented this Collar to Gower the poet; who in the warrant now existing in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, and dated 17th of Rich. II. is styled 'Un Esquier;' but that subsequently by a statute of the 24th Henry VIII. the wearing of a collar of gold, 'named a collar of S,' was restricted to the degree of a Knight.

3. That the Collar was adopted by the two Lord Chief Justices, and the Chief Baron, in the reign of Henry VII.; by the Lord Mayor of London in the next reign, by whom and the Heralds at Arms, it continues to be worn exclusively, at the present time.

4. That the meaning of the letter S is an allusion to the motto "*Souvenez vous de moi*," used by Henry the Fourth, for the Collar is thus described in another warrant in the office above-mentioned, viz. "*Pro pondere unius Colerit facti cum Esses de Floribus de soueigne vous de moy pend*," &c.

Mr. Beltz here offers a conjecture that the motto (\*now I believe illegible) upon the canopy of that monarch's tomb at Canterbury, which was according to the print in Rapin's History "*Soverayne*," may or ought to have been "*Sove gne*," but inaccurately delineated by the original artist, if not by the copyist.

Thus the hypotheses of Wicelius relative to *Saint Simplicius*, and of Menestrier in regard to the *Countess of Salisbury*, which have been quoted by Dugdale and others, deserve no longer attention. The origin, invention, and

use of this elegant ornament belong to our own country. S. B.

MR. URBAN, *Thetford, Nov. 13.*

I BEAR a willing testimony to the impartiality and the ability with which the notice of my book, entitled "*The Claims of Sir Philip Francis, K. B. to the Authorship of Junius's Letters disproved*," is written in p. 331. But I am desirous of making a few remarks, which I will express as briefly as possible.

1. In p. 331, the Critic writes: "Another gentleman is mentioned, who may be able to solve the riddle as to Lloyd, but we do not further notice the passage, because we are shocked at the unfeeling indelicacy with which his name has been given at length." I have followed the "*Bibliotheca Parriana*" (see my book, p. 285), where the name of the person alluded to is given at length, in reference to Charles Lloyd the reputed father, more than once, and if Dr. Parr, who was the preceptor and the friend of that person, felt no indelicacy in adverting to his parentage (the mere blameless accident of birth), I as an entire stranger to that person, could not be expected to entertain any scruples about naming him, more particularly as the fact was known to so many individuals, and had often been the subject of conversation, when the claims of Charles Lloyd were mentioned. I had a reason for introducing the name, viz. that it might lead some persons, interested in the question of Junius's Letters, and acquainted with the family of Charles Lloyd, to fill up the chasms in his biography, when they perceived no necessity for further delicacy.

2. The Critic does not always distinguish between matter written by myself, and matter communicated by my correspondents. P. 332 "Parr was positive, and stated more than once, upon the authority (as Mr. Barker thinks) of a Member of Parliament." This information is given by me from a correspondent; but I have reason to believe that the correspondent was mistaken, and that Dr. Parr spoke, not of "a Member of Parliament," but of Dr. Nath. Forster of Colchester, who was employed to make an Index to the Journals of the House of Commons.

3. P. 332. The Critic observes: "It is Mr. Barker's professed object to maintain the claim of Lloyd;" p. 334.

\* See Blome's fine print of Henry IV.'s tomb, in his "*Monumental Remains*."

"He has made out a better case for Mr. Lloyd than has been done for any other." The following quotation from my book, p. 293, will shew that the Critic is under a mistake: "On the whole, I think that the reader may be disposed to agree with me, that there is in the known compositions of Charles Lloyd, abundant and satisfactory evidence to prove that he was not the author of Junius's Letters, but that we may, with the greatest probability, believe from the united testimony of four witnesses of the very highest order in respect to probity, diligence, accuracy, research, and intellect, 1. Dr. Farmer, 2. Dr. Nath. Forster, 3. Dr. Parr, 4. Peter Walsh, esq. of Bel-line (who, each pursuing a different course, had arrived at the same point, viz. that Charles Lloyd was the writer), we may, I say, reasonably conclude that Charles Lloyd was concerned in the authorship of the Letters either as the amanuensis, or as a collector of intelligence, or as 'the conveyancer' of the Letters themselves."

4. P. 334. The Critic writes: "The parentage of Charles Lloyd is unknown, but he is presumed to have been son of Dr. Pierson Lloyd, second Master of Westminster-school, who died in 1781." But one of my correspondents, quoted in p. 291, expresses great doubt whether Charles Lloyd was the son of Dr. Pierson Lloyd; and a connection of the family of Charles Lloyd has recently informed me that this was not the fact.

5. As the Critic has laid before your readers the substance of the information which I had gleaned from various quarters respecting Charles Lloyd, the following additional particulars, extracted from an Irish paper (which is very unlikely to pass under their eyes), from an article signed *Senex*, will be, I hope, not unacceptable to them. The writer begins with introducing a letter, which seems to have been published in some Morning paper immediately on the appearance of Woodfall's celebrated edition of Junius's Letters; and then he makes his comments on the Letter:

"To the Editor of a Morning-paper:

"The publication of a new edition of *Junius*, by Mr. Woodfall, has naturally revived the question, who the celebrated author was? but does not seem to throw any new light upon the subject. In an edition of this writer, that lately came into

my hands, I observe the following memorandum, written on the blank leaf before the title-page:

"A confidential friend of Lord North's (Mr. James Wright), who was sent to enquire the particulars of the printer, and inspect the MS. of these Letters, informed me that the MS. was written in such large characters, that no similitude of hand could be traced in it."

"Hints as to Mr. Lloyd:—

"Lord North, after every inquiry and investigation, was of opinion that the writer was Mr. Charles Lloyd, a Deputy-Teller of the Exchequer. His reasons for it were, that he was *private Secretary* to Mr. George Grenville, when he was at the head of the Treasury, and was afterwards in the same capacity under Lord North; that *Chemistry* was his peculiar amusement, and that many of his allusions are borrowed from that science; that, while there was a cessation of these Letters in the public prints, Mr. Lloyd was at Aix-la-Chapelle, and that they totally ceased at the time of his death. To those among your Correspondents who knew Mr. Lloyd, his talents and pursuits, when he was at Aix-la-Chapelle, and when he died, I submit the consideration of this matter, and am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
HORATIO."

"The cessation spoken of was from the 10th of May, 1772, during which time, till his death, the writer might have been at Aix-la-Chapelle, for anything that appears to the contrary. Finding himself very frequently called upon by Woodfall, he writes a short letter, dated Jan. 19, 1773, and this is not acknowledged by Woodfall in the paper, till March 18, 1773. The reason must be, that it only about that time came to hand; he even inserts the remote date in the acknowledgment. Now Lloyd died Jan. 22, 1773; it might even have been forwarded after his death, if he himself did not despatch it. At all events, it was the last *known* communication. The printer wrote to him March 7, 1773, and, as that is printed, and Woodfall preserved two copies of his other letters to him, I should strongly infer that *this* came back, his great friend never received it, he was dead. It should be remembered, in support of Lloyd's pretensions, that he had long been a celebrated political writer, and a decided admirer of Mr. Geo. Grenville. When, some years before his death, I asked Mr. Horne what was the impression upon his mind on the subject, he replied—'I used to think Charles Lloyd was the man; had I anything beyond conjecture, I would give it to you.' Dr. Parr, I see, entertained the same opinion, and very strongly too."—*The Statesman*, Dublin, Nov. 3, 1828.

Yours, &c. E. H. BARKER.



## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*The Last Days. A Discourse on the Evil Character of these our Times, proving them to be the "Perilous Times" of the "Last Days." By the Rev. Edward Irving, A.M. Minister of the National Scotch Church, Regent Square. 8vo.*

WE are glad to have an opportunity of noticing works of this "Garrick of the pulpit;" for, though our own object in going to a place of worship, is to think more of God than the preacher, yet in an establishment like that of Scotland, which has no liturgy, dramatic exhibition may (as we believe it is in other countries) be considered a legitimate accompaniment of devotion. Be this as it may, we know that the flights of Mr. Irving are the soarings of an eagle; that genius, though eccentric as a meteor, accompanies his progress with a blaze of light; that Massillon and Saurin, whom in our opinion he much resembles in manner, are not superior in brilliancy, and that there are passages of which Demosthenes himself might be proud.

To us, the "Last Days" appear to be a most valuable political work, inasmuch as its object is to expose the latent radicalism which has made the country a powder-mill, and society a heap of the combustible materials of which every man may be considered as a particle, ready to ignite with his fellow-particles, and utterly indifferent as to the results of explosion.

During the French revolution an Alien Bill was passed against foreign Liberalism; but now it is naturalized as a true-born British subject, and of honest birth—though notoriously only a bastard son of Toleration, and the mother Folly.

It is evident from history that Religion has ever been a successful mask of Treason, and that whenever Religion takes a violent form, its termination can only be Intolerance, supported by military despotism. For wherever there is property and science, such must be the final consequence, because people who have either, will not have their houses burnt over their heads to gratify incendiaries stark mad about transubstantiation and fanaticism. But Mr. Irving can best explain what is

unfortunately too true; and society, because a strong influence is attached to his name, is under great obligations to him for the following seasonable exposure.

"I cannot say, with the Dissenters and Liberals, the State ought to know no difference of faith, because I believe the King may not rule, but under the authority and for the religion of Jesus Christ, the Lord of all. To say so, so far as respecteth the State, would be to say, 'Cense to expect the blessing of Divine Providence, cease to believe in a Providence at all!' a Mahomedan kingdom is as good before the Lord as a Papist kingdom, and a Papist kingdom as good as a Protestant, and an Infidel kingdom as good as any, if not the best of all. And as it respects the Church, such speeches do say that the Church hath no relation of subordination to the magistrate; which I hold to be flat Popery. But the truth of the matter is, that this speech is flat Popery only in the mouths of some of our high-church scholars; amongst the great body of the unlearned dissenters it is flat Plebeianism; for whilst they would separate the royal and aristocratical parts of the State from the obligations of the Church, it is only to hand the honour and the trust over to the people, in whom they place the right of establishing what doctrine, what discipline, and appointing what government pleaseth them best. And then, by establishing large affiliated associations of various sorts, it cometh to pass that the people are organized into a more efficient controlling power over the Church, and over the ministry of the Church, than the versatile, volatile public opinion, which being the servant of Christ, has left the kings and estates are left a mere charge of the Church, like a puppet monarch in the heart of his people. public opinion gathers such a strength, that he and all his Court must bow down before it. And what have we then but a king become king and priest like Melchizedek, liberty to all, with dissolution of all the work of the Church as it is. It is from the ignorance of the respect to the Church to the sentence of the most needful topic of union in every way, the periodical press, the contrary doctrine of liberty, the other hand is joining it to the

tion of the bonds of political society hasten at such a pace. This is indeed a main cause of that breaking-up of human society,—or, I should rather say, of Christian community,—which hath been exposed in the foregoing discourses."—pp. 559, 560.

There is a sensitive abhorrence of imprudence in the Scotch, and through this national characteristic they are good counsellors in regard to us English, who are headstrong youths, grown up from spoiled children. We are obliged to them for their warnings, and we shall state some applicable to the present times.

As to the "march of intellect," Mr. Irving says,

"I warn you above all, against boasting of the enlightened age, which is nothing short of advancing Satan's glory, as the bright archangel of liberality, above Christ, the bright and the morning star. For any one to say that we are more enlightened than our fathers in divine, moral, and political truth, is to say that the age of infidelity is more bright and glorious than the age of religion."—p. 57.

Concerning evangelical religion, and its tendency to produce Solifidians and Antinomians, Mr. Irving says,

"When I shall hear the doctrine of Atonement turned to continual use, instead of being presented as a continual lullaby to conscience, and indulgence to infirmity—when I shall hear the Sermon carry with it somewhat of the full information of right principle and duty which our fathers expected in it; instead of being a mere excitement to the nerves, or entertainment to the taste, or indulgence to the lethargy of well-disposed and well-meaning people—then I shall look for a revival of the feelings of obligation, and a strengthening of the bonds of social life."—p. 97.

Of Tea-and-Bible parties, and laymen and ladies turning amateur theologians, Mr. Irving says,

"I observe how little the practice of clerical visitation formeth a part of the Evangelical or Methodist discipline;\* and how much meetings for conversation, and how evening parties of different kinds have supplanted them. Theirs is not the religion of families, but the religion of coteries or parties."—p. 89.

Mr. Irving alludes to the division of religious parties in the following words—

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\* Of this we shall give copious extracts from Mr. Irving's work in our review of "*Village Plans*," p. 608.

"If I look into either division of Christ's body, where there should be no division—where shall we find meekness, where shall we find gentleness—if you look for any liberality of thinking, or expounding your thoughts, which belongeth to the confidence of peace, every man from whom you differ in your manner or in your matter, considers himself personally offended, and you are straightway assailed anonymously in all their organs of opinion, as if you were a perverter of the truth, and an enemy of all souls. To allege that there is any other way of handling the truth, than that which each party patronizeth, is considered as a direct insult. There is no point of heterodoxy, no degree of blasphemy, no wanton cruelty of malignity, which they will not lay to your charge, according to the rules and ordinances of the Church, with the liberty and latitude of a man whom the Spirit hath made free, and will not conform to the custom of the place and time. All these are the fruits of unmeekness, they come of fierceness, they belong to the Pharisee and not to the Christian."—p. 265.

There was a time when it was thought fitting that sound piety and strict morals should be as much a family business as saving money; and what is now nobody's business was then every man's business. Children were disciplined against vice, and the Church Catechism was carefully taught. Now religion is either inculcated in cant, or utterly neglected, and reason, prudence, and principle, are soon forgotten, to make way for selfish jargon or indifference. The present race are tutored only to become violent party men in religion and politics, or to be infidels. Abstract rectitude, as the corner-stone of principle, is discarded; conscience and integrity are mere words. To such an execrable state of heart and mind Mr. Irving thus alludes, and in this allusion shows us that the *religious public* (as is the term) are, with all their pretences and outside show, the patrons of infidelity, and (in Johnson's words) of the sacrifice of principles to convenience!

"There is a hard scepticism, which hath indurated men's hearts, so as they will not feel the impression of a truly spiritual consideration. They either will not, or they cannot, believe a thing, unless common opinion sanction it, or immediate advantage attend upon it. You may try your utmost—at least, I know I have done it oft—with religious people, but it was in vain: no truth, for its own sake, could I get them to believe. I have made the same experiment upon publicans and sinners—to felons—and

they have wept under the power of it. But no; religious people are not that way to be impressed: they suspect you for a wolf, if you will not enter the sheepfold by the door of some notable favourite; or rather,—seeing it hath but one door, which is Christ—if you do not climb its walls upon the shoulders of some one, whose voice they love with that love they should love the good Shepherd only.—I believe that the spirit of infidelity—or, as it is called, expediency—hath destroyed the very capacity of believing; and that the end of it will be a pharisaical order in the Protestant Church, which will be found the most obstinately set against the simplicity of the truth, as it is in Jesus. It is time the Church of Christ should know the hardness of the heart of those who consider themselves the upholders of the faith, and look down with supercilious pity upon all besides themselves. Those who speak about their pure communion, and brand us of the Established Churches as if we were synagogues of Satan, I have found to be in my arms like the blast of the bitter North, which freezes the life of the traveller. If it be purity, it is the purity of the mountain snow, which never yields to the influence of the sun. Questions of money, questions of sect and party, questions of private jealousy and slander, questions of worldly interest and dignity in the state, will set them all on fire; but questions concerning the eternal principles of faith and morals, concerning the absolute laws of the redeemed will, and the necessary bonds and obligations of charity in the Church, fail to move one throb or pulse in the heart."—p. 322.

Thus it appears that we are warmly supported by Mr. Irving in regard to the exposures which we have repeatedly made of the plebeianism and pseudo-religion now so much in vogue.

A levelling principle—a destruction of all subordination, a permanent establishment of the licentiousness of the Saturnalia, an equality in masters and servants, of property and poverty, knowledge and ignorance—a *republicanization* of every thing, without regard to order, custom, or security, is the object sought, and reason is to be driven out of society to make way for clamour, and men are not to be deliberating but mobbing beings. In what manner such disorder tends to destroy the blessings of civilization, Mr. Irving shows in the following passage.

"Let our levellers and liberals say what they please—for wisdom was neither born with them, nor with them will it die—there is no such blessing of Divine Providence as regular government, though it be ever so absolute. Take any firmly established go-

vernment whatever upon the face of the earth, and compare it with the condition of a savage people. In the one the ideas of men have a form and representation, in the other they have none. In the one you have power and dignity, and elegance and learning, and justice and art of every kind, represented by their proper objects, of all which, in the other case, you have none, but wild wilfulness, savage brutality, nakedness and desolation. Take upon the one hand, the noblest race of savages upon the face of the earth, the tribes of North America, and upon the other, the kingdom of Nebuchadnezzar in all its golden state and tyrannical power:—bring these into comparison with one another, and say which is the nobler and better condition of mankind; and which is the state of human existence best adapted for receiving and entertaining the ideas of God, of religion, and of immortality. In the one, the mind is a waste entirely, or conversant only with a few extremities of suffering and joy: in the other, all the resources of nature are exhausted, all the faculties of the mind of man displayed, all varieties of good and evil pursued and avoided,—in one word, man is educated, the alphabet of existence is taught him, and he is familiar with duties and with responsibilities; lifted up above immediate wants; the subject of laws, the object of rule and government; his passions let and hindered; his interests prevented from injuring another's, and in one word, his distinctions from and exaltation above the passions and senses which we have in common with brutes, is brought out and established."—p. 338.

We would as soon see a lottery made of the seasons as of civilized society; because we are sure that in the former case we might have frost and snow in corn-harvest, and in the latter ruin when we wanted success.

The beauty of the oratorical figure induces us to give another extract, concerning modern artificial modes of living.

"I consider *hame* to be to man's natural affections, what the nest of its young is to the affections of the fowls of heaven, but if we should see the birds of heaven forsaking their young and callow brood, in order to contend in song, in beauty of plumage, or in rapidity of flight, to enjoy themselves in flocks when they ought to be providing for their young, and teaching their young how to provide for themselves, what would we say but that natural affection had intermitted its course, and a wonderful thing had come to pass in the animal creation. But, ah! how truly doth it so fare with families in these our times, when all the day is spent in vanity, and all the nights in feasting, or in greater vanity. Between the oppressor



doctrine and moral inculcation; the preachers in question either fabricate their schemes of salvation in the laboratories of their own fancies,\* or diving into the difficulties of the 'epistles,' extract from thence some 'curious question' or 'obscure passage,' intended for temporary and not general application; sufficiently plastic, indeed, when dislocated from the context, to be moulded into any form, or converted to any purpose; but perfectly intelligible, appropriate, and edifying, if compared with other passages, and referred to the time, occasion, and object, on and for which it was exclusively employed."—pp. v.—ix.

All this in a great part happens through talking about a thing without previously understanding it; through becoming religionists without first being theologians; through becoming teachers of a science without learning it. But what remedy is there? Recently at a public meeting, when our Magazine was quoted, an opponent met him with the woman's answer—"All that the Gentleman's Magazine says is *imagination*:" though we quoted two eminent Bishops, &c. To intellects femininely constituted how can reason be addressed? We know that the Atonement is made a certain palliative for vice, continued through life; and we consider with Mr. Warner, that to discard ethics from religion is a pernicious error.

*An Account of an Egyptian Mummy presented to the Museum of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, by the late James Blayds, Esq. Drawn up at the request of the Council, by Wm. Osburne, junior, F.R.S.L. Secretary to the Society. With an Appendix, containing the Chemical and Astronomical Details of the Examination of the Body. By Messrs. E. S. George, F.L.S. Secretary to the Society; T. P. Teale; and R. Hey. pp. 51, with five Plates.*

WHEN we look at the vast treasures which Egypt possesses, and presents for literary research, we cannot but feel most deeply interested in every attempt that is made to unlock, and present these treasures to the world.

It is now about fourteen years since our worthy and learned countryman, Dr. Young, made the first solid ad-

vance towards deciphering the hieroglyphic and enchorial writings of the Egyptians. Dr. Young succeeded in discovering the existence of a Phonetic alphabet, by a close and patient examination of the three inscriptions on the Rosetta stone, and published his researches and discoveries in the *Museum Criticum*. Since that publication other gentlemen have given the result of their investigations, fully confirming and establishing the truth of Dr. Young's conclusions. Among these we may particularly notice Mr. Salt, our late Consul General in Egypt, and M. Champollion, who has published largely on the subject; and who is now in Egypt pursuing his researches.

We have great pleasure in announcing another most interesting pamphlet, containing much curious and important matter; it being *An Account of an Egyptian Mummy, by Mr. Osburne of Leeds, with an Appendix, containing a Chemical and Anatomical examination of the Body, by three scientific Gentlemen*. The work is very ably drawn up, and does great credit to the Author: our limits will permit only one or two extracts.

After describing an ornament, or wreath, composed of berries, and the petals of the lotus flower, which was discovered on the breast of the mummy, the Author proceeds—

"The removal of a few more folds disclosed another singular ornament upon the bandages of the head and face; the form and appearance of which will be best understood by a reference to Plate II. It is composed of three straps of red leather, sewed by a single stitch. To these a smaller piece of a different form is attached, by means of two leathern strings. The figures and hieroglyphics upon this ornament are evidently the impression of heated metal types. It reads *Lord of the world (Sun Edificator, (Parietaria) approved of Ptah and Thmaie) Lord of the Provinces (The Beloved of Amen Remesses, the Martial)*; and the situation of its occurrence upon these monuments points out the individual Remesses to whom it belongs. It can be no other than the name of the son of *Remeses-Meiamoun*, called *Amenophis*, in the lists of *Manetho*, preserved by *Africanus* and *Syncellus*; *Memp'his*, in those by *Eusebius*; and *Amenophis-Remesses*, in *Josephus*; who further informs us that he was the father of the great *Sesostris*."

After some further observations on the subject, the author proceeds—

\* We have actually heard these preachers declare that works are of no avail, as connected with salvation, but that the latter depended upon a certain feeling of God in the heart. Thus Mysticism is made to supersede Morals.—REV.

rate interest in the community, amongst many others, and eminently tendeth to engender a sectarian instead of a catholic spirit, to encourage hypocrisy and dissimulation in those who for any sake would attain the same peculiarities and distinctions; it becomes a *character* and not a *life*; a mode of being and not being in the largest sense."—*Id.* pp. 419, 420.

Lastly—

"There is a narrowness in the information and discourse of religious people, confining it to particular topics and set phrases; there is a feeling that all thought and all discourse which beareth not upon these alone, is not unto God's glory, and ought not to be entertained. There is in like manner a licensing of books which treat of religion, in this same exclusive style; and a gainsaying of men who will not so contract their views of godliness; and a devotedness to the exclusive object of religious associations, to the forgetting and neglecting of the great catholic offices of human life. And withal, in these things there is a conscious pride and security, as if they were the all in all and only thing needful: that truly I may say, compared with the Church in former times, this our condition hath its parallel only in the particular and exclusive zeal of the Crusaders, or in the particular and exclusive zeal of the Monastic Orders. For be it diligently observed, that at the Reformation there was nothing of this sort manifested, though in single years more reformation proceeded then than now in many—if reformation this evangelical style of it can be called. Then men were taught to stand to their posts, and make good their positions for God.—What issued? There issued a Church and a Commonwealth, ordered in all things according to the mind of God; whose noble institutions did as it were start up, and form themselves at the voice of the Spirit, into battle-order against the apostate nations of the world. [But] we are like Jerusalem, with her various fiery, furious partizans, who were set in mass array against each other, what time the Romans had cast a trench around her, and were forming a mound against her"—pp. 421—2.

We are sorry to speak thus harshly, but we will not, and ought not, to compromise principles upon politics or religion. We cannot see why persons who wish to excel, cannot content themselves with sound doctrine, Christian ethics, and divine philanthropy, without making the latter a decoy-duck for fanaticism. Sorry are we to say that too many religious books are mere man-traps, set without warning-boards. These desiderata, the core, we are forced to supply.

GENT. MAG. *Suppl.* XLVIII. PART II.

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*The Teaching of Jesus Christ the Model of Pulpit Instruction a Sermon. By the Rev. Richard Warner, F.A.S. &c. Rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts. 8vo. pp. 32.*

IT is expressly stated in the Charges of the Bishops of Salisbury and Bath and Wells, that evangelical preaching has the tendency of producing *Antinomianism*, [the demoralization of the people] and Infidelity. Mr. Warner here affirms—

"That the Clergy alluded to depart immeasurably from the example of Jesus Christ, by the omission of practical inferences from doctrinal announcements."

He shows whence this error proceeds in the following paragraph:

"It has been well remarked by the learned and excellent Mr. Pye, that 'the *sum* and *substance* of the Christian religion is contained in the history of the life and death, the doctrines and discourses, of our Blessed Saviour in the FOUR GOSPELS. The *epistolary* writings of the Apostles (he truly adds) were *occasional*; and intended only to confirm the churches, to whom they were written, in the *same* rules of Gospel faith and practice which they had before been instructed in. They are accommodated to the particular disputes and controversies, errors or false notions, that were then set on foot among Christian people.' These observations are worthy of particular attention, since they account, in a great measure, for that erroneous spiritual instruction, which has been poured out from the pulpit in all ages of the Christian Church, and which flows from it at the present day in a more than usual copious stream. Unlike the immediate inspired followers of Jesus Christ, too many modern preachers of the Word, instead of deriving their doctrines from the 'sayings' of those unerring lips, which 'spoke as never man spake,' 'sayings' which, clothed in the language of divine simplicity, surrounded by the bright halo of eternal truth, and breathing nought but mercy, love, and holiness, address themselves alike to the understanding and the heart; pour wisdom into the mind, and drop peace upon the spirit—'sayings,' which, if received with docility and humbleness, must both enlighten and improve; convince and regenerate; which leave nothing for scepticism to doubt, cunning to evade, or profligacy to escape; which neither shroud the path of salvation with mysteries, nor surround it with terrors, nor encumber it with insuperable difficulties—instead, I repeat, of drawing their religious views, like Paul and Peter, and James and John, from this celestial fountain of light; and humbly essaying to imitate the teaching of Him who is 'the way, the truth, and the life,' in plainness of speech; simplicity of

consult that practitioner in particular. The said public, indeed, are beginning to think very differently of practitioners and watering-places, and to judge more for themselves. Exaggerated descriptions of the salubrity of this or that place, do not sell one half so well as formerly. It is very well known that it requires twenty years' observation to write an accurate account of the influences of a particular climate, medicinal spa, or sea-bathing place, upon the different constitutions of men. It is also known that none residing in a place can venture to state the whole truth and nothing but the truth. The best book of the kind is Dr. Barlow's of Bath, written after many years' experience. The public now discriminate, too, between the distinguishing and peculiar merits of different places, and form their opinions more from the diffusion of their own observations among themselves, than interested authorities. We have seen a curious example of popular sagacity in this respect. Upon the occasion of a well being opened at a certain watering-place under very flattering auspices, and strongly backed by medical patronage, the visitors went to it at first in crowds; but finding something not to their taste, all the influence of the local faculty, after a time, could neither lead them to it nor make them drink.

When the public know that Hastings is a pretty and convenient sea-bathing town, picturesque and healthy; that the southern coast and the bathing are good for scrofulous and debilitated subjects; that the air of Malvern is strong, and the water pure, and both well suited to the scrofulous constitution; that the saline waters of Cheltenham are serviceable to rotten livers; and the hot pumping of Bath to rheumatic and paralytic limbs,—they conceive that they possess, with some additional knowledge of individual cases and cures, every essential information, and leave the rest to their physicians and surgeons. Indeed, every visitor to a watering place will now find at once twenty persons who will tell him all the real properties of a place and its waters, in matter of fact more to the point than twenty wholesale puffs.

Both Dr. Harwood's and Mr. Addison's works are treatises upon diseases in general, and as such may furnish

general readers who go to Hastings or Malvern, with considerable medical information. But we cannot retract our opinion, that works of the class to which we have referred, in the commencement of this article, are a vicious kind of writing. We prefer to see talents employed in true medical inquiry, collecting a mass of facts upon particular subjects, and forming useful and legitimate practical deductions from them.

The two following extracts are specimens from Dr. Harwood:—

"It will also, I think, be generally admitted that few coasts are recommended by so much natural beauty as that of Hastings, as in this respect it possesses an acknowledged superiority over any other within a much greater distance from the metropolis, and is indeed almost the only situation in its vicinity frequented by invalids, that combines great beauty of inland scenery, with that peculiar to an extensive and highly-varied line of coast, which circumstance, in connexion with its extensive distribution of those sources of interest calculated to excite pleasing and cheerful impressions, is of so much importance to the acquirement of health. In this point of view, however, the Hastings' coast is generally appreciated; its surrounding neighbourhood consisting chiefly of fine pasture, interspersed with much woodland scenery, and affording in its numerous accessible elevations, the most extensive and interesting landscapes. These are at the same time intersected by fertile dells and romantic rocky vallies."—p. 25.

From Mr. Addison:—

"Malvern is perhaps one of the most healthy and delightful spots in the kingdom, and possesses advantages very rarely indeed to be found combined elsewhere. Nature seems to have unfolded her choicest beauties in the surrounding scenery, and to have collected here everything that can delight the eye or engage the imagination. The air has always been celebrated for its great purity and invigorating quality, the healthiness of its topographical situation has been acknowledged by all who have resorted to it; whilst its salutary and wholesome water holds out a paramount inducement to those who are suffering from bodily infirmity. It is to an examination of the latter, and to an inquiry into the manner in which it has proved serviceable in scrofulous and other diseases occurring in weak habits, that some of the following pages will be especially appropriated, particularly as it has been resorted to, not only for the cure of this, but also for the alleviation of other important disorders to which mankind are subjected"—p. 5.

Mr. Addison has a chapter on the



effects of terrestrial radiation, which leads to this conclusion:

"That all moderately elevated situations, upon a bad radiating stratum, with a bad radiating surface,\* and sheltered from the colder winds, will be found in this climate to be most healthy; while on the contrary all low situations, especially those which are open and exposed, and those in the neighbourhood of water or marshes, will be unhealthy, and unfit for weak or debilitated constitutions or invalids, although they may not be prolific in generating inveterate or repeated attacks of disease."—p. 79.

*A Treatise on those Diseases which are either directly or indirectly connected with Indigestion: comprising a General View of Sympathetic Affections, especially those of the Heart and the Lungs: and also a Commentary on the Principal Attinents of Children. By David Uwins, M.D. &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 288 2d Edition.*

DR. UWINS introduces his work with a disquisition showing that Nosology, or the classification of diseases, is absurd, because Nature observes no such system; then proceeds to give most interesting views of the action of various diseases upon the digestive organs, and sums up the whole with the conclusion, that Man being an omnivorous animal, it is not so much the kind (with necessary exceptions) as the excess of food, which is injurious; e. g. satiety is only to be avoided.

Such is substantially the character of a book, overflowing with useful and occasionally very curious information. Some matters of the kind we shall notice.

Every body has heard of spontaneous generation, a doctrine not to be accredited, but worms have been found in the bodies of healthy children, who never swallowed a particle of any thing but the healthy milk of a healthy mother (79). The origin of worms, therefore, Dr. Uwins refers to some formative power in the bodies, that the worms infest (80).

Here we shall let off, though at great peril of its bursting, a hypothetical gun concerning matter. We are willing to admit that there is both

\* Water, a grassy surface, and hollow and low situations, are extremely good radiators; raised situations, moderately enclosed, overhung with trees, are bad radiators.

organic and inorganic substance; but from our opinion of the character and attributes of the Almighty, and various phenomena, we think that there does not exist any such thing as mere matter in its own nature essentially insipid; but that every particle, even a grain of sand, is in its own way animated, though it may not be organized. Chemical properties may be the blood and nerves of mere inorganic existence, though it would be absurd to say that the substance which has no organs can be susceptible of sentient or vegetable animation. In the same view of things, we conceive that there can be no such thing in Nature as death properly so called:—i. e. utter extinction of being, though the modes of its existence may be altered. It may only become inorganic, and no longer demonstrate its living mode of action, though the principle by which it was enabled to exhibit such action must be immortal, if the negation of all being, of whatever has been, or may again be, is a physical impossibility. In short, if a thing is, we think that it *lives* also, in some mode or other, although language does not allow the application of the term *live* to any other than organic beings.

If matter unorganized had not properties equivalent to life in organic beings, we do not see how it could answer the purposes of creation. We do not say that it feels, or it thinks, or knows pleasure or pain, only that it acts spontaneously, which we deem sufficient proof that it lives. The simplest of all modes, the attraction of cohesion, is spontaneous action.

In our review of Mr. Warren's ingenious Disquisitions on Life, we had occasion to notice his description of volition to a galvanic action upon the nerves. We transcribe a very curious experiment, auxiliary to Mr. Warren's hypothesis.

"Dr P[hilip] takes two rabbits, in both of which he divides the eighth pair of nerves in the neck, as they pass down to their pulmonary and stomach associations and destinations. One of the animals thus acted upon, is put by on a table, and in the course of a very short time, the breathing becomes hurried, the air-cells of the lungs become stuffed up with mucus, and the creature dies suffocated. Upon opening the stomach of this animal, the food which had been given it just before the division of the nerves, is found in an unaltered state.

"What becomes of the other animal? The

ment sooner than carry a musket. *Pro aris et focis* was no motto of theirs,—it was a sin.

As to private life, it is evident that profane knowledge, and the arts dependent upon imagination and mind, are reprobated as vicious or wrong pursuits, and, of course, as the national superiority is owing to knowledge, that is checked, and, if possible, annihilated.

These tremendous political evils, the destruction of the military and scientific character, and nearly all the reason and innocent pleasures of the nation, we leave to the calm reflections of those Clergymen who wish to substitute for the Church of England, *established by law*, that pernicious deterioration of it, *established by sectaries*. As to ourselves, we solemnly declare that we speak upon mere abstract principles.

In reference to the London University, we entirely differ in opinion from Mr. Lancaster, in short, we consider it good policy that the Directors do not meddle with religion, because the religion which that Institution must otherwise propagate would inevitably be a very bad one. Wisely, as we think, has the Society resolved not to be converted into a polemical Bedlam. On the contrary, we think that it may circulate a large portion of useful profane knowledge, where it may do much temporal good, and, according to our experience, the amplification of profane knowledge is far from being favourable to religious bigotry. In short, from Wesley's failure at the Kingswood School, where a liberal education unmade intended preachers, it may be justly doubted, whether the sectaries, who are supposed to have been the instigators and patrons of the London University, have not been casting artillery which will burst when proved. Sure we are that high knowledge has a sovereign contempt for both sectarianism and enthusiasm.

The old Universities, requiring their members to have a sound classical education, enforce a good school instruction from infancy, and treat the matters taught in the London University as subsequent easy acquisitions. A public-school boy, perfect in the *copia verborum* and composition, cannot be rivalled by a superficial Hamiltonian, who has to look out his words, parse his lessons, and scan his lines. The

intellect of the former, exercised from infancy, is acute, prompt, and inured to application. He is a horse that goes to work, not an ass that goes to drudgery; and we think that such perfect school-boys would get up in as many days what it would cost others weeks. Add to these considerations, the endowments of the old Universities, and their privilege of qualifying for holy orders.

The complaints of the Dissenters, as to unjust treatment, Mr. Lancaster thus shows to be nugatory:

"If we refer to the present constitution of the English Universities, we can hardly discover how it involves even the shadow of a grievance. It cannot in this case be said that the Dissenters are compelled to contribute towards the charges of institutions, from the benefit of which they are excluded; since the persons educated at these Universities defray their own charges, and the endowments of the collegiate bodies have accrued, not from public taxes and exactions, but solely from the free and unobscured munificence of benefactors. Nor can it well be alleged, that Dissenters are thus denied the benefit of those testimonials, in the form of academical degrees, which are required for the liberal professions. For, with regard to medicine and law, all that is required for that purpose may be had elsewhere; and so far as theology is concerned, degrees are, in the case of Dissenters, quite out of the question, inasmuch as theology must be learned according to some specific form; and while the academical form is that of the Established Church, consistency would not allow degrees in that faculty to be either given or taken." P. 66.

Concerning the London University, we feel highly indignant at the newspaper exaggerations of the juvenile follies of the congenians of the other English Universities, and the predication that the London University will effect an exemption from them, *in the heart of the Metropolis, where impunity is certain*. Do they pretend to say, that where a number of young men are congregated, prostitutes will not consider it as a favourable mart, Gower-street and its vicinity be not more infested, and the taverns and coffee-houses be not more filled? The idea is absurd in the extreme. Early matrimony (a remedy often worse than the evil) is the only specific remedy for juvenile immoralities. Vexatious they are, it is true; but that they do not influence after-life, is evident, from the correct characters of the Bishops,

dignitaries, and other clergymen. If they have not sectarian austerity, it grows out of the liberal habits of gentlemen; and if it be enacted that gentlemen-students are to be restrained by such austerity, then few or none will go to the London University, and if it be once characterized as a mere law school for sectarian preachers, the pretended superior safety of travelling in a cart, will never give it a preference over a coach; and gentlemen-students will shun such society as is only to be found by travelling by the former conveyance.

With regard to the London University, we are, in explanation, desirous of saying that if it adheres to its principle of disseminating knowledge only, it may be the means of promoting, both directly and indirectly, infinite good in a civil and political view. *Stick to this point, and that only.*

*Past Feelings Renovated. 12mo. pp. 323.*

DR HIBBERT has written a very valuable work upon Apparitions, which he makes spectral illusions proceeding from morbid causes, &c. &c. The author before us considers Dr. Hibbert's book to be favourable to materialism, and therefore opposes it as auxiliary to infidelity. As the subject, ghost-seeing, is interesting, we shall go to some length in this article.

First then, with regard to Dr. Hibbert's book. A physical appearance must have a physical origin, and it is a law of philosophizing, that phenomena which can be explained by natural causes, are not to be ascribed to supernatural agency. That Dr. Hibbert is perfectly correct in assigning morbid causes to spectral illusion, we cannot doubt, but if we argue in a most unphilosophical manner, that because there may be supernatural agency there is supernatural agency (the bad logic used by ghost-believers), then the phenomenon is not to be explained by any one who is not master of the machinery of Providence. If that knowledge cannot be acquired, of what use are arguments for or against a thing, where there cannot be data? Indeed, the term "*philosophy of apparitions*," is a misnomer; for there neither is or can be any philosophy on the subject. As to materialism it is a mere bugbear, raised by unphilosophical religionists, *Gen. Mag. Suppl. XC VIII. PART II.*

a scholastic, quibbling word, or no meaning whatever in the minds of philosophers. For if there be such a thing as *nothing*, there is an end to the ubiquity of the Deity, and if there be *something*, it is and must be material. Spirit and solid substance are only modifications of entity, but both are material, both are only conglomeration of finer or grosser particles. Neither are impervious or in actual contact. Action can never beget the power of action, effects cannot generate causes, and until it can be proved that matter has infinite properties (which is impossible unless it were self-created,) Religionists ought not to be alarmed at the publication of physical facts. They forget that these physical facts are just as much creations of God as their supernatural agency. Dr. Hibbert, as a philosopher, had only to do with stubborn matters-of-fact, and we know that it is dangerous to science, if philosophers are to be posted as sceptics and infidels, because they confine themselves, as is their duty, to natural phenomena, and if (as is the fact,) natural history and philosophy inevitably generate fervent piety, Religionists who endeavour to depreciate such studies, commit a great error. Spectral illusions are stated by philosophers to be symptomatic of disease, for which therefore a medical man will apply available remedies, while, if he thought the cause supernatural, he might neglect them. Nor is it his duty to dwell upon such a possibility, for medicines will not operate when invalids are terrified; an event that has often happened when fanatics have been called in to pray by the sick-bed.

But we would ask the Religionists who make war with Science, most unnecessarily, as we think, certainly most unphilosophically, a question or two—Ghosts do not appear stark naked, but generally, it is said, in a white sheet, or at least clothing of some kind. If then a ghost appears draped in a white sheet or other clothing, and the ghost be, as is admitted, the soul of the deceased, then must the said white sheet or clothing, have also a soul as well as the ghost, or else a power must exist of moving the drapery and an insubstantial thing, an hypothesis far more violent than any started by philosophers; for nature knows nothing whatever of white sheets or clothing, be-



cause she never created any. When too, as in apparitions, a picture is presented to the eye, and yet is utterly insubstantial, how is the eye of the spectator to perceive it, unless it be itself altered. These facts bring the matter home at once to the imagination of the ghost-seer, whether that imagination be morbidly or supernaturally actuated; and we hesitate not to affirm that we utterly disbelieve the existence of ghosts, as distinct beings from the spectator, though we do not deny that there are mental illusions, creative of such opinions. We shall show how Scripture supports us in the next paragraph.

*Secondly* then, with regard to the work before us. The author, as a metaphysician, meets Dr. Hibbert with great success, and were it a question determinable by the subtleties of the old-schoolmen, we would not bet upon the Doctor, who only writes like a philosopher of Bacon's school. We sincerely applaud all religionists who *confine* themselves to the improvement of man in Christian ethics, and its sublime faith. The purity of innocence, the inflexibility of principle, and the meekness of patience, which denote the practical Christian, we venerate with more than common feelings; but no man should step forward as a theoretical religionist, *ex cathedra*, who is not previously a theologian. The Scriptures, so far from sanctioning re-appearance of the dead, affirm the very contrary, by stating its *impossibility* in direct terms. We allude to the reply of Abraham to Dives, and the *impassable gulph*. It is true that the Scripture does mention the appearance of Moses and Elias to Christ; actual *bodies* (not the *souls*) of the dead, arising from their graves at the Crucifixion, in presignification of the Resurrection; angels, visions, warnings of the Holy Spirit, and other *miraculous* things; but Providence never performed miracles except to establish the truth of revelation. As to the Witch of Endor, Justin Martyr supposes a ventriloquist to have been employed, and it is of far more easy explanation than the Woodstock pranks and the Stockwell story, both of which were effected by even unprofessional legerdemain. But were it not so, the Scripture says positively, in the reply of Abraham, that the DEAD CANNOT REVISIT THIS EARTH, and to explain

one text at the expense of others, is false divinity, and inadmissible; for if the dead *can* revisit this earth, Abraham uttered a falsehood. The truth is, that every age of the world has abounded in ghost-stories, and that they are only surviving relics of heathen superstitions. Dio of Syracuse was visited by *one of the Furies in person*; (see Hibbert, p. 138,) visited by a mere non-entity, a *mythological being*! Of course, it was a mental illusion.\*

*Lastly*, we have only to state one more fact, *viz.* that ghost-seeing *has been* and *is*, cured by medicine, which could not be if the disease were supernatural.

We come now to filtration, that we may discover the "*unde derivatur*" of this revival of the superstition alluded to; and after observing, that we consider *white lies* and *pious frauds* to be morally criminal, as at the best "doing evil that good may come," we add that Wesley directs his followers to *keep up* the notions both of witchcraft and ghost-seeing. Speaking of the English having given up ghosts and witchcraft as old wife's (*sic*) fables, he writes—

"They well know (whether Christians know it or not) that the giving up witchcraft is in effect giving up the Bible."—Hibbert, 458.

He says the same of ghost-seeing, and recommends that his followers should "not suffer even this weapon to be wrested out of their hands."—*Ibid.*

Now religion, in points where it is supported by deception, cannot be the work of God, but of man. In the Acts of the Apostles, we are told that men who used curious arts (which Whitby shows were pretended magical arts) burned their books, and that Elymas the *Sorcerer* was severely punished. We therefore think that Wesley, in

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\* What attention, in a religious view, is due to premonitions, may be judged from an unlucky incident for ghost-believers which actually occurred while this article was writing. One of our female servants suddenly screamed while she was warming a bed. The *cat*, she said, had scratched her instep. Search was made—no *cat* was found. Another servant dreamed that the *cat* had been killed in combat with a ferret. The very next morning the poor cat was found in the brewhouse, killed by the falling of a meshing-tub. This happened in our own residence.—REV.

directing witchcraft to be kept up, was acting in express opposition to the practice of the Apostles, who took every means, even by miracles, to destroy popular belief in such trash. Man cannot acquire divine power, therefore it is manifestly impious to derogate from the glory of God, by treating sorcery as any other than mischievous nonsense, like alchemy, fortune-telling, &c. and we presume that the Apostles thought the same.—at least, we are certain that they wished all notions of witchcraft to be exploded, for the wise reason, that, inculcated among ignorant people, they have had a most pernicious operation—even, as we know from our own history, produced murder itself. Pretended improvements upon Scripture-instruction, virtually claim a superiority over the directions of the Holy Spirit itself, but they all break down under cross examination, for reasons stated 1 Corinth. chap. iii. v. 11—13.

We do not believe that men will ever be wiser for believing in witchcraft and ghosts; and if they are not wiser, we do not think that they will be better.

*The Trials of Life, by the Author of "De Lisle." 8 vols. Bull, 1828.*

WITH much admiration of the talents employed in these volumes, with all our conviction that they have proceeded from a heart impressed with a respect for moral and religious obligations, admitting the author's command of language, her general refinement and nice discrimination of character, we cannot approve the choice of the subjects she has selected for the exercise of her gifts and endowments; nay more, we believe her themes to be dangerous to the morals of the rising generation. The world is already too familiar with the details of the ungoverned and guilty passions of the seducer and the adulterer—the literature of the day is too deeply polluted with these abominations. We enter our protest against the demoralizing tendency of these horrible pictures—where a false sympathy is evoked for the foulest outrage and the most irreparable wrong, and where personal attractions are made to cover a multitude of sins. Far be such debasing records from the eyes and ears of innocence as are contained in these volumes—not to

be perused by any maiden untainted with the sophistications of the lowest boarding-school, without the burning blush of honest shame and wounded sensibility. The inherent defect is in the subjects chosen;—there are many lessons of wisdom, many practical precepts of morality and religion; but they are insufficient to redeem that radical taint where the story narrates the almost-accomplished seduction of a father's wife, and another describes an intrigue with a wife's sister. God save the mark! what theme will this lady select next? what talents can throw a lustre on such subjects? If such tragedies have existence in our days, which we deem incredible, we see no good purpose to be answered by displaying them to the world. The language of the seducer, in his guilty colloquy with his scarcely less guilty victim, ought not to be obtruded on modest ears; nor ought a writer so gifted as the author of these volumes evidently is, to administer to those tastes for scenes of high excitement which are too prevalent in our day. The "*Trials of Life*," in the sufferings of virtue alone, demand our sympathy; in the guilty strifes of unregulated passions, in the unholy pursuits of the libertine and the profligate, our feelings ought to have no interest.

*Bristol Institution. Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Meeting held February 14, 1828, with the Report of the Committee read thereat, and a Statement of the Accounts of the Institution for the year 1827, and of the Donations and Deposits during that year; to which are subjoined the Proceedings of the Philosophical and Literary Society, during its Session in 1827-28; with a List of the Council, and of the Honorary Members and Associates. 8vo pp. 58.*

PIN-MAKING towns, glove-making towns, china-making towns, and nearly all but saint-making Cheltenham, promote the national glory and benefit by Institutions like this, because by wealth, science, and arms, countries can alone flourish. We have mentioned Cheltenham by name, that beautiful study of human entomology. THERE, like yeast against dough, notwithstanding that religious enthusiasm is affirmed by the Bishops of Salisbury and Bath and Wells, to be only creative of profligacy and infidelity, there is no termination to unphi-

philosophical error and irrational conduct. We know, from good authority, that ecclesiastics of Cheltenham have kept what they call *black books*, in which they post every man who does not support their fanatical object, *a man of bad principles*; and we know also that they have thus effected the ruin of worthy tradesmen. We know (and have shown it from publications repeatedly) that the *saints* deem all men who pursue or patronize scientific pursuits, worldly men, who criminally waste their time, as if our duties to God and man were utterly disjunct in Christianity, and our wise Saviour wished to introduce ignorance and folly.

We have thus digressed in particular, because we know that the extension of knowledge can alone counteract this perversion of the public taste; which if it did not injure political well-being, we should thoroughly despise. But the fact is, that the usefulness of Christianity consists in morals and philanthropy, and a sublime faith, as a guardian of hope. In short, as the Bishop of Bath and Wells states, all we have to do is to put our faith in Jesus Christ, obey his commandments, and imitate his example.

In short, Saintship is in England what Jesuitism is in France, and is only to be counteracted by the propagation of such noble and scientific institutions as this before us, for the obvious reason, that ignorant men cannot make fools of knowing ones.

To the honour of the respectable city of Bristol, we have to say, that in finances, donations, lectures, original communications, and every other object connected with the real and substantial good of man in a state of civilization and of philanthropy, not corrupted into a decoy of fanaticism, this Report gives an incontrovertible testimony of the study of national benefit. To produce the glory of God, voluntary adoration of the Creator, and counteract impiety, Natural History and Philosophy are the first of agents; and in such articles, the donations to the Museum are important (as to the good of man). In support of the arts, and those useful inventions which have elevated man from a beast to a god, there are excellent displays of intellectual power, and scientific zeal. For details we have no room. *Felix faustumque sit omen.*

*The Protestant, a Tale of Queen Mary.* By the Author of "*De Foix*," "*White Hoods*," &c. 3 vols. 8vo.

WE do not like the foundation of this Novel, upon gloomy points of history connected with the martyrdoms of the savage Mary. We think it in bad taste. The State Trials, the Newgate Calendar, and Fox's Martyrs, may have their moral utility, and "*Singula quæque locum teneant sortita decenter.*"

But they are out of place in fictitious history, the essentials of which are heroism, gallantry, and sentiment; at least there should be nothing revolting, as there is in dry, cold-blooded, systematic roguery and murder.

Setting aside this deviation, as we think, from correct taste, there are in this work some exquisite touches of nature, which we shall point out. The following is worthy to be ranked with very high flights of poetry. It relates to one of the intended Protestant sufferers at the place of execution, a village doctress, oracle, &c. whose character is admirably drawn.

"But you shall not silence me, Thornton," exclaimed old Gammer Plaise; "for I will tell you here, in the face of all men, that you and your fellows in blood are but as the priests of Nebuchadnezzar, who commanded the people to fall down, and to worship the golden image that Nebuchadnezzar, the king, had set up. And we, whom ye cast into the burning fiery furnace, as they did those servants of the true God, Shadrach, Meshech, and Abednego, we shall pass through the flame, and not a hair of our head shall perish in the sight of the Lord; for we shall behold, in the midst of those raging fires, a spirit walking, even the Spirit of peace, and he shall sustain us, and show us to be, in the sight of Heaven and of earth, the worshippers of the only true God of Israel."

With them were to be burned an old family servant, and an unfortunate blind boy. When they were asked by the Mayor if there was any thing that he could do for them, they made replies, which demonstrate a beautiful simplicity that goes to the very heart:

"The Mayor now addressed Abel Allen, and asked, if there was any thing he could do for him. 'I thank your Worship,' said old Abel, 'there be nothing you can do for me, seeing that your Worship can neither set aside Queen Mary's way of burning people who don't think as she would have them, nor can your Worship make the fire not'



burn, and the body not to feel the flame. But I have a sister, one Widow Littlewit, and she has got a young child, too, and if you would be so good as to give her a help now and then, to recommend her an honest lodger, it might do her good, seeing that she lives mostly by letting out her lodgings. And if your Worship would be so kind as to give her this red worsted nightcap, seeing it is the only token of remembrance that I have to send her, I shall be bound to you for the favour, and if Justice Baker should lay hands on my poor dog Pincher, for that matter about the broken pyx, I would beg your Worship to save the poor thing's life, because he can't come under the statute of heresy. And, as I shall be burnt for his offence, I hope that will satisfy Friar John."

"The good-natured Mayor did promise to do all that old Abel Allen willed him, and even to take charge of the red worsted nightcap, as a token to the poor fellow's sister, Widow Littlewit, which Abel said he would pull off from his head when he was about to be fastened to the stake—Tommy now asked, if he might be allowed to speak to Master Mayor; and on being assured he might do so freely, the boy said, 'There's a thing on my mind, that your Worship, perhaps, would set at rest. I had a poor little linnnet in a cage, that I used to be very fond of, and it used to sing to me; and I can't bear to think that my little linnnet may be starved when I am burnt. Gaffer Turf, of Westminster, has it now, but he is not a kind man; and I will give my bird to your Worship, cage and all, if you will take care of it, and feed it when I am dead. And you must give it fresh water and crumbs of bread every day.'

"The Mayor accepted Tommy's legacy with perfect good-will, and promised the boy to be kind to his linnnet."

The great merit of the fair authoress is strengthly delineation of character; she paints unobtrusively and finely, and is singularly successful in her representations of humble life. Old Abel and his dog Pincher, Gammer Plaise, the housekeeper, and the blind boy Tommy, are beautifully dramatic; nor are there wanting very fine descriptive reflections, such as that on Churchyards (ii. 139), and on the Chapel of the Holy Trinity at Canterbury (iii. 37).

The moral of the Novel is exposure of the horrid effects of Bigotry, productive as it is of the worst passions, and generative of villainy, as horrible as that of Judas.

The Cheltenham Album. No. XI.

WORKS of this kind are toys, and, like all toys, depend upon their taste

and prettiness; but toys are not to be despised, if they are literary, and written upon a correct standard; i. e. the inculcation of heroic, virtuous, and tender sentiment, what Blair says\* was borrowed from Chivalry; for he observes of novels, improved by the introduction of that singular amelioration of the middle ages, "This merit they had of being writings of the highly moral and heroic kind. Their knights were patterns not of courage merely, but of religion, generosity, courtesy, and fidelity, and the heroines were no less distinguished for modesty, delicacy, and the utmost dignity of manners." Though this character rather belongs to romance than to the modern novel, "imitation of life and character," yet we think that novels still partake of it, as the *semel imbuta diu*, &c. In short, we think that an odour of chivalry pervades all novels, however badly executed.

Of the novel and poetic character, this Miscellany is of course composed, though we think that the "Spanish Inquisition" is not in keeping, and the story of Basilio Bruno excites disgust; for, though a reader can sympathize with a tragedian, he turns away from a butcher. He goes to a theatre, but not to a hospital.

Let us, however, turn to the chapter on Gracefulness, a lively bird of very pretty plumage:

"There is one other connected topic, to which I cannot help adverting, and that truly is not so much a trial of grace as of patience, *indehiet*, being asked by your hostess (no monster in other respects, perhaps,) to dance with some lady young or old, no matter,) because every one else neglects her! Now friendship is something, civility is something, the recollection of past, or anticipation of future favours is something; but this defies all moderation, and challenges all insolence and disdain. There she sits, a large bony structure,—a colossal anatomy,—a cylinder,—a sherry butt,—a length of water pipe,—immense hands and feet, high cheek bones, and, to crown all, flaming red hair, dressed in profusion of curls,—a metent,—a shooting star,—a Vauxhall firework,—an exploded Congreve rocket (a strange idiosyncrasy), that, by the bye, ladies with red hair are so unalterably bent upon displaying it,—nothing subdued,—retiring or natural,—but flame, soreness to the eyes,—roses, ribbands, and rockets. This naturally comes of mothers incessantly

\* Lect. xxxvii.

calling such coloured hair, although as red as the tail of the comet of the year 80, a beautiful auburn,—auburn!—With respect to taking such partners, it is what I will not do for any one; I have not a friend for whom I would make the sacrifice,—I defy such monstrous, spiritual, soul torturing tyranny.”—pp. 162, 163.

This paragraph is worthy of the “Miseries of Human Life.” The following is equal to it.

“Motion of all kinds, jumping, vaulting, leaping, may all be done with grace, because they may be appropriately done; but, according to my notions, violent robust dancing can only be agreeable when seen from a distant point of sight. Your operatic dancers are best appreciated through a Dollond’s astronomic glass—power two. All great personal efforts of every kind are revolting when nearly viewed; and from the same cause, that cause being, gentle reader, saving your presence, perspiration. To see a young lady of good figure, and her blood unprovoked, of mild complexion, reddened into scarlet, while the sanguine streams seem forcing a passage through the very pores,—to see the rank dew of a gymnasiarch standing on her fair forehead,—then the handkerchief and the laboured breathing, is to me of all humiliating, soul-abasing spectacles, the most horrible and unredeemed.” P. 163.

These are good things, and there are many such.

*The Last Supper, or Christ’s Death kept in Remembrance. By the Author of the Morning and Evening Sacrifice, and Farewell to Time. 12mo. pp. 453.*

THERE is no reason why sentiment should not accompany devotion, unless it could be shown that piety should only instruct, not delight. In a Church too where there is no Liturgy, and the Gospel rites must be accompanied with extemporaneous discourses, the latter should be such as are fitted to interest the auditors. This

work, therefore, (as do the preceding orations of our author) confers the highest eulogy on his talents, and we think that the following extract will prove what we say,

“Yes, communicants, all other festivals of remembrance that have been held among men, have been but for temporal blessings, and in honour of men of like passions with ourselves. But this is a feast in honour of the gift of ‘forgiveness of sins, and of eternal life,’ in the kingdom of God,—a feast in remembrance of one who bore a title, which, for grandeur and glory, cannot be paralleled by any other that has been sustained by man,—the title of Saviour of mankind, Redeemer of humanity, our Intercessor with God, our Forerunner into eternity. All other festivals have been limited to particular nations, and cherished by them with exclusive veneration; but this is the grand solemnity of the human race; all other solemnities have been but for a time, and have given place to other rites and other memorials, when more resplendent events or characters called for celebration:—but this festival shall be continued to the end of time,—all nations shall yet encompass this table,—and the latest generations of men shall but perform this service in a far grander assemblage, ‘the earth being then covered with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.’”

Then comes the peroration, worthy some of the splendid soarings of Mr. Irving:

“Yes, there shall be, said the prophet, in the last ages of time, there shall be an handful of corn in the earth on the top of the mountains; the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon; and they of the city shall flourish like grass of the earth; his name shall endure for ever,—his name shall be continued as long as the Sun, and men shall be blessed in him,—all nations shall call him blessed;—blessed be his glorious name for ever, and let the whole earth be filled with his glory.—Amen.” P. 274.

*Of Confession and Absolution, and the Secrecy of Confession, as maintained by the united Church of England and Ireland, and as opposed to the Statements of modern Romanists. By the Rev. H. J. TODD.*—An inquest has long ago been held over Popery, and the subject, like suicide, has been interred, with a stake through it, in a cross road. Now its friends will maintain that it was actually murdered under circumstances of great cruelty, and must be exhumed, for the sake of new evidence, though none is to be found. As to the particular point before us, nothing is more plain, than that auricular

confession was a mere political invention, for the purpose of subjugating society to priestcraft and tyranny. The modern Romanists, however, allege that the confession and absolution of our own Protestant Church are of identical character. The falsehood of this allegation is here exposed by Mr. Todd, in a masterly pamphlet, which ought to set the question at rest, and will do so among the friends of liberty, knowledge, and reason.

As to Mr. TROWARD’S *Church of Christ and Church of Rome faithfully described*, we

are sorry to say, that wherever there is a political interest attached to a system, it yields only to necessity. The doctrines of the Church of Rome have, in every literary view, the character of mere ghost-stories and mountebank medicines. However, it is proper, in our opinion, that they should be exposed, because such exposure may cause Protestants to feel the importance of that liberty of reason which Catholicism will not permit, and its sleepy opponents require the velleure aures.

With regard to the work entitled *A History of England, in which it is intended to consider Men and Events upon Christian Principles*, we make no doubt but it is perfectly good in intention, and can only regret that, instead of enforcing rational piety in the dignified scientific form of old divines of the Church of England, it is written in the low sectarian taste, of quoting Scripture upon all occasions, without (as we think) a proper feeling for the solemnity of that holy Book. Authors should remember that familiarity breeds contempt, and that profanation of that divine Book, by bringing it into common colloquy, ultimately tends to contempt of authority. A man who always used in common parlance quotations from the Statutes at Large, would bring upon himself a nick-name, and proper things in proper places are as essential as proper words in proper places. We ask any man insured to respectable unimpeachable society, whether he would chouse his children to be educated in getting up, under a necessity of repeating them, nothing but scriptural texts, — like an ignorant person in low life. We do not speak thus from any disrespect to our author, but from dislike of incorporating sectarianism with the Church of England, because we know that they are only Jesuitical stratagems to effect its ruin, and pregnant with the mischievous effects of enormous civil and political evil.

*The Pious Christian's Daily Preparation for Death and Eternity* has our entire satisfaction.

*A brief Account of the Bible and its Contents*, is a good introduction to the knowledge of Christianity, as to its being a premeditated plan of Providence.

Mr. PETER's *Sacred Songs* are elegant specimens of 'moral poetry,' such as is conspicuous in the Hymns of Dr. Watts.

Had Mr. REVELL's *Sermons* not been perversions of considerable talents and eloquence, in support of mysticism, we should have given him unqualified praise. We never did or could understand why the Quarterly Review of our old and modern orthodox

divines is to succumb to vague general matter about the consequences of the Fall. What edification can there be in Sermons which do not make men wiser?

Mr. SMITH, the preacher over the ruins of the Brunswick Theatre, has published three pamphlets, 1 *Blackheath*, (2) *Braxton*, 3, *Portsmouth*. The subjects are (1) immorality on ship-board, to the reform of which, where feasible, no reasonable man can object, and (2) attacks of a rival. Mr. Smith earnestly strives to displace a Dr. Styles from his Morning-house, &c; and Dr. Styles in return threatens Mr. Smith with 'I'll crucify him' (*Braxton*, p. 21). All we choose to say upon the subject is, that a curate of the Church of England is bound to do as much ecclesiastical duty for a stipend of 100*l* per ann. as these angry litigants think ought not to be done under 500*l*. a year (*Braxton*, p. 16). We have heard frequent mention made of loaves and fishes, and know that very often loaves only are to be got, and no fishes, unless it be now and then sprats or herrings, but it seems there are far better managers, who get turbot and dories all by voluntary contribution.

*The Beauties of the British Poets, with a few introductory Remarks*, by the Rev. GEORGE CROLY, have been formed, indeed, into a very elegant as well as convenient small octavo. Commencing, as most previous selections have done, with Chaucer, this miscellany is continued much lower than most previous works of the kind, including (after Cowper) some of the productions of Crabbe, Southey, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Scott, Campbell, Rogers, Moore, Byron, Keats, Milman, Wolfe, and Mrs. Hemans. Several finely executed wood-engravings embellish the volume.

OF Mr. MATTHIASON's *Poem of the Infirmary*, we can only regret that the subject was not favourable to the indulgence of imagination, the faculty which forms the very soul of poetry. Such verses as

"St li press toward the prize of your high calling,"

are foreign to the character of poetry. Mr. Matthiason's *Poem*, as a *Sermon*, would not be inappropriate, but we do not wish to see Religion made a medium of extinguishing genius and science, or the easy task of getting up texts, substituted for that which alone confers intellectual character, cultivation of powers, and acquisition of knowledge.

In Mr. CADDICK's *Tales of the Affections* we have much to be pleased with, as to her reflections and sentiments, but we wish her to remember, that in 'Sketches from real Life,' only particular cases are fitted for



'Fictitious History.' (See Blair.) The 'Sailor's Bride' is one of those cases which harmonize with our opinions; but in tragical tales, if people suffer, they must be pleased also. There must be both heroism and sentiment; not the mere inevitable evils of mortality.

There are various good opinions in Mr. PAUL FERROR's *Essays*; but those opinions are not founded upon precise theological data. The sacrifice of Christ, independently of the atonement, had an especial relation to the doctrine of resurrection of the Body; for who could kill God? Christ only became *man* to enable himself to be susceptible of death, and he was only capable of it, to prove the resurrection of the body, and establish by so doing his title to the mediatorial power.

Concerning Mr. MALCOLM's *Scenes of War*, &c. we have only to observe, that the sentiments, as poetical, do him honour; but however interesting may be the associations of ideas, connected with particular objects, a battle has no sublimity, like an earthquake or a hurricane. It is only man-shooting. What is the fact? Every man is obliged, by circumstances, to think of himself only. A private soldier is shot. The officers take away his remaining cartridges, and hand them to the survivors. As to brother officers, he gives a parting sigh for his deceased comrade; and then speculates who can get any choice thing which he possessed, when sold the next day. Poor fellow! we should like so and so of his; and we believe things of this nature are put up to auction. This information we have from officers who have been in most of the Peninsular battles.

The *Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter*, for October 1828, is devoted to complaints about the slaves working upon Sundays, a practice not to be vindicated, but the violent conduct of the Abolitionists tends rather to the confirmation than the suppression of it, because the Colonists have ideas of political and insurrectionary views (which Mr. Barclay shows by certain placards) being connected with the fanaticism of their furious opponents, and by no means wish to give them the further advantage of inciting the slaves, by one day in seven being left open for such a purpose. The regular Clergy, who are obliged to act in subordination to civil authority, are blamed for inactivity; but culpable as may be the system, we do not think that the right mode of reform is to act without regard to the lives or property of others. No gentleman in England would permit Missionaries of all the sects in England to be perpetually tampering with his free servants, and dividing their

duty; and why his Majesty's subjects in the West Indies should not have the same privilege as those at home, we know not. But of this we are certain, that if enthusiasts harassed our gentry as they do the planters, they would soon be handed over to police officers; for an Englishman's house is his castle.

The *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, No. 39, reviews the proceedings of the last Session of Parliament on the subject.

The *New Italian Grammar* of SIGNOR ANGELO CERUTTI, professes to correct a mistake, that it is better to translate Italian from the French than the English, on account of a presumed similarity of the two languages. Now if it be true, that to do a thing well, only one thing must be done at a time, the inference is, that by such a proceeding both will be spoiled; at least, in the present instance, that the Italian will be Frenchified; but it may be said, that the Italian in the other instance will be Anglicized. But no language can be acquired without acquiring its idioms; for few or no idioms obey literal grammatical translation. Signor Cerutti seems to have taken great pains to demonstrate these idiomatic variations, and the peculiarities of the language.

Arithmetic forms an integral part of the machinery of business; and we are sure that Mr. REYNOLDS's *Treatise on Practical Arithmetic*, &c. fulfils its pretensions of 'accelerating the improvement of the learner.'

We have a few rare exceptions to make to the useful corrections of erroneous pronunciation in the *Pronouncing Dictionary*; e. g. in p. 50, "of *Mutinnee* being the correct pronunciation of *Mutineer*;" and *prollog* for *prologue*, in p. 58; yet so far as books can correct the errors of bad or vulgar expression, we think that the author has been for the most part successful.

Mr. Guyot thinks that the most expeditious mode of learning a language is first to get a *Copia Verborum*, and next to use an Exercise Book. (Pref. xiii.) To this plan he has adapted *A New Course of French Lectures*, with interlineary and nearly literal translations, for which method he quotes the high authority of Locke, the real author of the misnomered Hamiltonian system.

We have written *Short-hand* for many years, and found it uncommonly useful. We have frequently thought it necessary, in words, not through general use of obvious meaning, to add the intermediate vowels; and we cordially agree with Mr. HARDING in this point (see p. vii.); yet in his and every system we blame alteration of the modes of spelling, because augmenting the great difficulty of *Short-hand* in reading it.

## FINE ARTS.

*Wilkie's Village Festival.*—Laurie.

The original picture, whence these series of groups are copied, it is well known, forms one of the most attractive paintings in the National Gallery. In it, that eminent artist\* has introduced many wonderfully clever characteristic figures, and surprisingly preserved the unity of the various groups. These groups, four in number, have been tolerably well executed on stone by G. F. Phillips, and are now published. One group is that where honest Bon face the landlord has just tapped a bottle, and is pouring out with great satisfaction a frothing glass of its contents, while a black with a glass in his hand is "wishing him luck," before he quaffs the liquor, with a face powerfully and entirely agitated with sheepish glee, and another holds the bottle to his half-closed eyes, in search of the quantity of hidden treasure. A second group is the timid waitress invited to drink, by a knot of loving bumpkins whose erotic smiles are excited by copious libations to another youthful god. Next we have the struggle between the wife and child to force their protector from his companions, who are pulling him back, a way he seems very willing to go but for the resistance of his family. The various distortions of countenance, which seem to be rendered necessary to give force to their unfeebled arms are happily and laughably hit off. The remaining group consists of the triumph and pump, with several children about it, a man asleep with his faithful dog, and a fine figure of an old woman leading a surprised child.

*Rebels Defeated.*—Moon and Co.

Painted by T. Webster, and engraved by J. Romney. It is the companion of that interesting little subject, "Rebels shooting a Prisoner," and is very effectively executed. At the elevation of the giant arm of maternal authority, the rebel urchins take to their heels and seek a refuge behind tubs, in the corners, &c. One of them has upset a jug of milk in his endeavours to get the protection of the sink; another, with his wooden sword in his handkerchief belt, is on his knees, and, with eyes asking mercy, raises his hand to save his head, while the third, the important ensign and trumpeter, whose instrument is a funnel, seems shrinking within himself from the dreaded enemy. On the other side the cannon is overturned and

\* We understand that Wilkie, and the eminent sculptor, Mr. Chantry, lately had an interview with His Majesty, of two hours duration. Report says, that a very curious and splendid production, uniting the talents of both, will be the consequence of this visit.

a respite obtained for the blindfolded doll, whose little mistress does not express much concern for its situation. It is a very pleasing print.

*Scenery of the Rivers Yare and Waveney,*  
Norfolk.—Moon and Co.

The painter of these views, is Mr. James Stark, of Norwich, an artist of great provincial celebrity, and well known in London by the exhibition of his works at the Royal Academy and other institutions. These pictures, from the delightful scenery of the rivers Yare and Waveney, are engraved by the first artists, and are nine in number, including the vignettes. They represent the mouth of the Yare; Mutford-bridge and lock; Postwick grove, a very pleasing and interesting scene; the Vale of Thorpe from Whittingham, and Whittingham Church; view on the Yare, near Thorpe Church; view near the Foundry-bridge, and Kett's Castle. The engravings are executed in that high tone of art, which is generally accomplished when the engraver has the power of transferring to his copper all the beauty, truth, and force of an excellent original. The plates are accompanied by letter-press elucidations written by J. W. Roberts, jun. esq. with great care and originality. Altogether, the work is highly creditable to the city of Norwich.

*Landsker's Monkeyana, Part VI.*

Opens with a representation of three monkey lawyers, in the wig and costume of the Judges of the King's Bench, engaged in solemn consultation. The serio-comic effect of the apparently learned physiognomies, is very happily produced. No. 2 consists of two Billingsgate fishwomen, which we cannot look upon but with disgust;—the subject was ill chosen, there is no monkeyism in this fair portion of the community. No. 3 is an admirable caricature, representing a sweep coming in collision with a highly-fashionable dame of the *beau monde*. No. 4 is a humorous burlesque on the canker-eating melancholy to which moping fools often fall a prey. This part concludes the series.

## NEW MUSIC.

*Ford's Rudiments of Music* is a cheap and useful instructor, intended to promote the cultivation of psalmody, and to induce persons to sing from notes instead of by the ear. We can recommend it as clear and comprehensive.

*Jerome Payer's Variations, Waltz, and Coda*, on the favourite chorus "Nel Silenzio," from Meyerbeer's celebrated opera of "Il Crociato in Egitto," composed for

the piano-forte, contains some good variations, but is not very difficult of execution.

"*Oh, thou my heart must still adore!*" is a clever adaptation, by John Barnett, from

a celebrated German arietta. Mr. W. M'Gregor Logan's canzonet of "*Oh, many have sworn to adore me!*" has also been set to music by John Barnett. They are both very pretty pieces.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

### GRESHAM LECTURES.

For many years after their establishment these lectures maintained a deserved celebrity in the city of London; but like all institutions, subjected to individual neglect, or general abuse, have nearly fallen into desuetude. The funds remain, but the spirit which first called the institution into public notice, as the early volumes of our Magazine will show, has ceased to exist. According to the Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1820, the sums paid by the City to the lecturers on divinity, geometry, astronomy, and music, were 400*l.* at 100*l.* each; and by the Mercers' Company to the lecturers on physic, civil law, and rhetoric, 300*l.* at 100*l.* each. These emoluments are sufficiently handsome, it might be presumed, to induce the public to expect some duties adequate at least to the benevolent founder's intentions. It appears that Sir Thomas Gresham gave by his will, dated 1575, one moiety of that building to the city of London, on condition that out of the proceeds, besides paying certain alms-men who were to reside in his eight alms-houses, they should pay a salary of 50*l.* per annum to each of four lecturers, who were to deliver to all citizens and others who came to hear them, lectures on divinity, music, astronomy, and geometry, "within mine now dwelling-house, in the parish of St. Helyne's, in Bishopsgate-street, St. Peter's the Pore, in the Cittie of London." The other moiety of the Exchange he gave to the Mercers' Company (to which he belonged), on condition that they provided three lecturers to deliver lectures "on lawe, phisicke, and rhetoricke, within mine now dwelling-house, in the parish of St. Helyne's," &c. who were also to receive 50*l.* per annum, which was then, perhaps, equivalent to between two and three hundred pounds of our present money. They were also "to have the occupation of all my said mansion-house and gardens, and all other thapurtenances, for them, and every of them to inhabite, study, and daylie to reade the said several lectures. And my will is, that none shall be chosen to reade any of the said lectures so longe as he shall be married, neither shall receive any fee or stipend appointed for the readinge of the said lectures." The obvious intention of the testator was, that these lectures should be read throughout the year, the seven being appointed for each day of the week—the one on divinity being intended for the Sunday. It was provided also that they should be in English and Latin;

—in Latin, for the learned, whether foreigners or natives, who might resort to the city; and in English, for the advancement of learning and science among all classes of his fellow-citizens. In proper diffidence of their own competency to select fit lecturers, the Corporation and Mercers' Company sent in the first instance to the Universities, and requested the heads of those learned bodies to recommend to them persons eminent for their learning, and otherwise competent to fill the lecturer's chair. Afterwards general fame, or some work of extraordinary merit, governed the appointments, and the Gresham professorships were filled by some of the most eminent men, who have contributed to advance the knowledge of the subjects on which they lectured.

The mansion called Gresham College was one of the most spacious and handsome in the city. In 1763, however, an Act passed by which the fee of Gresham College was vested in the Crown for the purpose of erecting an Excise-office, and an annuity of 500*l.* per annum was given to the Corporation and the Mercers' Company in lieu of it. The Act provided that an increase of 50*l.* should be made to the stipend of each of the lecturers, and that they should be allowed to marry. Gresham College was pulled down, and the present Excise-office built on the site.

The appointments of professors and lecturers have since then been conformable to any thing but the intentions of the founder. The lectures are delivered only during term time, in a small room on the south side of the Exchange. The Latin lectures are read at twelve o'clock precisely; the English lectures at one precisely. The room is but little known, and if it were known, could not be attended at that busy time and crowded place, the Exchange. The delivery of the Latin lectures is a mere farce. Unless three persons attend, the rule adopted is, that the lecturer is relieved from the performance of his duty. A sorry audience of about half-a-dozen or a dozen persons is now and then collected to hear the English lecture, which is mostly composed, and read, or rather hurried over in such a manner as effectually to prevent the annoyance of a large assemblage at any future lecture. The lectures on music have, however, very frequently attracted what, under the circumstances, may be considered a good attendance. This state of things is loudly complained of, the demand for knowledge is every day becoming more general



amongst the ruling generation of citizens; and it is expected that sooner or later something will be done by the Corporation to restore these professorships to their original footing, and to cause the lectures to be delivered, if not more frequently and in conformity with the intention of the founder, at least at more convenient times and places.

#### WESTMINSTER PLAY.

The King's Scholars of Westminster-school, previous to the usual Christmas holidays, played Terence's *Adelphi*. It was played throughout with great spirit and effect. *Geta*, by Hussey, was greatly applauded in his denunciations of vengeance against the betrayers of his mistress, as was *Syrus* by Sutherland, in the drunken scene, and that in which he describes himself as the overseer of his fellow-servants. *Micio*, by Woodfall, *Demea*, by Heathcote, and *Achinus*, by Briscoe, were excellent, and well deserved the plaudits they received. The Prologue and Epilogue were as follow:

#### PROLOGUE.

Salvete, nostro benevoli spectatores,  
Quod more jamdudum apparatus annuo  
Nec ista quicquam denotat ante missio,  
Per quam deus facta testis puber  
Terentiana Musa sinit—Quippe erat  
Sacra causa ductus, atque cur bet  
Multum notanda, nostris at parvum choro,  
Cujus soccor ante ex e fabula  
Desidera as hic Princeps Plorat,  
Longumque illicat Sciora hiecor regin  
Orata titulu, et rego iqua suspes—  
Sed si quid e nictat a na comitas,  
Et cura nostri, atque respectus, Tabi,  
Frederice, quanda ullum e priemus parem!  
At ne severis am rando candus  
Ducantur no e, quia eis solit sibi,  
Pha, a vindicare, et vint omnia,  
Verum in memoria penitus asideat Ducis  
Nomen, beneficia, atque laudes mortui.  
Jamque, h. xie u institutum postulat,  
Ad ficta nos convertimus, namque annuo  
Mos hiece regia superbit vindex,  
Nec nomit e uo ut tur Comedia,  
Que nunc agenda est—Nempe vos Terentia,  
Ea, Fedeicus monent, ut comiter  
Dignemur aures apponere fabula  
Et vestra non alio modo pueria  
(Ni la lo) acta, faciat at puerilibus  
Data benignet et p op ti corationis.  
Non pauca qu ppe nos g vau etiam insuper  
Incommoda—Fac nos Syrus Geta, Hegio,  
Et Ctesipho veniant sibi omnia impetrent,  
Actoribus enim substituta ut mor.

#### EPILOGUE.

M Cantharus non red t a vicino Sostrata Basar;  
Nec qui aduorium iriant conspicio famulos.  
Ahi! vere hoc d eunt, si co nub alia a acta  
In te suscipias multa deesse ferus  
Surgat, blanditas, erba as pira erba jocosas,  
Innumeros sculptus multiplicesque moras.  
Sed video uxorem—mea iux mea Sostrata—salva!  
Tantum adeo—S Ahi! mi vir, non potui curare—  
Demea mox aderit qui rem t h quic et omnem.  
Ipsa quidem hie emt paucula, bella tamen.  
M. Nec chora, ut spero—S. Quidnam scelus ex  
cidit ore,  
Stulte marite tuo? Maximi erant pretii—  
Venditio ut nempe Postic, superis ergo,  
Qui, nisi verborum n copiam, hieet nihilum.  
Eos sic et magna virtus est—maxima virtus.  
M. Judice me, virtus incipit hiece domi.

Sed quisnam huc properat? What me mea iustitia  
faciunt.

Demea nos rapidis passibus aggreditur—  
Demea, quid properas? Animam recipe. D.  
Hei mihi! prorsus—

M. Quidnam est hoc prorsus? Quid trepidas?  
D. Perii

Actum est—tentavi n mirum effabilis esse,  
Et male processit—nam tria ve ha decem  
Stabant aureos—Verum accipe, Micio, lintrem  
Pulchellum mihi quem vendidit ita Venus.  
Syr. Vah! quando rursus festiva iuxerit hora,  
Hoc s t eod ibi pignus honorque tui.  
M. Scilicet in porta ja r na go, at obsecro, narra  
Omnia rem—D. Mem a sar hieco, at incipiam.  
Postquam te in solidorupent Soror alma, locassem,  
Conoclas vnu, vivere desina.  
Dom tamen errabam, conspexi forte pueiam  
Forma—M. Pulchra nempe. D. Paxima, atque  
oculis

Tam nitida, magnis, et clavis, ut nil supra—  
Hinc dixi, ut decuit (ve an n. nam perii)  
Sed dixi, ut decuit, "Salve, formosa puella."  
Hinc contra, "Quid emes, o bone vir, quid emes?"  
Emi ergo lintrem—et perdam post omnia nautum,  
Lintre tu in aureolis constat tate decem  
M. Aureolae decem? D. Duae mi Micio, sane;  
Nam virtutis erat rest tesse m—  
Dispendio vices Divis rel quumque petenti,  
Vox erat hie Veneri—nigri restituo—  
S. Et merito, Frater—querequa pecunia primigeni—  
Virtus—D. Verbum edo, Sostrata—quid latet hic?  
Syr. Oh Domine! Iugentem sampum ne quere  
tuorum,

Nec vir adire velis non adeunda viro!  
Vindicat latece sibi nova nupta. D. Anne om  
nia? Syr. Vere

Omnia, pars minima est nostra puella sui.  
S. Vix isthuc aucter intro, tu tangere noli,  
Demea. D. Ne savi, Sostrata, tantopere!  
Gratum, ut par est, te tiam, acubique Dearum  
Valde ad lictis te faciam ordia bus  
S. O utinam facias? M. Noli, mea Sostrata, noli,  
Divarum statum te sociare eroro.  
S. Hui nova religio te tressit, chere marite,  
Nunc o tra puses Presbyteri. M. Unde patet?  
S. Artem damnavi—quem, s via credere famam,  
Emmentarum omnis copia varium amat.  
Hac vespertinas, netion et matutinas  
Rhetor sopitum concedat arte gregem  
Novit loquum nostra ars compescere Tacitum,  
Et natos Patris non s ut esse feros.  
Non al a in charta s pendent benefacta diurna,  
Non a a patris sat Priamioque datum.  
M. Sat publici h amque noet—Falsacia, fucus,  
Fraus cessant causam dedecore sacram!  
Senta jamdudum neque enim sunt omnia ficta)  
Quam purus matrum corda gubernet amor,  
Vidisti timidam fatri arrendere sororem,  
Et nosti qua v quantaque cura patrum.  
Ex his exemplum suras pietatis et ista  
Equa homini virtus sit nec in qua Deo.  
S. Quin fiet? jam nunc t d d ad se Sostrata, curis  
Dignis tuis iterum, nomine d gna suo.  
Jactari cessans, simulare, et fallere, virtus  
Re vera incipiat nostra vigere domi.

#### WERNERIAN SOCIETY.

Two tusks of the mammoth, brought home by Capt. Beechy, were lately exhibited and described to the Wernerian Society at Edinburgh, by Professor Jamieson. They are in fine preservation, and not bent in one direction, but twisted spirally, like the horns of some species of the cow. The smallest, which is quite entire, is 9 feet 9 inches in length, the largest, which wants a small part of the point, must have measured originally 12 feet. Judging from analogy, Professor Jamieson stated, that the mammoth to which the largest belonged

must have been fifteen or sixteen feet high, and consequently larger than the elephant, which is an animal of the same species. They were found on the west coast of America, near Behring's Straits, at Eschsch Bay, latitude 60. in a very remarkable bluff, which has been described by Kotzebue. This bluff has a covering of earth and grass, but Kotzebue, while encamped on it, having cut through the surface for some purpose, was surprised to find that what he took for a portion of terra firma was in reality a mountain of ice, 100 feet in height above the water, but attached to the land, as such icebergs generally are. This discovery led to another still more interesting. It was found that this mass of ice had embedded in it a vast number of the tusks, teeth, and bones of the mammoth, of which the objects we have described were a part. Their remains must have been inclosed in the ice by the same catastrophe that buried the mammoth which was found entire in similar envelope on the banks of the Lena thirty years ago; and that catastrophe, beyond a doubt, was no other than the general deluge, which extinguished the race of animals these remains belonged to. The bones, tusks, &c. were numerous, and some parts of the ice near the place where they were deposited had a smell of decayed animal matter, arising no doubt from the decomposition of the flesh. The tusks are in their natural state; but of two great teeth which accompanied them, one seemed to be petrified, having, doubtless, been in contact with stone. The mammoth seems to have been an inhabitant of nearly the whole northern hemisphere, its teeth or bones having been found on both sides of North America, in Siberia, in England, Scotland, Italy, and other European countries. The remains, however, found in Ayrshire, and in various parts of England, belong to a smaller species than that which furnished the tusks.

#### ENORMOUS FOSSIL.

The jaw-bone of an enormous unknown animal has been discovered at Lp, erhelin, in the canton of Arrey, on the left bank of the Rhine, by M. Schleier-Macher, governor of the Comte de Darnestadt. Several teeth had previously been found, resembling those which this jaw-bone contains, but as they were similar to those of the tapir, credit was given to the antediluvian existence of a gigantic species of that animal. M. Schleier-Macher's discovery will unaccepte naturalists on that point. The animal, of which he has found so valuable a relic, belongs to a new genus; and its dimensions are really extraordinary. Even supposing that its body was as small in proportion to the head as in the hippopotamus (the quadruped of which the body bears the least proportion to the head), its entire length must have been nineteen (French)

#### WINDSOR CASTLE.

This ancient residence of our ancient kings, is now becoming a splendid object of attraction. The alterations and decorations, chiefly under the tasteful directions of his Majesty, have been on the most magnificent scale.

The king's private entrance opens upon a double staircase of solid oak, which is covered with deep scarlet cloth, and is lighted by one brilliant lamp, it communicates with the winding corridor, round which are ranged the Royal apartments, those of the King being on the east side, while the Queen's and the Duke and Duchess of Clarence's occupy the south. With the *coup d'oeil* of the Corridor, we were exceedingly struck. It embraces the eastern and southern sides of the quadrangle, and its walls are adorned with the portraits of the most celebrated characters in the history of the country—where the hero and the statesman, the living and the dead, find an honoured and appropriate place in the palace of their Sovereign. Among these may be enumerated the celebrated Round Table, the Grand Falconer, the Duke of St. Alban's going out hawking, busts by Chantry, of the Duke of York, the Duke of Wellington, &c. &c. These are specimens of art, and set off by a magnificent carved and gilded ceiling, in architectural accordance with the style of the building, and when viewed by the aid of numerous candelabra—two of which are placed at each of the doors leading to the Royal apartments—produce a magnificent and almost magical effect.

The *Bed-room* is crimson: the drapery of the bed a rich deep scarlet fluted silk, and the bed, the one which was made for his Majesty when Prince Regent, by Mr. Muntz, adjoining the bed-room is an ant-room, in which are hot and cold baths.

The *Breakfast-room* is of rich blue silk, and adjoins the bed-room; next to which is the *Page's-room*, which is tastefully furnished, and fitted up with neat chairs for visitors.

The King's *Private Drawing-room* communicates with the above, and the prevailing colour is green, the material damask silk with a yellow flower, fringed with gold; chairs rose wood, with green damask cushions and backs.

From this apartment you enter the *Library*, from which commences a series of apartments consistent with the dignity and station of England's Monarch. The drapery covering the walls is a rich green damask silk, fringed with gold; the curtains of the same material, are tastefully arranged round each window, which is filled with plate glass of large dimensions, while the pannels of the private doors are fitted up with looking-glass.

The *Library* communicates with the *Drawing-room* by two magnificent folding



doors; and these rooms, when viewed together, appear to vie with each other in grandeur and richness of effect. The furniture and drapery of the Drawing-room are of a deep scarlet damask silk; the beautiful marble chimney-piece and its columns are chiseled in alto-relievo, and from it are suspended three superb gold chandeliers, presenting one mass of burnished gold. Each of these chandeliers, it is said, cost 2000 guineas. In the centre is a magnificent gothic bow-window, commanding views of the park, the village of Datchet, the Surrey hills, and surrounding country.

From the Drawing-room you enter the Dining-room, by two white folding-doors, with panels tastefully ornamented with rich gilding, and affording a pleasant relief to the eye, from the surrounding brilliant colours. On entering this room you are immediately struck with its magnificent proportions, as compared with those already enumerated. The drapery and furniture are of crimson damask silk, fringed with gold; and though the ceiling is not so carved as that of the Drawing-room, yet its compartments have perhaps a better effect, and are more strictly in unison with the style and character of the building than any of the preceding apartments. From this room two grand windows command extensive prospects, the one to the east and north-east; the other to the north overlooks Eton College, with its "antique towers," the rich vale of Buckinghamshire, the adjoining counties, and the course of the majestic Thames rolling its stream at the base of the Castle.

The *Private Dining-room* leads from the last apartment, and is of an octagon form. The drapery and hangings consist of deep scarlet cloth, the furniture is composed of polished oak, the dining-table, of Amboyna wood, stands in the centre of the room. It is of a circular form and on an entirely new principle, so that from the exterior of the circle its size may be increased or diminished at pleasure, according to the number of guests. This room closes the suite of his Majesty's apartments.

The *Music-room* is of an octagon form, and immediately behind the Dining-room. It is of ample dimensions, and admirably calculated from its form for conveying sound.

The carpets throughout correspond in colour with the hangings and drapery of the several apartments, and are all of Axminster manufacture.

We cannot help noticing the beautiful Mosaic table in the Queen's apartment, the first, we believe, made by an English artist; the King having all along expressed a wish to have every thing of purely British manufacture.

Under the new terrace of the Castle, commencing at the Brunswick tower, and terminating at the south-east angle, forming a crescent, and enclosing about two acres

of ground, is the orangery, descending gently from the north side and looking towards the south. This terrace itself is a favourable instance of the strength and solidity, as well as the taste with which Sir Jeffery Wyatville is carrying on the improvements in this Palace. Immediately under the gravel surface of the terrace is a floor of lead, and beneath this again is one of iron, and, lastly, there is a floor directly over the orangery composed of wood and plaster, the whole forming a mass of strength and durability, that may with truth almost be said to defy the inroads of time itself. This substantial work, it should be observed, extends only to that part of the terrace which is over the orangery, and is intended chiefly as a protection for the portion of the beautiful garden which this terrace encloses and partially covers. All the other parts of the terrace are entirely of stone, having loop-holes, in which cannon are intended to be placed, this being the only accessible point of the Castle in case of attack. The whole of the garden within this terrace is proceeding rapidly towards perfection, and will be an object of great attraction when entirely arranged, and will boast of some of the choicest plants and flowers that Europe produces. Some of the orange-trees that are already planted are of an immense size, being from 16 to 18 feet in height, and the diameter of the stems 8 and 10 inches; and as the orange tree is known to be of very slow growth, these must be at least 100 years old, they were presented to his Majesty by the present King of France.

The eastern wing of the castle, viewed from the foot-path that leads through the Little Park from Frogmore to Datchet, is the nearest view that can be had of the external beauties and magnificence of this Palace, being a distance of half a mile only, and this view presents a different feature from any other part of the Castle. At equal distances between these two towers are four heavy projections, and in these projections are contained the splendid Gothic windows of his Majesty's principal rooms, and no approach to this wing of the Castle is permitted nearer than the footpath of which we have spoken.

#### STEEL AND PLATINUM.

The alloys of steel and platinum, when both are in a state of fusion, are very perfect in every proportion that has been tried. Equal parts by weight form a beautiful alloy, which takes a fine polish, although it is liable to tarnish, the colour is the finest imaginable for a mirror. The specific gravity of this beautiful compound is 9.882, 90 of platinum with 10 of steel, gave also a perfect alloy, which has no disposition to tarnish; the specific gravity, 15.88, both these buttons are malleable, but have not yet been applied to any specific purpose, 10 of platinum to 80 of steel form an excel-



lent alloy. This was ground and very highly polished, to be tried as a mirror; a fine damask colour, however, renders it quite unfit for that purpose. The proportions of platinum that appear to improve steel for edge instruments are formed 1 to 3 per cent., 1.5 per cent. will probably be the best. At the time of combining 10 of platinum with 80 of steel, with a view to a

mirror, the same proportions were tried with nickel and steel: this too had the damask, and consequently was unfit for its intention. It is curious to observe the difference of these two alloys, as to susceptibility for oxygen. The platinum and steel, after lying many months, had not a spot on its surface, while that with nickel was covered with rust.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### CHAMPOLLION'S EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

In our last account, p. 553, we mentioned the arrival of the expedition at Cairo on the 26th of September. M. Champollion and his companions remained at Cairo till the 30th of September, the night of which they spent in their Maash, in order to sail early the next morning for the ruins of Memphis. They passed the night of the 1st inst. before the village of Massarah, on the eastern bank of the Nile, and at six a. m. the next day, they landed on the plain to visit some immense quarries; as Memphis, standing on the opposite bank and exactly in front of them, must have issued from their flanks. The reconnoissance was excessively fatiguing: but they visited, one after the other, all the caverns which pierce the declivity of the mountain of Thorra, and ascertained that those quarries which produce a fine white calcareous stone have been worked at many different periods. They found an inscription of the month Paophi, of the fourth year of Augustus; one of the seventh year, but same month, of a Ptolemy, who must have been Ptolemy Soter, as there is no surname; and another of the second year of King Acoris, one of the insurgents against the Persians. They also discovered that two of the quarries had been opened in the twenty-second year of King Amosis, the father of the 18th dynasty, as it is textually recorded in two fine medallions, sculptured in the rock, by the side of the two entrances. They then sailed to Bedrechem, a village at a short distance, on the western bank of the Nile. The next morning they set out for the immense wood of date-trees, which now covers the site of Memphis. On quitting Bedrechem, which lies inland about a quarter of an hour's walk, it becomes perceptible that one trends the antique site of a great city, by the quantity of hewed granite blocks scattered in the plain, and those which still pierce and show themselves through the accumulating sands by which they will soon be covered for ever. Between that village and another called Mit-Rabueh, there are two long ranges of parallel hills, which appeared to be formed by the wrecks of an immense enclosure, constructed of unbaked bricks, like that of Saïs, and formerly containing the principal sacred edifices of Memphis. It was in the interior of this enclosure that they found the enormous

colossus exhumated by M. Caviglia. This colossus, though wanting a portion of its legs, is not less than 34 feet 6 inches in length! Having fallen forward on the ground, the face is perfectly intact, and its features at once showed them that it was a statue of Sesostria; for they present, in gigantic proportion, a most faithful resemblance of the fine Sesostria at Turin. The inscription on the arms, the breast, and the waist have confirmed this impression, and leave no doubt that there exist at Turin and at Memphis, two portraits of the greatest of the Pharaohs. North of the colossus stood a temple of Venus (Hathôr) in white calcareous stone. Outside, and east of the great enclosure, they continued the excavations begun by Caviglia, and ascertained that a temple, adorned with double pilasters, and constructed of rose granite, had existed on that spot. It was dedicated by Ramses the Great to Phtha and Hathôr (Vulcan and Venus), the two principal divinities of Memphis. The large enclosure also contained on its eastern side a vast necropolis, similar to the one described at Saïs.

On the 4th Oct they encamped at Sakkara. They visited the Plain of Mummies at this place. It was the ancient burying-ground of Memphis, and is strewed with pyramids and violated graves. The tombs, adorned with sculpture, are for the most part broken in pieces, or filled up after having been plundered. The whole forms a horrible desert, rough with irregular mounds, produced by excavations and ruins, and strewn with human bones, the remains of ancient generations. Two tombs alone attracted our attention, and compensated in some measure for the sad and barren aspect of this field of desolation. In one of them were found a series of Egyptian birds admirably sculptured on the sides, with their names in hieroglyphics; five different kinds of gazelles, with their names, and some domestic asses, such as the milking of a cow, and two cooks preparing a repast.

On the 8th of Oct. they encamped within the shade of the great Pyramids, having quitted Sakkara to visit one of the wonders of the world. Seven camels and 20 asses carried them and their baggage across the desert which separates the southern pyramids from those of Gizeh, the most celebrated of all.

## ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PERTH.

Nov. 24. The anniversary meeting was held this day, Lord Gray in the chair. Among the books presented on that occasion, were—a splendid copy, in folio, of the Catalogue of the Library at Kinfauns Castle, from Lord Gray, illuminated in the style of Albert Durer's Prayer-Book, by Mr. Morison, jun., the secretary of the Society; a copy of Michaux's *American Sylva*, 3 vols. royal 8vo., coloured plates, from R. Mitchel, Esq., Savannah, and many other valuable works. The presentations of geological and mineralogical specimens were numerous, including some very interesting organic remains from the Carse of Gowrie, among which was a fish, apparently of the haddock or whiting species, almost entire, taken out of a quarry about ten miles from Perth. There was likewise a large collection of curiosities from Burmah and Chinese Tartary, sent home by Dr. John Ogilvie, Dr. Andrew Ross, Col. Balmain, and other gentlemen, besides many other donations. After the reading of the Report, Mr. Morison gave a brief dissertation on some facts and traditions connected with the progress of the Roman arms in Scotland, and Dr. Anderson of the Perth Academy read an Essay on the Temperature of the Ocean—from the facts connected with which inquiry the learned doctor controverted the prevailing notions respecting the heat of the earth increasing towards the centre.

## ROMAN COINS.

On the 8th of November, as a labourer was removing the soil from a stone-quarry in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, on the supposed site of the ancient *Cambodunum*, he discovered upwards of 200 silver and copper Roman coins, which appear to be of the era of the latter part of the Dictatorship and the reigns of Julius and Augustus Cæsar, as many of them bear effigies and inscriptions of those emperors, as well as of those of many of the generals and other great men of and previous to that time. They seem to have been coined in various provinces of the empire, as some of them have Egyptian, others Grecian characters on them, mixed with the common Roman letters. Out of the whole, there are scarcely two alike.

## ROMAN PAVEMENT.

During last Spring, a Roman Pavement was discovered on Lancing Down, near Warrthing, by a Mr. Medhurst, buried beneath what appeared to be a large tumulus. On removing the earth, a gallery 40 feet square was laid open. In the midst of it is a room 16 feet square, the floor of which is a tessellated pavement in excellent preservation, but without painting or pattern. In the centre of the room were found a quantity of ashes, and among them, says Mr. M., 25 pieces of Roman, ancient British, and Saxon coin, on one side of the edifice 12 pieces

of silver coin, no two pieces of which were alike, a considerable number of bracelets, rings, beads, styles, fibulae, buckles, combs, and brooches, together with fragments of swords and arrows. Several graves are also to be seen, which contained vases, broken pottery of different kinds, with the ashes of the dead, rings, &c. that appeared to have been deposited with them."

## POMPEII.

The excavations are still proceeding with activity. The house of *Arrius Dumedes* has been cleared. Its interior consists of a large square yard, the portico of which is supported by columns of gypsum. In the middle of this was a small garden, with a railing. Eight rooms on the ground-floor look into the yard, most of them are painted red, the floors laid in with mosaics, and the ceilings are flat. Several of them are beautifully decorated with figures and arabesques. On the ground-floor two skeletons were found, one supposed to be that of the proprietor. He held in one hand a key, and gold coins and decorations in the other. A slave behind him carried a bronze and a silver vase. These two individuals were overtaken and overwhelmed by a volcanic shower in the moment of flight. Below the portico, which surrounds the garden, is a subterraneous apartment, perhaps a cellar, where many wine jars were found. Two staircases lead to the upper story, the right side of which only remains standing, which, like all the houses of Pompeii, is without covering. In the middle of the house is a covered yard, surrounded with fourteen columns, lined with tiles and intaglio, forming a portico, with mosaics. The ground-floor contains several apartments, apparently destined for baths, dining-rooms, bed-rooms, &c.

## ETRUSCAN ANTIQUITIES.

The great valley of *Composcala*, in the territory of *Montalto di Castro*, the property of the family of *Candelori*, is reported to have been the site of *Vulci*, an Etruscan city, and the inhabitants of which are called *Vulcienses* in the *Fæsti Capitoli*. A labourer ploughing the ground in the district called *Pian d'Vocci* (derived from the name of *Vulci*, or *Vulci*, which it formerly bore,) a very extensive Etruscan sepulchre was discovered. The family of *Candelori* caused excavations to be made there during the course of last October; and in the tombs which were first opened were found antiquities and ornaments of all kinds, of alabaster, terra cotta, glass, gold, and bronze, among which are sculptures, vases, paterae, ampallæ of various sizes and colours, with mythological emblems, and Greek and Etruscan inscriptions. Encouraged by the first success, the family of *Candelori* has doubled its exertions to open all the tombs along the river, with the intention of publishing an historical description of the place, and of the most rare and valuable of the articles that have been found.

## SELECT POETRY.

## LINES

*Written in a Lady's Album.**By W. HERSEE.*

THE pathway of Life is enriched by its  
flow'rs, [hours;  
When artless young Virtue enlivens the  
When innocent Joy, the companion of Truth,  
Enchants every scene in the summer of  
Youth;

And this is thy season, dear maid!—May it be  
A season unclouded by sorrow to thee!

Long may'st thou possess intellectual wealth!  
May thy pathway be strewed with the roses  
of health!

May thy years gently glide, like an un-  
ruffled stream [beam!

Whose bosom is bright in the sun's golden  
While existence is thine may thy heart ever  
prove [love—

The seat of contentment, of friendship, and  
And, when the last moment to thee shall be  
giv'n, [Heav'n!

May thy spirit receive a sweet passport to

To CHARLES TURNER, Esq. Associate R. A.  
on his Portrait and Print of the late Dr.  
KITCHINER, from memory.

*By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.*

ARTIST, if thou with equal skill could  
trace

The mind of KITCHINER, whose form and face,  
E'en gesture, also, thou hast brought to view,  
And paint his character in lines as true,  
Then would thy faithful pencil sketch a mind  
Where mingled qualities, indeed, combin'd,  
But tending all to serve the human race,  
Imparting wholesome rules, and moral grace.  
Though mem'ry could alone thy draught  
supply,

Since in the peaceful grave his reliques lie.  
Yet were the subject now before thy sight,  
We should not find thee more correctly right.  
Holding some fav'rite work we see him stand,  
Free in deportment, and in aspect bland.  
Nor should thy graver pass without just praise,  
Which in the print thy various pow'rs dis-  
plays,

And gives the portrait such a vivid air,  
We scarce can note the want of colour there,  
That colour which the faithful portraits hews,  
Where judgment regulates, and nature glows.

## THE PICTURE-FRAME.

THE pictures that adorn my wall  
Deserve thine earnest gaze, my friend;  
For many a pleasure they recall,

And many a lofty thought they lend.

This from a parent's pencil came,

And that preserves a likeness dear;

But what denotes yon vacant frame,

You ask, and why suspended here?

It hangs in record of a tale,  
h<sup>o</sup> for others, sweet to me,

And shows how fondness may prevail,  
For those we cannot hope to see.

Child of a dim and luckless star!

Where wander now thine orphan feet?

They rest in death, or seek afar

A hand to shield, a voice to greet.

She was a thing of life, whose lot

Was once to influence all around;

If hers were joy, they sorrowed not,

If hers were grief, they caught the sound.

Man's haughty bosom owned her will

The sentence of his future hour;

While mute despondence, rapturous thrill,

Alternately confessed her power.

Till, tripping through life's flowery scene,

She thoughtless marked an early rose,

And, grasping while its stem was green,

She bade it on her breast repose.

The bloom was brief, and keen the thorn;

While, from the spot too late receding,

She flung it thence with look forlorn,

But, ah! no skill could staunch the bleed-  
ing.

Tears useless now bedew her cheek,

Ungenerous tongues her grief upbraid,

And she is roaming forth to seek

The stranger's scanty, casual aid.

Her form unseen, I learned the tale,

My bosom shared the wanderer's pain;

All would I give, could aught avail—

Alas! I tracked her path in vain.

The mind on absent forms will dwell,

When sympathy unlocks the heart;

The thought will grow, the feeling swell,

From pity's warmth to passion's smart.

Still blooms her image uneffaced,

And yonder vacant frame above

Displays the words my pencil traced—

'In memory of my phantom love.' L

## SONNET.

DEAR native stream! ah dearer far to me,  
Than Thames, though grandeur crown  
his margin gay;

And not the Loire, all lovely though she be,  
And passing fair, could lure my thoughts  
away,

Forgetful of thy banks of green; nor she,  
The yellow Seine, whose peaceful waters play  
Through Gallia's fields, could woo my heart  
from thee, [stray.

That faithful heart which knows not how to  
Dear native stream, loved Stour, to thee  
were paid [have;

My earliest vows, and thou my last shalt

And as my earliest steps were wont to tread,

So shall my last, thy banks, paternal wave;

And you, ye trembling willows, wont to  
shade [grave.

My youthful pastimes, ye shall shade my  
W. J.



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Russians state that the accounts of the losses sustained in the late campaign have been exaggerated. They have put forth a sort of bulletin, in which they give their statement of the balance of loss and gain, wherein the sum total pompously sets forth half Bulgaria, eight fortresses, two camps, 357 pieces of artillery, 180 standards, an invaluable quantity of stores, 17 large and 45 small vessels, nine Pachas, and 12,500 men in Europe; and in Asia, 8 pacheliks, five fortresses, three castles, 3 camps, 120 standards, 11 horsetails, 313 pieces of artillery, 8 Pachas, and 8000 men, to say nothing of the rescue and protection of several native families in both continents. The balance against this is only eight pieces of artillery, and about 6000 men. As for Choumli, says the bulletin, its being taken would be no benefit, and the frost and floods being troublesome before Silistra, it was judged better to repose in Moldavia.

According to accounts from Constantinople, the Sultan continues busily occupied in the organization of a new army for the opening of the spring campaign, for which purpose he has ordered the formation of military schools, in which the pupils are to receive instructions not only in the duties of the profession, but also in the rudiments of general education. He has also ordered similar schools for the navy, and contemplates the foundation of schools of medicine and surgery. The Turkish troops already raised, have been disciplined by two Frenchmen, named Calosse and Gaillard, under whose instructions they are said to have made such progress, that the Turkish army no longer resembles what it was in former wars. The loss of Varna has been severely felt at Constantinople. But, in order to render it less mortifying, a list of the Russian Generals and other officers said to have been killed or taken in the Russian campaign was published at Constantinople. According to this list, the number of Russian Generals killed was thirteen, exclusive of Prince Menzikoff, and the number of common soldiers killed, wounded, and prisoners, nearly one hundred thousand. An order of the Sultan has been published in the whole empire, for all men able to bear arms, to rally round the standards of the respective captains. On the occasion of the displaying of the sacred standard, the Mufti pronounced an excommunication against all Mussulmans who refused to march against the enemy,

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who give quarter, or suffer themselves to be taken prisoners.

## AFRICA.

TIMBUCTOO.—In p. 458, some general particulars were given respecting the journey of a young Frenchman, by the name of Caille, to the city of Timbuctoo. The following details connected with this adventurous undertaking will be interesting.—M. Caille, who is a native of Rochelle, was employed on the coast of Africa in the capacity of a merchant's clerk. While in this situation, he conceived the idea of undertaking his long and perilous journey. The city of Timbuctoo, which was supposed to contain a million of inhabitants, was an object of curiosity to all Europe. England had sent many distinguished men to Africa, and money had not been wanting to aid their investigations. I shall, therefore, have the greater merit, said M. Caille, if, poor and unknown, I succeed in carrying home any account of Timbuctoo. He set to work to study the Arabic, and he engaged several masters, all of whom he questioned minutely concerning the governments and mode of living in the interior of Africa, and from all that he heard he had reason to believe that Timbuctoo was by no means so populous as was supposed. He learned that the nations of the interior of Africa were savages, only on the subject of religion. These zealous Mussulmans conceived it to be their duty to convert to Islamism all strangers who happen to fall into their power, and if they cannot accomplish their object, they kill them. M. Caille quitted the coast, taking along with him a very small packet of merchandise. He assumed the dress of the country, and when he had got to some distance beyond the European settlements, he professed the Mussulman religion, for, intent as he was on the object he hoped to accomplish, he hesitated not to conform to the customs of the country. The account he gave of himself to the good Mussulmans was as follows.—That he was a native of Egypt, and that at a very early age he had been carried off by the army of the great Buonaparte. That having conveyed him to France, the infidels prevented him from following the Mussulman religion, and had even made him forget his mother tongue. This served to explain the imperfections of his pronunciation. He added, that his master, a rich French merchant, had conveyed him from France to the coast of Africa, whence he had found means to escape. But how was he to return to Egypt? That which he most dreaded was,

he said, the chance of again falling into the hands of the infidels; and he had accordingly adopted the plan of crossing the continent of Africa, to regain his native country. Sometimes this story answered M. Caillé's purpose, but at other times robbers possessed themselves of the little packet he carried with him. On these occasions he began to read the Koran, and his property was immediately returned. Finally, after undergoing numberless difficulties, and suffering severely from illness, he enjoyed the unspeakable gratification of entering Timbuctoo. He says he was by no means astonished to find that the city contained no more than twelve thousand inhabitants. The houses consist only of the ground-floor, with a terrace on the roof. The inhabitants are of two different races, Moors and negroes. The former are more enlightened than the latter. They were at first much shocked at the colour of M. Caillé's skin; but on finding that he read the Koran, they became reconciled to him, and treated him with great respect. He noted down the memoranda of his journey between the lines of his copy of the Koran. The spaces were soon filled up, and he then wrote his observations on little scraps of paper which he laid between the leaves of this sacred book. He was once discovered doing this, and he read surprise in the looks of all who observed him. The people are but little civilized; perhaps, their physical organization is calculated to impede them in forming correct ideas on things which they have not had the opportunity of seeing and examining. They have but very confused notions respecting the existence of any people out of Africa. They believe that in countries remote from their own, there are powerful magicians, who have entered into a compact with the Devil, by which they are enabled to discover hidden treasures, many of which they suppose to exist in the regions adjacent to Timbuctoo. They therefore look upon every stranger as a magician, who has come for the purpose of depriving them of their treasures. According to their interpretation of the Koran, it is a meritorious action to put to death an infidel who will not be converted. This was the great cause of the dangers to which M. Caillé was exposed at Timbuctoo. The environs of the country, he says, are singularly barren. Water is of course an object of the first necessity in such a climate, and yet the city stands at the distance of five miles from the river. M. Caillé conceives that Timbuctoo is to be considered only as a commercial entrepot. If the trade of that part of the world should decline, he doubts not that the city would disappear in a few years. The inhabitants would speedily remove, and probably establish another settlement on the banks of the river. At Timbuctoo there is none but rain water, which is kept in reservoirs, and which has an execrable taste;

and no fuel is used but camel dung. In his excursions round the city M. Caillé attracted the curiosity of the rich merchants, and he soon discovered, by the questions they addressed to him, the fears which his presence inspired. He was supposed to be an agent from the merchants of the coast, and it was suspected that he had come to collect information on the state of commercial affairs at Timbuctoo.

Our traveller learned the history of the unfortunate Major Laing. According to the statements of the inhabitants of Timbuctoo, the Major was the first white man who was ever seen in their city. He passed a month there, and returned to the coast, where he died; but respecting the nature of his death no explanation was given. M. Caillé subsequently learned that the Major having arrived at the distance of about forty-eight leagues from Timbuctoo, was met by a party of Mussulmans, who imperiously commanded him to address a prayer to the Prophet. This the Major refused to do. A piece of stuff was then cut into very narrow shreds, and afterwards sewed together, and the work being terminated, Major Laing was strangled. These particulars were, I believe, gathered on the spot where the melancholy event took place.

M. Caillé left Timbuctoo after staying there a month. A compass, the only instrument he had been able to preserve, served to guide him in his excursions, and assisted him in preparing the map of his journey, which he traced on the leaves of his Koran. Had his drawings been discovered, they would have been regarded as signs for magical operations, and he would probably have been put to death, or detained in the country for life. Had Major Laing consented to utter the prayer that was required of him, and declared himself a Mussulman, he would never have been suffered to return home, lest he might have abandoned the faith of the Prophet.

M. Caillé's return is less interesting for the novelty of his observations than for the extraordinary courage he evinced. His packet of merchandize was reduced to a very small value. He crossed the Desert on a camel's back, with his mouth carefully covered to prevent any humidity from escaping.

According to papers from the Cape of Good Hope the death of King Radama had caused great disturbance at Madagascar, his mother having seized the crown to the exclusion of the rightful heir. This heir was the son of Radama's youngest sister, who had married Prince Ratsife; and the latter, when informed of the death of Radama, marched some troops upon Tananive, in order to cause his son to be crowned, but he had been repulsed, and the Queen, to put an end to the presumptive heirship, had beheaded him. Ratsife had taken to flight.



## NORTH AMERICA.

The American President's Speech on the opening of Congress dwells at great length on the prosperity of the Union, and deprecates a division of sentiment and action apprehended from the late Tariff,—some of the articles of which it supposes may undergo modifications; but it speaks in no very moderate terms of the measures to which our Government very wisely had recourse, when the American Government rejected the boon of full reciprocity offered to them. Threats of retaliation are held out, and particularly as it regards the article of cotton; and it is significantly hinted, that the West Indies belong geographically to America, and that she has her eyes upon Canada. General Jackson is the New President.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

From Mexico we learn that the election of President of the Republic produced the greatest degree of excitement throughout the republic, and almost issued in a civil war. The Yorkinos and the Escoses are two masonic sects in Mexico, of such power as to sustain separate candidates for the presidency. General Guerrero was the Yorkino candidate, and was called "The Hero of the South;" Don Gomez Pedraza was the Escoses candidate, nick-named "Second Emperor of Mexico." The first Monday in September was the day of the presidential election. Pedraza was chosen President. An insurrection took place in favour of the unsuccessful candidate. General Santa Anna raised a rebellion against the Government,

by seducing the troops at Xalapa, on account of an alleged unfairness in taking the votes. He was, therefore, accused in the Legislature of Vera Cruz, and suspended from his government, Ignacio de Mora having been appointed in his place. Santa Anna acquiesced in this measure, transmitting, himself, to St. Mora the orders of the Government, and only asking a speedy inquiry.

Some decrees have been issued by the Vice-President of the Federal Republic of Central America, breathing the most inveterate spirit of hostility against Spain. No Spanish subject, of whatever class, age, or condition, is to be permitted to enter the territory of the Republic, or to disembark in her ports. All the natural productions and manufactures of Spain, her colonies, and dependencies, are excluded, the exportation of the productions and manufactures of Central America, to any port subject to the Spanish Government, is prohibited.

An incrustation of salt, 20 miles in length and several miles in width, is found on the coast of Chili to the south of Coquimbo. It has the appearance of that compact ice which forms on the surface of lakes and rivers in America towards the middle of winter. The thickness is about two feet. When a block of it is removed the space is soon filled up by new salt. The great road runs for a considerable distance along the edge of this curious formation. It has frequently happened that when mules, horses, and even men have died in this part of the route, their bodies have been perfectly preserved for a long time afterwards.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

At Grassington, in Craven, a new sect of Christians has sprung up, the professors of which style themselves Nazarene Cariates. The chief tenet of this sect, founded by a Mr. Gains, is, that all religious assemblies are unlawful except they be held in barns, alleging our Lord to have been born in one.

A beautiful monument has just been erected in *Salisbury Cathedral* to the memory of Bishop Fisher. Its design is chaste and elegant, and does credit to Mr. Osmond, of Salisbury. The many virtues that adorned the character of the late Diocesan are happily alluded to in the inscription.

Of all the chartered fairs in this country, that upon St. Giles's Hill, or Down, near *Winchester*, was in ancient times the most important. The fair itself was first instituted, and its revenues granted by William the Conqueror to his cousin William Walkelyn, Bishop of Winchester, and his successors, to whom the spot of its celebration

belonged. At this time it continued only for one day, but was afterwards prolonged to three days by William Rufus, to eight by Henry I., to fourteen by Stephen, and to sixteen by Henry III. The jurisdiction of this fair reaches seven leagues in every direction from the hill, and embraced even Southampton, though at that time a large trading town. Any wares offered for sale within that circuit during fair-time, were forfeited to the Bishop of the diocese, all shops were closed within the city, and no business transacted beyond the limits of the market. On the eve before the festival of Saint Giles, when the fair commenced, the mayor, bailiffs, and citizens delivered up the keys of the four gates of Winchester, and with them their privileges, to officers appointed by the Bishop. A court, called the Pavilion, composed of the Bishop's Justiciaries, was invested with authority to try causes of various kinds for the country round about, collectors were appointed at Southampton, at Redbridge,



Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, Brandenburg, Silesia, and Saxony, he returned to Brunswick, and was there entered a student of Charles College in that city, founded by Charles Duke of Brunswick. There Mr. Shore remained for three years; in the course of which he made excursions to the Hartz Mountains, to Hanover, and Gottingen. The amiableness of his manners, the correctness of his behaviour, and the assiduity of his attention to the duties of the College, gained him universal esteem; but the particular favour with which he was regarded by the Abbé Jerusalem, a person of considerable note at that time in Germany, who, when Rector of the College of Brunswick, assisted him in the kindest manner with his counsels and instruction, was a subject ever after of grateful recollection.

Mr. Shore left Brunswick when the French army entered the place in 1757, and returned to England.

There were those who, at this period, looked forward with an earnest and assured expectation to that high and honourable course of thought and action of which the termination has only now been witnessed; and, in particular, the friends of civil and religious liberty looked to the sense and knowledge, the spirit and activity of Mr. Shore, as marking him out as one who would take a lead in the defence of the best interests of the human race. They were not mistaken in these anticipations.

It happened to Mr. Shore to spend nearly the whole of his long life near the place of his birth. In the year 1759 he married the elder of two daughters of Joseph Offley, Esq. a gentleman of ancient family, who had resided at Norton Hall, and had been the Lord of that Manor. Mr. Offley left two daughters and one son; but the son dying in early life, and leaving no issue, the daughters became coheirs to considerable estates in different counties. On the partition of them, Norton Hall, the park, demesne, and manor, were assigned to Mr. and Mrs. Shore. The younger daughter became the wife of Francis Edmunds, Esq. of Worsborough.

Norton Hall, which thus became the seat of Mr. Shore, was, in its ancient state, one of the picturesque old houses of our country gentry of the higher order. Some portions of it were of very high antiquity. Others appeared to have been built about the first of the Stuart reigns; and some of the best apartments had been added by the Offleys. There was a fine old entrance hall with a gallery, and in this room the Nonconformists of Norton and the neigh-

bourhood had been long accustomed to assemble for public worship, and continued to do so in the time of Mr. Shore. Great improvements have since been made in the house and grounds; and a Chapel has been erected at a little distance from the mansion, in which, so long as he was able, Mr. Shore was duly to be seen a devout and humble worshipper. During the life of Mrs. Shore, Norton Hall was their constant residence. She died there in 1781; and when some years after, Mr. Shore's eldest son had married, Norton Hall became his residence; and Mr. Shore took up his abode at Meersbrook, which had been the seat of his father, at a short distance from the village of Norton, where the remainder of his life was passed, and where he died.

The public life of Mr. Shore began early; for as long ago as the year 1761 he served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Derby. He acted for some time in the Commission of the Peace; but having never qualified according to the terms imposed by the now abrogated Test Act, nor being willing to qualify, he retired from the Commission, and resumed, so far, a private station. His public services are, therefore, rather to be looked for in what could be done by a truly conscientious Nonconformist, and his rewards not so much in public honours as in the *juvanda recordationes* of his own mind. To the place of his birth he was always a liberal benefactor. The Sheffield Infirmary and Schools were the constant objects of his attention and his bounty. When there was any peculiar pressure of distress, his hand was always open. When projects were devised for the general benefit of the population, Mr. Shore evinced that he had inherited the fortune and public spirit of his fathers. He was a member of the Trusts of most of the old societies of Nonconformists in his neighbourhood, and one to whom, in all affairs of importance, especial deference was wont to be paid. He was also, through his whole life, a very active member of Trusts connected with Nonconformity, and embracing higher objects than the interests of particular societies; and, in particular, in the Trust of the Hollis Charity in which Sheffield so largely participates; and in that still more important Trust, to which are committed the lands bequeathed by the relict of Sir John Hewley, of York, for the education of Ministers and the support of dissenting worship in the North of England, he was, through life, a very active and efficient member. To the Nonconformist body of England, he

was, indeed, an invaluable friend—one who was ever attentive to its interests—one who could represent it with dignity on all occasions—and by whom, perhaps, more than by any other private individual, it became connected with public men, and with those in high stations who are called to legislate respecting it. The mind of Mr. Shore was, through life, earnestly directed upon means for affording suitable opportunities for education to the ministers and those of the dissenting youth at large, for whom more was required than was presented in the ordinary schools. The Dissenting Academies at Warrington, at Hackney, and at York, were, in succession, objects of his constant solicitude and his liberal bounty. He belonged to that class of Nonconformists long called Presbyterian, almost the only class formerly known in the counties of York and Derby. The right of religious inquiry which that body had always maintained, and the duty of making an open profession of principles, which had passed from opinions into the class of demonstrated truths which had been always enforced by its ministers, had produced, in the early years of Mr. Shore's life, a material change from the doctrinal opinions of the founders of Presbyterian Nonconformity. In these changes, Mr. Shore had gone with the body with which he was connected; if it may not rather be said, that his enlightened and inquiring mind showed to others the track of truth as it is laid open by the proper use and better knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and that his fearless and independent spirit—his deep feeling of the importance of religious truth—his sense of the duty of making an open profession of it—did not animate and encourage others in this necessary, but somewhat difficult duty. In that great crisis in the religious history of our country, when the application to Parliament by a great and respectable body of the Clergy of the Church of England for some change in the required subscription, to make it more congenial to the Protestant principles of liberty, of religious inquiry, and the sufficiency of Scripture, was rejected by an overwhelming majority,—and when, in consequence of it, a beneficed clergyman of Yorkshire, of the highest character, gave up his preferment, withdrew himself from the church, and opened a chapel in London for public worship on Unitarian principles,—Mr. Shore, and the neighbour and great friend of the family, Mr. Newton of Norton House, were amongst the first to encourage and assist Mr. Lindsey. That truly conscientious, and

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truly learned and excellent man, sound, indeed, his best friends amongst those who had been trained in the school of Nonconformity. In his journey from Catterick to London, a pilgrimage which will be looked upon with increasing interest as time advances and brings forth more and more of the consequences of that event, Mr. Lindsey spent a whole week in this neighbourhood. He was, during that time, the guest of his friend, Mr. Mason, who was residing on his rectory of Aston, the biographer of Gray, and one whose taste gave beauty, and poetry celebrity, to that cheerful village.

To Dr. Priestley, a man of a still bolder and more ardent mind, Mr. Shore also extended a friendly patronage; and Dr. Priestley has inscribed to him his History of the Christian Church, as to one "whose conduct had long proved him to be a steady friend of Christianity, and whose object it had been to preserve it as unimixed as possible with every thing that has a tendency to corrupt and debase it."

Mr. Shore was not less active in his endeavours to regain for Protestant Dissenters the rights of which they had been deprived in the reign of Charles II., and which were but imperfectly restored at the time of the Revolution. He not only concurred in all the applications which were made to Parliament, but he exerted to the utmost that high influence which he possessed in the exalted ranks of society. He lived to witness the success of these applications; and some of his latest thoughts were directed upon this gratifying proof of the increased liberality of the times, and this advancement in the general liberty of the subject.

Throughout life, Mr. Shore looked with solicitude to the popular parts of our well-balanced Constitution, which he thought in more danger of injury than the monarchical or aristocratical portions of it. He looked with an apprehension in which many great and wise men agreed with him, to an increase of the influence of the Crown too great for the safety of the people; and in his character of a citizen of this country, he thought it his duty to support all measures which tended to maintain, or even to give an increase, correspondent to the increased influence of the Crown, to the rights and privileges of the commonalty. In his own county of Derby he was the supporter of the House of Cavendish, because that House was a supporter of the principles which he thought essential to the maintenance of the public weal. And in the county

of his birth, though not of his residence, and where he possessed great interests, he was the supporter of that public interest of which Sir George Savile might, in his day, be accounted the illustrious representative. When the principles of those who leaned to the monarchical, and of those who leaned to the popular part of the Constitution, became posited on the great question of Parliamentary Reform, Mr. Shore was among the foremost of those eminent persons in the county of York who formed the Yorkshire Association of former times; and when the great Yorkshire Petition for Reform was agreed upon, he was one of the deputies to whom the care of it was committed. A list of the members of that Association who met at York is before me. But few are at this day living. Of the two deputies with Mr. Shore, the Rev. Christopher Wyrill and Sir James Innes, who became afterwards Duke of Roxburgh, both are dead.

Through the period of alarm, Mr. Shore still retained his former principles. He was attached to the political party of which Mr. Fox might be regarded as at that time the representative; but it was entirely an attachment lying in community of sentiment—an attachment so truly independent, that it might be at once broken when the community of sentiment had disappeared.

In later periods, Mr. Shore has shown the importance with which he regarded the question of the improvement of our representation, and the infusion of a greater number of really elected members into the Commons' House of Parliament. To what extent his views of Reform were carried, or what modification they may have undergone in the long period during which the question has been under discussion, the writer has not the means of judging. But the same principle which urged him to support popular interests, since, by so doing, he would best support the balance of the Constitution, would have induced him equally to maintain the just rights of the Throne, had he seen them invaded. And when the county armed in its defence in the year 1803, Mr. Shore appeared in the novel character of a military officer, and raised a company of Volunteers chiefly from amongst his own tenantry and dependants, whose services were accepted by the Crown.

Activity of body, no less than activity and energy of mind, belonged to Mr. Shore. He enjoyed through his long life an enviable state of health, and that evenness and elasticity of spirits which belong peculiarly to those who are conscious to pure intention, to beneficial

action, and who have the hope which religion gives. He sunk very gradually into the tomb. His was truly a green old age. There was the freshness and the floral hues of youth upon his countenance: but the bent form and the few crisp hairs of silvery whiteness showed that he was a man of many days. Mr. Shore had married, about the time when he settled at Meersbrook, the only daughter of Freeman Flower, Esq. of Clapham, in Surrey; and his declining years were soothed by conjugal affection and by filial tenderness, and he has departed full of days and honour, enjoying the undiminished regard of his friends, and the high admiration of all who can honour worth and a wise consistency.

On Monday, the 24th of November, his remains were committed to the family vault in Norton Church. By the desire of the deceased, the funeral was quite private; and the only gentlemen, not relations, present on the occasion, were Messrs. Read, Bagshawe, Mills; the Rev. J. Williams, formerly Minister of the Chapel at Norton; and the present Minister, the Rev. H. H. Piper.

On Sunday, Nov. 30, a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. H. H. Piper, at the Chapel at Norton, to a numerous congregation; and the following Sunday, the chapel, in the morning, was closed, and the family and congregation attended the church, when the Vicar delivered a most useful and impressive discourse from Isaiah xl. 6. He paid a just and liberal tribute to the virtues of the deceased. Sermons were also preached by the Rev. N. Philipps, D.D., and the Rev. Peter Wright, at the Unitarian Chapels, in Norfolk-street, and at the Music-Hall, Sheffield, which bore testimony to the amiable and excellent character of the deceased.—*From the Sheffield Independent.*

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#### MR. R. P. BONINGTON.

Sept. 23. In London, aged nearly 37, Mr. Richard Parkes Bonington, a young artist of great promise.

He was born Oct. 25, 1801, at the village of Arnold near Nottingham, the son of a drawing-master who was employed at many respectable schools in that neighbourhood. At the early age of three years he discovered a very extraordinary attachment to the fine arts, which was principally evinced by his sketching almost every object that presented itself to his observation. But he went even further, and not unfrequently ventured upon designs; some specimens of which precocious efforts are still in the possession of his parents. They were chiefly drawn in pen and ink, with



surprising accuracy, and illustrative of history, which, from the moment our infant artist was capable of thought, became his favourite study and research.

These productions completely confirmed his father's desire to educate him to the arts as a profession; and he accordingly continued to direct his attention to the works of the best masters; but, above all, to Nature, the mother, nurse, and guide of true genius. Thus cherished, when Richard was not more than seven or eight years of age, he made some drawings from old buildings at Nottingham, which surpassed everything he had before done; and about the same time he took a decided turn for marine subjects, which bent of mind never afterwards forsook him.

At the age of fifteen his parents journeyed to Paris, attracted by the facilities for study afforded in that capital. Upon his arrival application was made for permission to draw in the Louvre; and the gentlemen who conducted that department, astonished at the examples of the young English painter's skill, instantly granted the request. Here, again, his anxious father took infinite pains to point his attention to the best specimens of the Italian and Flemish schools; and his docile and enthusiastic pupil profited nobly by the advice. While thus engaged he met with many encouraging circumstances to cheer him in his labours, and strangers, on visiting the Louvre, being struck with his performances, purchased them at the prices demanded.

He very soon after became a student of the Institute, and also drew at M. le Baron Gros's atelier. About the same period he made many extraordinary drawings of east scenery, particularly some representing fish markets, with groups of figures, and for which he at all times found a ready sale. His study from the figure was exceedingly good; though, amid the diversity of his talents, marine pieces were at once his favourites and *chef d'œuvre*. Yet he exhibited this year at Somerset House one picture of quite another class, his "Henry the Third of France," in which he admirably displayed his knowledge of colour and composition, and his great attention to costume. This picture, perhaps owing to its being unseen, for it was upon the floor, remains in the possession of the artist's parents. As a contrast to this, it may be remarked, that the first time he exhibited in Paris, his drawing was sold the moment the exhibition opened, and for the next (a marine subject) he received the gold medal, at the same time that Sir Tho-

mas Lawrence was decorated with the order of the legion of honour, and medals were awarded Mr. Constable and Mr. Fielding.

Subsequently to this period Mr. Bonington undertook a tour to Italy, from whence he brought back some splendid specimens of his abilities—his studies from nature literally breathing the atmosphere of the scenes so faithfully and beautifully represented. It was his intention, had his life been spared, to have painted a series of pictures similar to "the Ducal Palace," exhibited this year at the British Gallery, Pall Mall.

Mr. Bonington was indeed a child of nature. His mode of preparing for a picture was, after making an elaborate sketch for the outline and detail, to study the local colour most accurately; and here he never forgot to catch the peculiarities of the various groups of figures that frequented the spot selected for his pencil. His works, which have been from time to time seen in London exhibitions, are now in the possession of the Duke of Bedford, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Countess de Grey, Mr. Vernon, and Mr. Carpenter, the latter of whom has two of his greatest works of the Canaletti school. His last sketch, "The Lute," was made for Mr. Sharpe, and is engraved in the annual called "The Anniversary," for 1829.

A memoir in the French Globe newspaper has the following paragraph:—"Bonington tried all styles, except that which is called historical. What he had intended to do, was to borrow from the middle ages subjects for a series of easel pictures, in which he was desirous of combining and showing the value of the finish of the Dutch, the vigour of the Venetians, and the magic of the English. How deeply it is to be regretted that death struck him ere he could put such a plan into execution! He succeeded equally in marine subjects, in architecture, in landscape, and, in interiors. Whether he disported with the crayon (so despised since Latour, but the credit of which he re-established), painted in oil or water-colours, or handled the lithographic chalk or pen, he did remarkable things. Water-colours have not been much esteemed in France for twenty years; Bonington revived them, united them to *aquarelle*, and produced that admirable picture, 'The Tomb of Saint Omer,' which may, in point of finishing, solidity of tone, and force of effect, compete with Granel's finest works. The beautiful 'Picturesque Journey,' by Messrs. Taylor, Nodier, and Cailleaux, and a separate collection published by our young artist,

attest his superiority as the draughtsman of romantic ruins. That which ought not to have happened, happened. The 'Fragments,' into which Bonington had thrown all the originality of his genius, met with but moderate success. The amateurs did not understand those delightful drawings; but the reception which they experienced from the artists consoled Bonington for the bad taste of the public, and for the pecuniary loss which he sustained."

Mr. Bonington was tall in person, and appeared to be strongly built. His disposition was noble, generous, and benevolent in the extreme; and his filial affection was a remarkable trait in his character. His parents have, indeed, lost in him a son of sons; he was their only child, their pride in life, and their irreparable bereavement in death. His friends, too, have to lament one whom they warmly loved: and more severe and heartfelt regrets were never expressed for any individual. Except, perhaps, in Harlowe, there has been no such ornament of our native school cut off in early prime, and in the full effulgence of spreading fame. Overwhelmed with the number of commissions which poured in upon him in consequence of his rising reputation, he seems to have viewed the accumulation of employment with dismay; and success was the proximate cause of his fatal malady. His nerves became deeply affected, and a rapid decline ensued, which in four months prostrated his strength to the tomb. His latest effort was to travel from Paris to London, to consult Mr. St. John Long; but that gentleman declared him to be beyond all human aid.

His remains were deposited in the vault at St. James's, Pentonville, on the 29th Sept.; where Sir Thomas Lawrence and Mr. Howard appeared for the Academy, Mr. Robson and Mr. Pugin for the Society of Water-Colour Artists; and other friends, to the number of thirty, paid their last tribute of respect to his memory.

#### JAMES WEBSTER, ESQ.

*Aug. 1.* At Grand Cairo, aged 25, Mr. James Webster, of the Inner Temple, fifth son of the late Rev. John Webster, of Inverary.

Mr. Webster was a young gentleman of the greatest promise. In every stage of his education he was noticed above all his compeers; and at St. Andrew's his acquirements were prominently acknowledged by the professors. His character was a happy combination of great natural parts with unremitting industry—of a vivid imagination with powerful

reason; for he laboured with equal success in the departments of literature as he did in that of the exact sciences; but above all, his unimpeachable moral character, his chivalrous warmth of heart, had secured him a place in the affections of all his friends. He was intended for the English Bar, and accordingly entered himself of the Inner Temple, where he kept his terms; but, before commencing the arduous duties of his profession, he resolved to devote a few years to the improvement of his mind, and the acquisition of a knowledge of the world, by visiting the principal countries of Europe which generally attract the enlightened traveller. He left England upwards of three years ago; and, after accomplishing the object with which he set out, he was led into more extensive plans by his active and enthusiastic spirit. He traversed the Crimea; and, after visiting Constantinople at the time the allied powers were pressing the treaty of the 6th July on the Porte, he left it when the ambassadors departed, and proceeded to Egypt. There he ascended the Nile to the confines of Nubia, and examined the ruins of Thebes and the other magnificent remains of antiquity in that interesting country. Returned to Cairo, he and his companion, Mr. Newnham, finding that the season for commencing their journey to Jerusalem would not open for a few weeks, resolved to fill up their time by an excursion to Mount Sinai. This they accomplished; but the fatigues of the journey, and the pestilential and furnace-like winds of the desert, were too much for Mr. Webster. A fever ensued on his return to Cairo, and he expired in two days.

There are some interesting particulars of this deeply lamented young traveller in a late number of the *Foreign Review*, in the article on Ehrenberg's Travels, where some of Mr. Webster's letters are given. The following are extracts from an interesting communication of Mr. Newnham, his fellow traveller in his excursion to Mount Sinai, whose kind attentions soothed his last hours. It is addressed to his brother George Webster, esq. of the highly respectable house of Moncrieff and Webster, Palace-yard:

*"Cairo, Aug. 4, 1828.*

"My dear Sir,—The reception of a letter from this country, written by a till now unknown hand, must naturally fill your mind with anxiety; and it is with the deepest regret I inform you that your feelings, on its perusal, will have but too true a foundation. I will not keep you in suspense, nor delay the communication by unnecessary com-

ments. Be assured it is the worst that could be sent you. Would to heaven I knew the means of palliating the shock it must give to your feelings! I am unable, from the disturbed state of my own mind, to conceal the truth any longer from you. Your poor brother exists in this world no longer. You have lost one who, had he been spared, would have been an honour to his family; and I, if I may be allowed the expression, a more than brother—one who has been my friend and companion, whose advice has been so often received with pleasure, and whose observations have so often pointed out objects which otherwise would have been passed by unthought-of and unnoticed.

"After remaining about a month in Cairo, he renewed the proposals he had formerly made for a journey to Mount Sinai, to which I again objected, not only because it did not come within the limits which we had marked out, but because I did not consider the objects to be gained worth the fatigue and expense of the journey. His answer was nearly in these words:—'To you, perhaps, it may not be so interesting as it is to me; but, if I could stand on the top of Sinai—on the spot where the commandments were given, which are, as it were, the fountain of all law—it would be a day which I should remember with satisfaction all my life. Will you wait for me here? I am almost inclined to go alone.' Seeing him bent on the excursion, I instantly assented. The chiefs of the three tribes of Arabs who occupy the parts through which we were to pass were treated with seven dromedaries, and four Bedouins were hired, and in a few days we were on our road over the desert. We followed the route taken by the Israelites on their quitting Egypt, visiting all the interesting spots mentioned in Scripture; but the details must be passed over. But too happy should I be were the letter merely to describe them. In eight days we arrived at the solitary convent which stands between Mounts Horeb and Sinai, and, resolving to remain there five days, we sent away the Arabs, desiring them to return at the expiration of that period. The first day was entirely given up to rest, the next we ascended the mountain, and descended on the other side, visiting all the sites mentioned in the Bible, and pointed out by the friar who accompanied us. The day after we resolved to take a general view of the mountain, and, after three o'clock, when it became cool, to ascend it, and sleep in a ruined Christian chapel which stands by the side of a Turkish mosque on the

summit, that we might see the Sun rise, and make sketches of the interesting parts as we descended. This was done. He then complained of a slight indisposition, and left the mountain with the servant before me, saying he was afraid of the Sun, while I remained behind to finish a sketch I had begun. I reached the convent two hours after him, found he had already dined, was smoking his pipe on the divan, and seemed perfectly recovered. Attributing his indisposition to fatigue, he remained within the rest of the day. The day after we completed the rest of the sketches we had determined on, and the morning following left the convent. Two days after he complained of want of sleep. The third day we stopped to visit some Egyptian ruins on a mountain called Sarabents el Khadam; the day after there was a change in the atmosphere, and the hot winds of the desert began to blow. We reached a valley called Wady Taibe. It is necessary to explain, that when these winds commence, the burning heat which they bring with them does not become oppressive till after the Sun has passed the meridian. On the next day, having found the truth of this, we pitched our tents rather earlier than usual at a spot called Amora, resolving to start at three o'clock in the morning. About the time agreed we left. As his dromedary was ready before mine, he took the bridle, and walked forward; on overtaking him, I found him still dismounted. I endeavoured to persuade him to ride fast in the cool of the morning, that he might go slowly towards the latter end of the ride, and by that means reach Agna Mouta (the springs of Moses) by mid-day. His answer was, 'Get on yourself, I warrant my dromedary will overtake you, and pass you too.' Upon which I trotted on. Our road lay along the shores of the Red Sea, clear and open over the sand, with the exception of a few small valleys. My dromedary being a very fleet one, I soon left them behind, and at mid-day arrived at the well.

Concluding Mr. Webster's dromedary had fallen lame, as is often the case, from the feet being cut by the stones, I ordered the dinner to be cooked, that every thing might be ready when he came up, which was in about an hour afterwards. On his arrival he complained that a short time after I left him he had a return of a pain in his head, which induced him to send the servant forward with the tent while he remained behind, intending to come on slowly with the camels bringing the luggage. At four o'clock, the Arabs came to us to say that, if we would go to Suez in an hour and a



half, it would be necessary to go there to arrive opposite the town before sunset, as we should have to ford the sea for about a mile, the water in most parts being up to the camels' bellies; that such a thing was impracticable by moonlight; and that if we went in the night it would be necessary to take another route, which, instead of an hour and a half, would require five. Upon this I proposed instantly starting myself, with an Arab, for the town, and, on my arrival, to send a boat with the servant, to wait for Mr. W. on the shore; that on his coming there in the evening he might leave his dromedary with the caravan, which would go on by the other route, and he would pass over direct in the boat. To this he objected, observing, it would be so interesting to cross on the dromedary the spot on which the Egyptian army was overthrown, and that we would make the time going two hours, instead of an hour and a half.

"We accordingly ordered the things to be moved, and wrapping ourselves in our Bedouin cloaks, and tying handkerchiefs over our faces, and putting another over our mouths, we mounted and left the spot. This was the only way in which we could face the wind; it seemed to blow, as it were, from a furnace. In consequence of exposing our faces the day before, our eyes had become rather inflamed, our lips cracked, and our mouths completely parched. By clothing ourselves in this manner we guarded against it in a great measure, and, by drinking much water, I kept up a profuse perspiration. I could not prevail on Mr. W. to do so, as the water had become so very bad and thick, that we were obliged to suck it out of the leather bottles through our pocket handkerchiefs. To add to our misfortunes, on our arrival at Suez, we found our servant had received a *coup de soleil*, and was very ill. The next day we performed but half a day's journey, and obtained wholesome water. We went on slowly, and arrived in Cairo in two days and a half; the distance can be done by a dromedary with ease in 18 hours. On entering the house we sat down to lunch, and Mr. W. partook of a water melon and some bread and cheese with me. I cannot say he was ill; perhaps indisposed would better express his state, as, when I proposed to send for Dr. Dusapp, he said it was useless then—it would suffice if he came after dinner. I must here observe, that during the whole journey, but particularly towards the latter part, he ate and drank very sparingly, having always a great fear of fever. We arrived on Tuesday, the 29th

of July. In the afternoon Dr. Dusapp called, but declined prescribing, thinking it probably arose from the heat and fatigue of the journey, and said he would call again in the morning. In the night Mr. W. complained of being feverish and of sleeplessness. In the morning Dr. Dusapp put leeches on his stomach, and also on his head, which relieved him. At mid-day he had a violent attack of fever, upon which I instantly sent for the doctor, but before he arrived it had passed, and he felt himself perfectly well, complaining only of weakness. On Thursday evening, while sitting with him, so far from danger being apprehended on either his part or mine, we were then concerting to leave Cairo in about a week for the Pyramids. At a little after two o'clock, I came to dinner, leaving him without any alteration. At three next day, Dr. Dusapp said the patient was much the same. I then told him I thought he was kept on too low a diet, and that Dr. Bryce coincided in my opinion; that I had prepared some broth for him, which he had objected to take until he had seen him (Dr. Dusapp), who said he had no objection to his eating some, provided he first took some sulphate of quinine, which we had by us. He went up to administer it. He descended the stairs shortly after, and then for the first time said there was danger, leaving the room to seek for Dr. Bryce. In an instant I was up stairs, and found him, poor fellow! senseless. I took his hand, begged he would speak to me, called to him, but received no answer; and tried to restore him by means of cold water on the temples. I then rushed out of the house in a state of despair to the door, to request the immediate return of Dr. Dusapp, with Dr. Bryce, and despatched messengers for another Italian physician, and also the physician of Abbas Pacha, Dr. Gong. Dr. Bryce came instantly. Every restorative was used, but it was too late. His reduced state was unable to resist the fever, which had on a sudden returned, and he sunk under it!

"I have had the painful duty of following his remains to the tomb. He was interred at Old Cairo, in the Greek burial-ground, the English not having a burial-ground for private interments. An accacia tree overshadows his grave, over which I have given orders for a plain monument to be erected, with a marble tablet, containing his name, age, and day of death. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. William Cruiser, who is stationed here by the Missionary Society; and be assured, my dear Sir, that every thing has and shall

be done that the thoughts of friendship can suggest, or the necessity of the case require. Believe me to remain, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,  
"G. Webster, Esq. W. H. NEWNHAM."

#### HENRY MATTHEWS, Esq.

May 20. At Ceylon, aged 39, Henry Matthews, Esq. Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in that Island.

Mr. Matthews was the fifth son of the late John Matthews, Esq. of Belmont in Herefordshire, was educated at Eton, and afterwards became a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. In 1817 he left England for the Continent, on account of ill health, and on his return in 1819, published his "Diary," which is well known, and has been generally admired. In the latter end of 1821, having been previously called to the bar, he was appointed Advocate-Fiscal of Ceylon, and fulfilled the duties of that office with the warm and unqualified approbation of his Majesty's Government till October 1827, when he was promoted to the Bench, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Hardinge Giffard. The short period during which it was permitted to Mr. Matthews to exercise his judicial functions, fully realised the expectations, even of those who had been in the habit of listening to and admiring his brilliant efforts as an advocate. His natural talents were of the very highest order. Strength of mind, quickness of perception, and accuracy of judgment, directed and tempered a warmth of feeling which influenced every act of his life, and an ardour in the discharge of his public duties, which neither fatigue nor bodily suffering could damp, nor any thing but death itself extinguish. His attainments, independently of such as were incidental to his profession, were those of an elegant scholar, and a polished gentleman.

As a husband and a father, his conduct was above all praise. Such indeed was his devotedness to the dearest objects of his affections, that he might have been supposed to be wholly absorbed in them, if the number of his friends who now deplore his loss did not testify that his heart was as capacious as it was open and accessible. His highly cultivated mind and extensive information, his manly and generous sentiments, and the playfulness of his imagination, rendered him the charm and delight of society; and those who were fortunate enough to enjoy an intimacy with him, felt that thus to know, and not to love him, was scarcely possible.

On the evening of the day of his death his remains were interred in St. Peter's Church, in the Fort of Colombo, with the honours due to his rank. The funeral was attended (his Excellency the Governor being absent from Colombo, by the Chief-Justice, the Members of his Majesty's Council, the gentlemen of the several services, civil and military, and other European inhabitants of the place; by the second Maha Modelair, and many of the principal Modelairs and Chiefs, as well as a considerable number of the most respectable natives.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

At Deal, the Rev. *Eduard Back*, D.D. He was originally of Sidney coll. Camb. M.A. 1755, was incorporated M.A. at Oxford, as of Exeter coll. Feb. 10, 1804, proceeded B.D. Feb. 17, 1804, D.D. 18....

At Gibraltar, the Rev. *H. Barber*, who was seized by the epidemic fever on reading the burial service over the bodies of eighteen persons buried in one trench. He died two days after.

In Dorset-square, London, aged 61, the Rev. *John Brome*. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1790, being the thirteenth Senior Optime of that year, M.A. 1794.

At Windsor, aged 77, the Rev. *George Champagne*, Canon of that Collegiate Church, brother to the late General Champagne, and uncle to the Marquess of Anglesey. He was the second son of the Rev. Arthur Champagne, who was Dean of Clonmacnoise, and grandson of Arthur second Earl of Granard. The clergyman now deceased was of Trin. coll. Dublin, M.A. 17.... incorporated at Oxford, as of Christ-church coll. in 1755, and was presented to his canonry in 1802.

At Mitcham vicarage, Surrey, the Rev. *Richard Cranmer*. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. L.L.B. 1811.

The Rev. *Horace Dashwood*, of Caistor, Norfolk. He was of Pemb. coll. Camb. B.A. 1802.

At Goudhurst, Kent, the Rev. *William Douthett*, Vicar of Allhallows, and one of the Surrogates of the diocese of Canterbury.

The Rev. *Richard Eastcott*, Chaplain of Livery Dale, Devon, to which he was presented by Lord Rolle. He was the author of "Sketches of the Origin, Progress, and Effects of Music, with an Account of the Ancient Bards and Minstrels, 1793," 8vo. pp. 277, see it criticised in the Monthly Review, New S. vol. xii, pp. 45—50.

Aged 61, the Rev. *Christopher Ethershaw*, of Falkingham, Curate of Seat Willoughby, Linc. He was of Univ. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1793.

The Rev. *John Gower*, late Perpetual Curate of Claverley, Salop. He was of Univ. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1792.

The Rev. *Richard Hargreaves*, Vicar of

“To the Duke of Sussex, two clocks, in bronze, with couchant dogs.

“To the Duke of Cambridge, a clock, in bronze, representing a basket of flowers, and two gilt porcelain vases.

“To the Princess Augusta of England, a pair of bracelets, having four rows of small pearls, and clasps set round with brilliants, and with some of the hair under a glass of her beloved parents. A souvenir of gold, with portraits of the King and Queen of England (George the Third and Queen Charlotte). A portrait of the Princess Elizabeth, painted by Edridge. A ring, containing a watch set with brilliants. A headband of pearls, studded with eleven cross rows of brilliants.

“To the Princess Elizabeth, one round medallion, set with 34 brilliants; two cups of gilt fillagree; a standish of silver fillagree; a square pin set with brilliants, containing the hair of the late Princess Amelia; the portrait-hust of his late Majesty George the Third, in oil, by Gainsborough; a small half portrait of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte; a large flower-piece, in oil, by Baptisto; a large flower-piece, in

oil, by Vanhuysen; and a necklace and earrings set with large chrysophases, surrounded with brilliants.

“To the Princess Mary, a medallion with nine rosettes, containing some of the hair of the Princess Amelia; a pair of bracelets with rosette clasps, containing the hair of the late Duke and Duchess of York; a girdle of three rows of pearls, with thirteen brilliants; and an oval clasp set with brilliants, containing some of the hair of her mother, the late Queen.

“To the Princess Sophia, two medallions in gold, with the portraits of the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth; a similar medallion with the portrait of the King of England, her father; and a pair of earrings with pearl drops mounted in brilliants.”

Her Majesty recommends the persons attached to her household to the favour and protection of the King of Wurtemberg, hoping that, in consideration of the circumstance of her Majesty having disposed of the mass of her property to the house of Wurtemberg, his Majesty will be pleased to provide suitably for her servants.

**A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS,  
FROM DECEMBER 13, 1827, TO DECEMBER 12, 1828.**

| Christened         | Males - 13,360 | In all | Buried -  | Males 11,112   | In all         |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
|                    | Females 13,185 | 26,545 |           | Females 10,597 | 21,709         |
| Whereof have died, | 5 and 10       | 878    | 40 and 50 | 1985           | 80 and 90 615  |
| under 2 years 6389 | 10 and 20      | 861    | 50 and 60 | 1845           | 90 and 100 100 |
| Between 2 and      | 20 and 30      | 1488   | 60 and 70 | 1891           | 101 ..... 0    |
| 5 years 2326       | 30 and 40      | 1790   | 70 and 80 | 1540           | 107..... 1     |

Decreased in the Burials reported this year 583.

| DISEASES.                   |      | Decreased in the Burials reported this year 583. |      | CASUALTIES.         |        |
|-----------------------------|------|--|------|---------------------|--------|
| Abscess - - - -             | 74   | Gout - - - -                                     | 45   | Teething - - - -    | 513    |
| Age, and Debility -         | 1511 | Hæmorrhage - - -                                 | 48   | Thrush - - - -      | 106    |
| Apoplexy - - - -            | 333  | Hernia - - - -                                   | 18   | Tumour - - - -      | 16     |
| Asthma - - - -              | 811  | Hooping Cough - -                                | 717  | Venereal - - - -    | 1      |
| Bedridden - - - -           | 1    | Hydrophobia - - -                                | 2    | Worms - - - -       | 3      |
| Bile - - - -                | 7    | Inflammation - - -                               | 2399 | Total of Diseases - | 21,395 |
| Cancer - - - -              | 98   | Inflammation of the Liver                        | 129  |                     |        |
| Childbirth - - - -          | 196  | Insanity - - - -                                 | 208  |                     |        |
| Consumption - - -           | 5213 | Jaundice - - - -                                 | 38   |                     |        |
| Contraction of the Heart    | 10   | Jaw locked - - - -                               | 7    |                     |        |
| Convulsions - - - -         | 2542 | Measles - - - -                                  | 736  |                     |        |
| Croup - - - -               | 117  | Miscarriage - - - -                              | 5    |                     |        |
| Diabetes - - - -            | 10   | Mortification - - -                              | 304  |                     |        |
| Diarrhœa - - - -            | 29   | Ossification of the Heart                        | 23   |                     |        |
| Dropsy - - - -              | 941  | Palpitation of the Heart                         | 13   |                     |        |
| Dropsy on the Brain -       | 778  | Palsy - - - -                                    | 12   |                     |        |
| Dropsy on the Chest -       | 82   | Paralytic - - - -                                | 160  |                     |        |
| Dysentery - - - -           | 20   | Pleurisy - - - -                                 | 11   |                     |        |
| Enlargement of the Heart    | 30   | Rheumatism - - - -                               | 50   |                     |        |
| Epilepsy - - - -            | 43   | Scrophula - - - -                                | 4    |                     |        |
| Eruptive Diseases -         | 21   | Small Pox - - - -                                | 598  |                     |        |
| Erysipelas - - - -          | 26   | Sore Throat, or Quinsey                          | 17   |                     |        |
| Fever - - - -               | 843  | Spasm - - - -                                    | 92   |                     |        |
| Fever, Intermittent or Ague | 7    | Stillborn - - - -                                | 1005 |                     |        |
| Fever, (Typhus) - -         | 78   | Stone - - - -                                    | 24   |                     |        |
| Fistula - - - -             | 1    | Stoppage in the Stomach                          | 26   |                     |        |
| Flux - - - -                | 4    | St. Vitus's Dance -                              | 1    |                     |        |
| Grief - - - -               | 4    | Stricture - - - -                                | 1    |                     |        |
|                             |      | Suddenly - - - -                                 | 133  |                     |        |

† There have been executed within the Bills of Mortality 21; of which numbers only 1 have been reported as such.



Dec. 12. At the Ship Hotel, Water-la. Tower-st. Major Snape, late 63d reg.

Dec. 13. Aged 42, Mr. James Owen, of Oxford-st. surgeon.

Dec. 16. Edw. Parker, esq. late Major 19th Dragoons.

Dec. 18. At Putney, aged 79, John Layton, esq. formerly of Lime-st.

Dec. 20. Aged 34, William Raimondi, esq. of the Ordnance Office.

Aged 76, Joseph Atkinson, esq. of Cannonbury-st. Islington, formerly upwards of 40 years an inhabitant of the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.

In Glouc.-pl. aged 74, Joseph Neeld, esq.

Dec. 21. At Kensington, aged 29, Caroline, relict of Mr. James Gerhard Andreassen, of Port-au-Prince.

In Upper Stamford-st. John Jacob Walter, esq. of Antigua.

Dec. 23. At Dalston, aged 32, Maria-Josephine, wife of Mr. Griffith Jones, of Birchin-la. solicitor, and only child of Alex. White, esq. of Kingsland-crescent.

Dec. 24. In Bloomsbury-pl. J. Clay, esq.

Aged 19, Margaret, third surviving dau. of the late German Lavis, esq. of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Dec. 25. At Camberwell, aged 68, Chas. Johnson, esq.

Dec. 26. In George-st. Portman-sq. aged 66, Mary, relict of Wm. Plowden, esq.

Dec. 27. At Hainpstead, Emily, second dau. of late John Cracroft, esq. of Hackthorn, Linc.

Dec. 30. Aged 29, Mr. Charles Harris, jun. Member of the College of Surgeons, son of Charles Harris, esq. of Portland pl.

**BRUXS.**—Dec. 24. At Hare-hatch, Eliz. relict of the Rev. Philip T. Trant Nind, Vicar of Wargrave.

**DEVON.**—At Spring-lawn, Heavitree, Jane, wife of Sir Henry Maturin Farington, Bart. and dau. of Roger Curry, esq.

Mary relict of the Rev. Rob. Trapp, rect. of Rowe and Kentisbeare.

Dec. 3. At Saltash, aged 44, Lieut. Henry Loney, R.N.

**DORSET.**—*Lately.* At Beaminster, the wife of Baruch Fox, esq.

**ESSEX.**—Dec. 26. At Walthamstow, aged 42, James Rodick Corbett, esq.

Dec. 30. At Kelvedon, Eliz. widow of Robert Torin, esq.

**GLOUCESTER.**—Dec. 15. At Cheltenham, Margaret, widow of John Monnell, esq. She was a daughter of Nicholas Grady, esq. of Grange, co. Limerick, and sister to the late Viscountess Harberton.

Dec. 20. At Clifton, Lady Sawyer, wife of Admiral Sir Herbert Sawyer, K.C.B.

Dec. 24. Aged 23, at Clifton, W. Gavan Nugent, Lieut. in the E.I.C. Eng. Madras.

**HANTS.**—*Lately.* At Portsmouth, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Timms, Royal Marines.

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Dec. 18. At Sopley, Harry Buckley Willis, esq. a Lieut. R.N. and son of the Rev. James Willis, Vicar of Sopley.

Dec. 24. At Paulton's, near Romsey, aged 11, Henry Sloane Stanley, third son of Mr. and Lady Gertrude Sloane Stanley.

Dec. 27. At Sopley, aged 65, the relict of John Tice, esq. of Ware, Herts.

Dec. 28. At Eaglehurst, in his 40th year, the Right Hon. George Frederick-Augustus Lambert, Viscount Kilcourse, son and heir-apparent to the Earl of Cavan. He married May 14, 1811, Sarah, only dau. of J. P. Coppin, of Cowley, co. Ox. esq.; and by that lady, who died in 1823, had a son born in 1812, now Viscount Kilcourse, and four other children.

**KENT.**—*Lately.* On Woolwich-common, Major Robert-Hutchinson Ord, of the Royal Artillery, K.H. He was appointed Second-Lieut. in the Royal Artillery in 1805, First-Lieut. 1806, and Capt.-Lieut. 1816, Second Capt. 1817, Brevet Major 1819. He served in Spain and Portugal, and in 1813 was appointed Brigade-Major on the Staff of the Army.

Dec. 28. At Bridge, Emma, wife of Samuel Beacheroff, esq. and dau. of the late John Newman, esq. of Bedgrove, Bucks.

**MIDDLESEX.**—Dec. 20. Aged 84, Nathan Robinson, esq. of Twickenham.

Dec. 23. At Potter's Bar, Amelia-Meliora, dau. of F. P. Trapaud, esq.

Dec. 25. At Tendington, James Soppill, esq. late of Queensh. the.

**NORFOLK.**—At Norton Hall, near Fakenham, aged 20, Wm. French, second son of Mr. J. Innes, of Little Tower-st. of a wound received by the accidental discharge of his gun while getting over a fence.

Aged 73, John Beavor, esq. Major in the Army, uncle to Sir T. B. Beavor, Bart. He was the 2d son of Sir Thomas, the 1st Bart. by Eliz. dau. and heiress of Miles Branthwayt, of Hethel, esq.

At Hargham, Juliana-Betina, wife of the Rev. Henry Howard, and sister to Sir T. B. Beavor, Bart. She was the younger dau. of Sir Thos. the 2d and late Baronet, by Anne, dau. and sole heiress of Hugh Hare, esq. of Hargham.

**SHROPSHIRE.**—At the Quinten, near Oswestry, F. R. West, son and heir of F. R. West, esq. M.P. for the Boroughs of Denbigh, Holt, Ruthin, &c.

**SOMERSET.**—At Taunton, the relict of Rear-Adm. Dundas. She was a dau. and coh. of Charles Dixon, esq. of Bath, and sister to the Right Hon. Lady Harris.

Dec. 24. At Brixton, aged 52, Rear-Admiral Thos. Goldsborough. He was promoted to the rank of Post Captain in 1787, and made a superannuated Rear Admiral in 1807.

**SURREY.**—Dec. 21. At Brandon Hall, aged 72, Robert Deon, esq.

**SUSSEX.**—Dec. 10. At Brighton, aged 19, Miss Helen Appleby.

Dec. 14. At Horsham, aged 85, Edward Jenden, esq.

Dec. 17. At Hastings, Anne, widow of Edw. Golding, esq. of Maiden Erlegh, Berks.

**WARWICK.**—Dec. 24. Aged 88, Anne, wife of the Rev. B. Scott, Vicar of Priors' Salford.

**WILTS.**—Dec. 25. In his 82d year, Henry Newman, esq. of South Newton.

**WORC.**—At Malvern Wells, Catherine, only sister to the Rt. Hon. J. Calcraft, M.P.

**YORK.**—Dec. 17. Aged 27, Georgiana Eliz. wife of the Rev. Edw. Serocold Pearce, and second dau. of Geo. Smith, esq. M.P.

Dec. 24. Aged 39, Eliz. Cath. wife of the Rev. Edm. Day, of Newstead, and only dau. of the late Rev. Robert Gilbert, Rector of Settrington.

**IRELAND.**—At Old Merrion, near Dublin, Eliz. wife of Christ. O'Brien, esq.

**WALES.**—Nov. 21. Drowned, in the wreck of *La Jeune Emma*, West Indiaman of Cherbourg, on the Cefre Sidan sands, near Carmarthen, Lt.-Col. Colquelin, of the French marines, aged 45; Mademoiselle Adelini Colquelin, his daughter, and a niece of the cidevant Empress Josephine, aged 12; Monsieur Chancelot de Chatellon, the Captain, and ten others of the crew. Their remains were interred in a becoming manner at Pembrey, attended by Mr. Neville, French consul, and several respectable persons of the neighbourhood. In this disastrous shipwreck six lives only were saved from a crew of 19.

Dec. 11. At Cymmall, co. of Flint, aged 71, David Francis Jones, esq. Deputy Lieutenant for that county.

*Lately.* Aged 88, Mr. J. Jones, of Chester, who has left 20*l.* each to two Sunday-schools in that city, and 100*l.* the interest of which is to be annually divided among five of the senior gowmsmen; also his estate at Ruthin to provide for the education of poor children of the parish of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd.

**SCOTLAND.**—At Abercrombie-place, Edinburgh, the Hon. Miss Susannah Hamilton, aunt to Lord Belhaven. She was the youngest dau. of Robert Hamilton, esq. (by right 6th Lord Belhaven) by Susan, dau. of Sir Michael Balfour, Bart.

Nov. 18. Lt.-Col. Gray Farquhar, of Gilmingscroft.

Nov. 22. At Inverness, aged 76, the relict of the Right Rev. Bishop Macfarlane.

Dec. 11. In Edinburgh, aged 92, Mrs. Murray, of Henderland.

**IRELAND.**—Nov. 25. At Wicklow, aged 95, Peter La Touche, Esq. He was the youngest of those three brothers, who, as successors to their venerated father, (of whom see a notice at his death in 1785, vol. LV. p. 235.) in the well-known Bank in Castle-street, Dublin, were for so many years at the head of the commercial interest in that city. His

public character, therefore, has been long and thoroughly known; but his private and personal virtues could be duly estimated only by those who were favoured with his friendship. Mr. La Touche is succeeded in his estates by his nephew, Peter La Touche, esq.

**ABROAD.**—May 24. At Calcutta, aged 39, of the cholera morbus, Roger Winter, esq. barrister at law.

July 24. At Arne, E. I., Rich. Sugden, Lieut. 18th Dragoons, eldest son of Edw. R. Sugden, M.P. esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

Aug. 28. In the Isle of Cyprus, the infant dau. of the Rev. Mr. and Lady Georgiana Wolff.

Oct. 28. At Tours, Miss Julia Burges, youngest dau. of the late Sir James Lamb, Bart.

Nov. 5. At Aix la-Chapelle, aged 58, Walter Mansell, esq. late of Woodperry-house, co. Oxford.

Nov. 11. At Gibraltar, of the epidemic fever, aged 20, Lieut. H. H. Williamson, 73d foot; also, Lieut. H. D. Forster, 19th foot.

Nov. 15. At Dresden, her Majesty Maria Amelia Augusta, dowager Queen of Saxony. She was sister to the late King of Bavaria, and widow of King Frederick of Saxony.

Nov. 25. At Paris, Donna Marie-Therese de Bourbon, Countess of Chinchon, dau. of Don Louis of Spain, and sister to the Cardinal de Bourbon, Abp. of Toledo. She was compelled to marry Emmanuel Godoy, Prince of the Peace, the favourite of Charles IV., from whom she had lived separate since 1818. She resided with her brother the Duke de San Fernando, who, as well as the Cardinal de Bourbon, had been forced to leave Spain in consequence of their political opinions. Her cousin, Ferdinand VII., had allowed her since last year the means of living at Paris in a manner becoming her rank.

Nov. 28. At Nantes, aged 84, Col. Geo. Gledstones, late of Salisbury-st.

*Lately.*—At Paris, the dowager Duchess of Rohan.

At Madras, aged 30, the Hon. R. Orlando Bridgeman, Advocate-gen. of Bombay, and brother to the Earl of Bradford.

At Paris, Frances, wife of Col. the Hon. Count Henry Dillon, uncle to Viscount Dillon. She was the eldest dau. of Dominick Henry Trant, of Easingwold in Yorkshire, esq., was married April 27, 1790; and had issue a dau. who marr. the Duke de Croy-Dulmen, and was left his widow in 1822.

At Genoa, Louisa Amelia, wife of Major-Gen. Sir H. C. Bunbury, Bart. K. C. B.; and cousin to Lord Holland. She was the eldest dau. of Gen. the Hon. Henry Edw. Fox, by Marianne, dan. of Wm. Clayton, esq.; was married to Sir Henry, April 4, 1807, and, of several children, has left four sons surviving.

At Naples, W. L. Honeyman, esq.

## THE QUEEN OF WURTEMBERG.

The Will of her late Majesty the Queen of Wurtemberg has been proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by his Excellency the Count de Mandelstoh, Minister from Wurtemberg to the British Court, who is also named as the attorney executor, representing his Majesty the present King of Wurtemberg.

The property in England is sworn under the value of 80,000*l.* sterling; and the will, which is in the German language, beautifully written on vellum, is dated from the Palace of Ludwigsburg, the 23d day of December, 1816. Many of the legacies have consequently lapsed, from the death of the legatees. The following is a correct abstract of the several bequests, in the order in which they appear in the will:—

“Her Majesty, in the event of her Royal father or mother surviving her, appoints them her heirs in legitimam, with a request that her property thus devolving to them be either immediately, or at least at their Majesties’ decease, given up entire and undiminished to those heirs to whom she has bequeathed the residue of her property and effects.

“In case of her Majesty surviving her Royal parents, her Majesty gives the whole of the property secured to her under her marriage settlements (subject to the legacies thereafter noticed), to the legitimate children of the present King of Wurtemberg, her Majesty’s son-in-law, and constitutes them her principal heirs; but directs the same to be preserved entire and undiminished as a family fidei commassum, and that, consequently, her heirs shall not be entitled to dispose of the substance of such property, but shall have only the usufruct thereof as an annual revenue.”

The following are the specific legacies given by the will:—

“The rings (30 in number), and the drawings which her late consort bequeathed to her, are directed to be given—the former to the Royal Museum of Arts and Curiosities, and the latter to the Royal Private Library at Wurtemberg.

“The heron agrette, presented to her Majesty by the Grand Seigneur, Selim III., to be given to the Royal house of Wurtemberg, to form part of the jewels of the crown; also her late consort’s portraits, but without their mountings, and also the portraits of the Royal Family of England, and directs them to be placed in the gallery of the Royal Family at Wurtemberg.

“To his Majesty the King of Wurtemberg she bequeaths the collection of English translations of ancient classics; all the historical works, together with the collection called the English Classics, in the Palace of Ludwigsburg; also, the portrait bust of her late consort, painted in oil, by Hetch;

the bust of the Princess Catherine de Montfort, in Carrara marble; a clock in bronze, representing a standing figure, with a garland of stars; the turquoise, mounted in a ring usually worn by, and which devolved to her late consort out of the effects of the late Count Van Zeppelin, senior.

“Her Majesty begs the present Queen of Wurtemberg to accept, as a token of remembrance, a round table of bronze and marble, with a porcelain slab, upon which is a view of Monrepos. Also a round table of mahogany, with three bronze figures, and a painted porcelain slab, and a family breakfast service of Ludwigsburg porcelain; also, her chrysolite necklace, ear rings, and headband set with brilliants.

“To her grand-daughter, the Princess Marie of Wurtemberg, a row of forty-two oriental pearls, received by her Majesty as a nuptial present from her late husband; and also a blue enamelled gold watch, set with brilliants, with a jasper chain.

“To the said Princess Marie, or the eldest daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, the necklace made of the pearls and four large brilliants, from the large epaulette bequeathed to her Majesty by her late consort.”

To the children of her son-in-law, Prince Paul of Wurtemberg, she bequeaths as follows:—“To Prince Frederick, a large gilt tea urn and a silver standish. To Prince Augustus, two pair of silver candelabra. To the Princess Charlotte, six corn ears in brilliants, and an English silver tea service. To the Princess Pauline, six brilliant corn ears a silver tea-urn, and a silver toilet. To the Duchess Louise of Wurtemberg, a coffee service of Ludwigsburg gilt porcelain, with a view of Frudeenthal; also a fire screen, with a painting on tin, after Raphael.”

The following are the bequests to the Royal Family of England:—

“To her mother, the Queen of England, a hair pin in the form of a half-moon, set with brilliants; and also a breakfast service of Vienna porcelain, of which the tea-board represents the death of Dido.

“To his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, his present Majesty, a clock, in an alabaster case, together with four vases thereto belonging.

“To the Duke of York, a clock, in alabaster, with four vases, mounted in bronze.

“To the Duke of Clarence, a clock, in bronze, ornamented with Cupid wheeling a barrow, and also two bronze candlesticks, in the form of negroes.

“To the Duke of Kent, a clock, in white marble, surmounted by a couchant lion, with two bronze candlesticks.

“To the Duke of Cumberland, two clocks, in bronze, one of them in the form of an urn, and the other in the form of a globe.



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